

THE 292

THEATRE

FTHE

PRESENT WAR

Netherlands and upon the Rhine: 6

CONTAINING

A Description of all the Divisions and Subdivisions, Rivers, FORTIFIED and other co derable Towns, in the Ten Catholick Provinces the South-West Part of Germany, the Frontiers of France towards each, and all Lorrain; including the whole Scene of Military Operations, that may be expected during the Hoftilities in those Countries.

WITH

A GENERAL MAP, fixty eight Plans of Forefied Places, and feventeen particular Maps, upon a larger Scale, of the Territories round most of the chief Cities.

A fhort Introduction to the Art of Fortification, containing Draughts and Explanations of the principal Works in Military Architecture, and the Machines and Utenfils necessary either in Attacks or Defence Alfo a MILITARY DICTIONARY, more copious than has hitherto appear'd, explaining all the Technical Terms in the Science of War.

LONDON

Printed for J. BRINDLEY, Bookfeller to his Royal Highnels the Prince of WALES, at the Feathers in New-Bond-Serest, M,DCC,XLV.

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RIGHT HONOUSABLE

JOHN, BARL of STAIR, FIELD MARSHAL

AND

Commander in Chief of his MATESTY'S Forces in South-Britain,

Knight of the most Antient Order of the THISTLE,

One of his MAIRSTY's Most Honourable Privy Council;

THE

Theatre of the PRESENT WAR. in the Netberlands and upon the Rhine, &cc.

I 8,

O MATERIAL STATES

With all Submission, inscrib'd.

By his LORDINIP's

Mel Obeline,

And and Hamble Servent;

J. BRINDLEY.

PKEEACE

N the Common Print of this Work is sufficient not the Geography only wast a Stetch of the History, general; and parintelory of all the Proceeds and Cities that came within the Compass of our Plan the bolis being consinued down to the profess Pear.
This in speaking of the Notinerlands in general, after describing when Situation, Extent, and Divisions a Spent Revised teken whold the Revolutions they chain waster yone, from the wittens of the Komans, till they descended to the or fent Stiern of Huskange as Heir of the House of Austria: When we come to Flanders, the The Escaled time I dand win The Deforighion , Let toughing County for almost week Secethat County for almost more bundred Tears half. 78 the Cities of Chent, Bruges, Oftend, org. which are all-fissated in Fian-Bers, arbatever memorable has been recorded concerning each of them respectively, the Reader reall for concluding infecteds,

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In like Manner, fambing of the Rhine, the nobole Course of that River is first minutely described; and then, following the Stream of the from Balil in Switzerland, down to Fort Schenk

on the Promiers of the United Provinces (which is the whole of it that has ufually been the Seat of War) we take the Countries as they lie outher Right, and beft, and the Foundation life to the Life of the Countries in Intermeding for Life or with Geography, to divertify the Matter, and

make it agreeable.

But sthe Copper plate Morti in this Book, be Representation Group hipto and Telugraph of the Places, quanteferition is that wherein w profess particularly to endle it excel. Beld the general Mos. (which, whi is included the whole Scene of your Thanks, will be for the Constitution of the Constitution niency of opening antimade larger) there are four particular Maps of the Counfelof the Rhine, on Rhinfelds, and Bonny washeding together all that Part of it suches concerns us; and abirteen other Small ones, upon Scales Sufficiently large, of those Parts of the Netherlands round the principal Towns, that are most likely to be the Seats of Action. The Towns that are not accompanied with Maps will be generally found in some one of the Maps works a trouber Plans, as well as in the general way. We have only to observe of the Maps works through the Arras is not to be seen in at her and her meduded in that under Douay, we always and the Room another District in the same Prosence. The second Map of the Rhine has the North decomposed them. of the Rhine has the North downwards, thro' a Mistake of the Engraver : But this is an Error no great Consequence, as we give Notice of it. As

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THEATRE

PRESENT WAR, &c. notemante singles

HE Places of Europe, which are now like to be most farmous for the warlike Example of the British Forces, showing may be reduced to, 1st, Flandard To the Course of the Rhide.

may be reduced to, 1st, Flanders; all of the Rhine.

We shall begin with Flanders; or the 100 The Netherlands, because it is the most remarkable; being the Field where English Men, under King William, and the Duke of Marlborough, have so often signalized their Conductions and the figure of the fame military Victorians and the figure out to the severest True.

These Provinces are to the Ro- of the mans under the Name of Serum; those of Nether-them on the South of the Rhine, by that general of Gallia Belgica. At present they are Name.

B called

called, fometimes the Low Countries dimes the Netberlands, and fometim er Germany, from their Situation lower Part of the Rbine.

Bounds.

They are bounded on the South with France, on the East with Germany, on the North and West with the Ocean.

Extent.

Their Extent is from 49 D. 20 M. to the 53 D. 40 M. of Latitude; and from the 2d to about the 6th D. 28 M. of East Longitude from London. In Form they are somewhat triangular; being in Length, from the Northermost Parts of Groningen to the South Parts of Luxemburg, 290 Miles; and in Breadth, from the West Parts of Artois to the East Parts of Luxenburg, near 200 Miles.

Division.

They are divided into feventeen Provinces, which are thus diftinguished:

Brabant. 4 Dukedoms, viz. Limburg.

Luxemburg. Gelderland.

Holland. Zealand.

Zutphen.

7 Counties, viz.

Flanders.

Artois. Hainault. Namur.

2

1 Marquifate of the Holy Empire, or Antwerp. 5.

Whiching Maines Lordhips of Be | Ctrecht.
Conies, viz.

Groningen.

To which we may add the Archbishoprick of Cambray, and the Bishoprick of Liege, which are inclosed in them.

These Provinces were first conquered by History. the Romans; afterwards by the Prench; and then divided into feveral Governments depending on the Crown of France, till the Year 1305, when they were reduced to one by Philip Duke of Burgundy. Then they passed to the Crown of Spain by Mary Henrietta, Heires of the House of Burgundy. The Emperor Charles the Vth, having got from Francis I, King of France, his Prisoner at Madrid, a Remunciation of the old Right the French had to Flanders, was fole Master of these Provinces, in Right of his Mother, the Infanta Jane, of Arragon and Castile; but in the Year 1581, some of them openly revolted from Philip II. his Son, King of Spain, having two Years before entered into an Union at Utrecht, to fecure themfelves from the Cruelties of the Duke of Alva their Governor. They were headed in their Revolt by the Princes of Orange, and supported by the Crowns of England B 2 and

and France. Since that, there are in the Netberlands two very different States: The one a Republick, called the United Provinces, or Holland, from the Chief of them The other is called the Regal, or Catholick Provinces, or Flanders, from the principal of these Provinces. It is possessed partly by the Hollanders, and partly by the French who hold the North and South; and the Remainder, or middle Part, which, to the Year 1700, belonged to the Spahiards. being recovered, in the fucceeding War from the House of Bourbon, which had unjustly seized it upon the Death of King Charles II, has been, ever fince the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, held by the Empero Charles VI, and his Daughter and Heires the present Queen of Hungary and Bobemia,

The United Provinces are eight * in

Number, viz.

I. The County of Holland.

2. The County of Zealand.

The Barony of Utrecht.

The Dukedom of Gelderland in Part

5. The County of Zutphen.
6. The Barony of Over-Isel.

The Barony of Groningen. 7. The Barony of Groningen. 8. The Barony of Friesland.

But these Provinces being not like to become the Seat of War, it would be beyond

^{*} Usually called seven only; Zutphen being accounted a Part of Gelderland.

our Purpose to say any thing particular of them, and therefore we pass to the Catholick Provinces.

Of the CATHOLICK PROVINCES, or FLANDERS in general.

HE Austrian Netberlands, or the Nine Catholick Provinces, commonly call'd by the general Name of Flanders (the prin-Name. cipal of these Provinces) including the two Fiefs of the Empire, the Archbishoprick of Cambray, and the Bishoprick of Liege, are bounded on the North with the Ocean, Bounds. and the United Provinces; on the West, or North-West, with the Ocean; on the South and South-West, with France; and on the East, with Germany, Their Extent Extent South and North is about 150 Miles, from Thionville in Luxemburg to Boifleduc in Brabant, and about 180 West and East, from Gravelins in Flanders to Aix la Chapelle on the Confines of the Dukedom of Juliers.

Flanders is generally one of the best and Quality. most plentiful Countries in the World; extremely populous, and sull of excellent Towns and Villages. Its Air is good; its Soil most fertile; the People good-natur'd, hardy, and laborious. This Country was Riches. once so very rich, that the King of Spain's Revenues from thence, when he had all, was greater than any Prince's in Christendom, the King of France excepted; but

2

of late Years the Charge of keeping their Provinces has been much greater than the Strength. Revenues. The Strength of these Parts is very great: But many of the best and strongest Places are in the Possession of the French; and for a long Time the House of Austria have not been able to keep those they retain, without the Help either of the English, Dutch, or Brandenburghers. These latter possess Part of the Dutchy of Gelderland, and the adjoining Dutchy of Cleves.

Traffick.

The Traffick in Flanders has been always very great; but now nothing near fo much as formerly, by reason of the prodigious Increase of the United Provinces within these late Years, and more particularly on account of prohibiting the Navigation of the Scheld, whereby Antwerp, once the Emporium of Europe, is in a great measure ruined. It chiefly confists of several Sorts of Manufactures, as rich Tapestries, fine Camblets, Serges, coloured Says, Mock Velvets, great Quantities of fine Linnen, Damasks, Cambricks, Taffaties, Points, Laces, and striped Stuffs for Beds, which are transported into many Countries; all Sorts of Ribbons, Bastard Sattins, and many other things of like Nature, made at the Cities of Mons, Ghent, Bruffels, Ypres, Lifle, Bruges, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and others.

signed and the

The

The Inhabitants of these Provinces con-Inhabifift of Flemmings, Walloons, Spaniards, with tants. fome Intermixture of French, Dutch, Englift, and of late Years Germans. The Reli-Religion. gion among them is various, according to their feveral Nations. In those Places which are in the Possession of the Austrians and French, that of the Roman Church alone is publickly allowed, and the Protestants tolerated out of Policy by the Austrians only. On the contrary, in those Places that belong to the Hollanders, the Proteflant is only publickly exercised, and the Popis suffered in private. The Archbishopricks and Bishopricks are all Roman Catholicks.

The Languages most generally used in Language these Parts are Walloon and Flemmish. The Walloon is a corrupt French, spoken in Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, French Flanders, Part of Brabant, and of the Bishoprick of Liege. The Flemmis, or Low-Dutch, is a Dialect of the German, spoken in the Marquisate, Mechlin, Part of Brabant, Flanders, and the rest of the Bishoprick of Liege. The French is much in use among the better Sort in general. The German was introduced there by the Duke of Bavaria, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands at the End of the last Century, and is now established at the B 4 Court

Court of Bruffels by the Austrian Government.

Rivers.

The two principal Rivers of these Parts are the Maes or Meufe, and the Scheld or Escaut.

1. The Maes, Lat. Mofa, has its Source in France near Mount de Vauge in the Bis shoprick of Langres in Champagne; passes thro' Charlemont, Bowvines, Dinant, Namur, (where it receives the River Sambre) Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Roermont, Venlo, and Grave, and falls into the Wabal (a Branch of the Rhine) near Hervoerden, where it takes the Name of Merwes and having formed an Island called Yslet monde, near Dordrecht, runs into the Ocean.

2. The Scheld has its Source in Picardy. a Province in France, and having washed the Towns of Cambray, Valenciennes, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, and Antwerp. and embraced fome of the Islands of Zealand, it falls into the Ocean big with the Waters of the Rivers Lys, Lieve, Dender, and Rupel.

Archbi**fhopricks** and Bi-

In these Provinces are two Archbishopricks, viz. Cambray and Mechlin; and shopricks. eleven Bishopricks, viz. Antwerp, Boilleduc, Bruges, Ghent, Ruremond, and Ypres, under Mechlin; Namur, Arras, St. Omers, and Tournay, under Cambray; and Liege, under under Cologue in Germany. Here are also Towns 155 Cities or Wall'd Towns, and near and Villages. 7000 Villages, besides the Castles, Forts, and Noblemen's Houses, which are almost innumerable. The chief City of the whole was Antwerp; but Brussels is now chief the most remarkable, having been long City. the Seat of the Spanish and German Governors. The chief City of the French is Liste; of the Hollanders, Boisseduc or Maestricht; and of the Bishop of Liege, Liege.

The Government of this Country did Governbelong to the Spaniards: But at present ment. the Austrians, their Successors, have only about two Thirds of Flanders and Brabant, about half Hainault and Limburg, the greatest Part of Luxemburg, and all Namur. The French have Artois, Cambray, a little of Luxemburg, about half of Hainault, a third of Flanders, and a quarter of the Bishoprick of Liege. The Hollanders have about half of Limburg, near a third of Brabant, a sixth Part of Flanders, and a small Part of the Bishop-

Flanders, comprehending the Cambresis, Division. the County of Liege, and Part of Gelder-land, is divided into twelve Parts, viz.

rick of Liege. The Bishop of Liege has

the Remainder of that Province.

1. The

and the second second second second	Carinh
1. The County of Flanders	Ghow Bia
2. The Dukedom of Bra- bant	2 Bruffels, Capital of 5the whole
· 3. The Marquifate of the Holy Empire	Antoerp Bishopriek
4. The Lordship of Mechlin	Archbp.
5. Part of the Dukedom of Gelders	AN ESSENCIAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
6. The Dukedom of Limbur	
	Liege Bp.
8. The County of Namur	Namur Bp.
9. The Dukedom of Luxem- burg	5 burg.
10. The County of Hainault	Mons.
11. The Cambrefis	S Archbp.
12. The County of Artois We shall speak of each of Order.	Arras Bo.

Of the County of FLANDERS, properly for called.

Name.

FLANDERS is the first County of the Low Countries, and the most considerable and noble in all Christendom. Some derive its Name from Flandrina, Wife to Lideric II. Prince of Buc, and great Forrester of Flanders, who govern'd it under Char-

Charlemaigne, and Lewis the Debenair.
Others fetch it from Flambert, Nephew to Cladien King of France, who having married Blefinda, Daughter to Golducrus, King of the Ruthinians, drove the Romans out of the Belgick Gaul.

This Province borders on the North Bound upon the Ocean, and the Mouth of the Scheld, called the Hont, which divides it from Zealand: On the West it has the Ocean and Part of Artois: On the South, Artois and Hainault: And on the East, Part of Hainault and Brabant.

It is extended South and North about Extent.

70 Miles, and near as much West and East.

It is a very fine and rich Country; most Quality. plentiful in Corn and Pastures; has Fish in Abundance; affords black Cattle and warlike Horses. There used to be reckon'd in it 28 or 30 Wall'd Towns, and some others of no small Consideration; 1154 Villages; 48 Abbeys, and a great Number of Priories, Colleges and Monasteries. But the two last Wars, and the Alterations of Property thence enfuing, have made fome Variations in those Particulars, which are not easy to enumerate. It is in most Places so populous, that the Spaniards who followed Philip II. in Flanders, were used to fay, that the whole was but one City. It has five Viscounties, Ghent, Ypres, Fur-

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er

nes, Wynoxberg, and Harlebeck; three Principalities, Steenbuyse, Gavre, and E-pinoy; five Sea-ports, Graveline, Dunkirk, Newport, Ostend, and Sluys. And 31

Chattelenies or Castellanships.

Hiftory.

This Province was heretofore govern'd by Earls, who did Homage to the King of France; as did also Philip Duke of Burgundy, after Flanders was fallen to him by marrying Margaret Daughter of Lewis Malatin, Earl of Flanders, in 13691 This Country paffing afterwards into the House of Austria, by the Marriage of the Heiress of the House of Burgundy, Charles V. as we have already hinted, when he took Francis I. Prisoner, in the Battle of Pavia in Italy, enfranchis'd it from that Servitude. But afterwards, in King Philip II's Time, it was extremely curtail'd and harrass'd; which made many of the Inhabitants retire into England: And this did not only depopulate Flanders, but impoverish'd it considerably, by carrying away a great Part of its Trade. The Hollanders revolting at the same Time, added to its Calamities by a War of forty Years Continuance, and the French have within a Century past made great Devastations in this fine Country.

A Chronological Succession of the Earls of Flanders.

A STATE OF THE STA	TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
Tier of	ur Lord. Gov.
BAldwin I. Ironfide Baldwin II. the Bald	860 17 years
2 Baldwin II. the Bald	878 40
3 Arnold I. the Great	918 45
4 Arnold II. the Young	963 26
5 Baldwin IV.	989.45
6 Baldwin V. of Lifle	1034 33
7 Baldwin VI. of Mons	1067 3
8 Arnold III, the Unfortunat	
9 Robert I, the Frieslander	1071 22
10 Robert II. of Jerusalem	
11 Baldwin VII. Hapeule	
12. Charles the Good of	
12. Charles the Good of Denmark 13 William the Norman, or the Cliton	51118 9
12 William the Norman, or	2
the Cliton	\$1127 I
14 Thierry of Alfatia	1128 40
15 Philip of Alfatia	1168 22
16 Baldwin VIII. the Brave	1107 4
17 Baldwin IX. Emperor	2 minimum
of Constantinople	31195 11
18 Joan	1206 38
19 Margaret I.	1244 31
20 Guy Dampierre	1275 30
21 Robert III. of Bethune	1305 17
22 Lewis II. of Creci	1322 24
	23 Lewis
	~> ~~~

23 Lewis III. Malatin	1346	38
24 Margaret II.	1384	20
25 John the Undaunted, or	1404	行行の信息
26 Philip the Good	1419	FLYSKUPS & GONG TO BE
27 Gharles le Hardi	1467	PORT STATE OF THE
28 Mary of Burgundy 29 Philip of Austria	1477	
30 Charles V. Emperor	1462	PLANTAGE WALLSON TO THE STATE OF
	1555	M. N. SEET BOOK STONE STONE AND ADDRESS.
32 Elixabeth Clara Eugenia,		
Governess for Philip III.	1598	38
33 Philip IV. King of Spain	1636	29
34 Charles II. King of Spain	1665	Sec. 10. (20.00) (20.00) (20.00)
35 Charles VI. Emperor	1700	40
36 Maria Therefa Queen 3	1740	Now reigning.
	The second	

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are

1. The Scheld, which here washes Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, and Antwerp, and soon after falls into the Sea.

2. The Lys, which here washes Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and falls into the School at Chent.

3. The Dender, which washes Geersberg, Nienove, and Aelst, and casts its Waters into the Scheld at Dendermond.

4. The Scarp, which washes Doway and St. Amand, and then discharges itself into the Scheld.

Flanders

Flanders has been commonly divided Division. into three Parts.

1. Flemish-Flanders or Flammingant, where the Country Language is spoken. It is extended from the North Sea to the

River Lys.

2. French or Gallican Flanders, where French is most in use. It lies on the South of Flammingant, and on the North of Cambress, and borders the Scheld on the East, and Lys on the West. We may now add to this all the South quite to the Sea, which is under the French.

3. Imperial-Flanders, which lies chiefly between the Scheld and the Dender, and comprehends the County of Aloft, and the four Offices which formerly belong'd

to the Emperor.

Flanders has also been divided into Teutonic, Walloon, Imperial, and Dutch. The first lies between the Sea and the Lys; the second between the Lys and the Scheld; the third between the Scheld and Brabant; and the sourth on the North of them all.

But the most usual Division, is according to its Masters, which are at present the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch, as we may see in the following Table.

1. Austrian-

1. Auftrian-Flanders, Oftend, in which the most remarkable Places are.

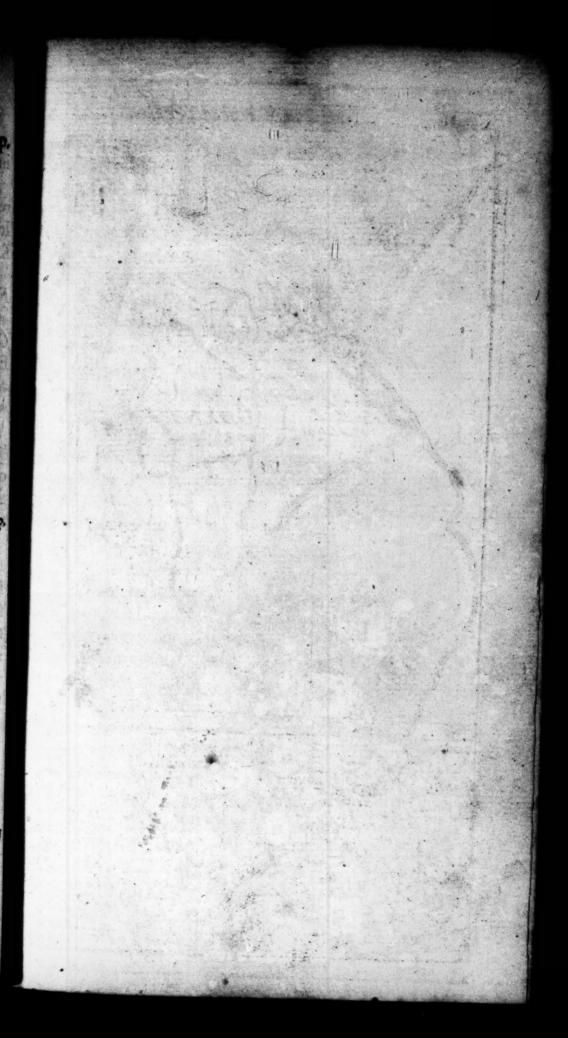
Gbent Bill Bruges, Bith. Ypres, Bill. Tournay, Bish. Courtray, Menin. Newport, Oudenard, Aloft or Aelft, Ninove, Grammont, Furnes, Dixmuyde. Dendermonde, Deynse, &c.

2. French - Flanders, Doway, in which are

[Lilleor Riffel, Cap. Dunkirk. Graveling, Wynoxberg, Caffel, Orchies, St. Amand. Armentieres.

3. Dutch-Flanders,) Sas van Ghent, in which are

Shuys. Hulft, Ardenburg. Description





in a short The Town-house is all

Description of the Chief Towns in FLAN-DERS,

Shind had only a violent line based

OHENT or Gaunt, Gand in French, Ghent in Latin, Ganda, Gandavum, or Gandavium, is one of the largest Cities in Europe, being feven Miles in Compass within the Walls; but not one half of this Extent is built on. They give out, that it was founded by Julius Cafar in a very commodious Place for Trading, on the Confluence of the Rivers Scheld and Lys, with fome others of less Note, which run thro' it, and divide it into 26 Islands, which are joined together by as many great Bridges, and 72 little ones, It is well wall'd and trench'd about, and the private Buildings for the most part fair and stately. There are a great manyWater and Wind-Mills; feven Churches, and fifty-five Monasteries or Hospitals; several Market-places, and a Market on Friday that was wont to have no Equal in Europe, The Castle, which is the Prince's Palace, contains as many Rooms as there are Days in the Year, There the wooden Cradle of Charles V. who was born in it, is still to be feen, The Cathedral is a most magnificent Building, and the Tower Bell-fort is above 400 Steps

Steps high. The Town-house is also worth taking Notice of. The Citadel confifts of four regular Baftions; but lies not fo very convenient as many others in these Parts. This City is the Seat of the Parliament or Provincial Court of Flanders; yet one may appeal from it to the fupreme Court of Mechlin, which judges without further Appeal. The Trade of this City confifts chiefly in Cloths, Stuffs, and Silks, of which there is fo great a Quantity made, that, among the 50 Companies of Tradesmen, those relating to Commodities of this Nature, make one Third. It stands about 14 Miles from the Sea, 27 Miles S. W. of Antwerp, 30 N. W. of Bruffels, 94 S. of Amfterdam, 154 N. E. of Paris, and 160 E. of London. East Long. 3 D. 40 M. Lat. 51 D. 6 M.

Fifty Thousand Inhabitants of this City, under the Standard of Gaunt, have formerly been formidable to the neighbouring States, and their Princes themselves, in the Reigns of Philip of Valois and Charles VI. Kings of France. In 1539, they revolted from the Emperor Charles V. and would have put themselves under the Protection of Francis I. King of France, who not only resused their Offer, but gave the Emperor free Passage thro' his Dominions

into

into the Low-Countries. The Emperor, having reduc'd them to Obedience, put to Death thirty of the principal Burgetles, and banish'd a great Number; took from them their Artillery, Arms, and Privileges, and built a Citadel to curb them for the future.

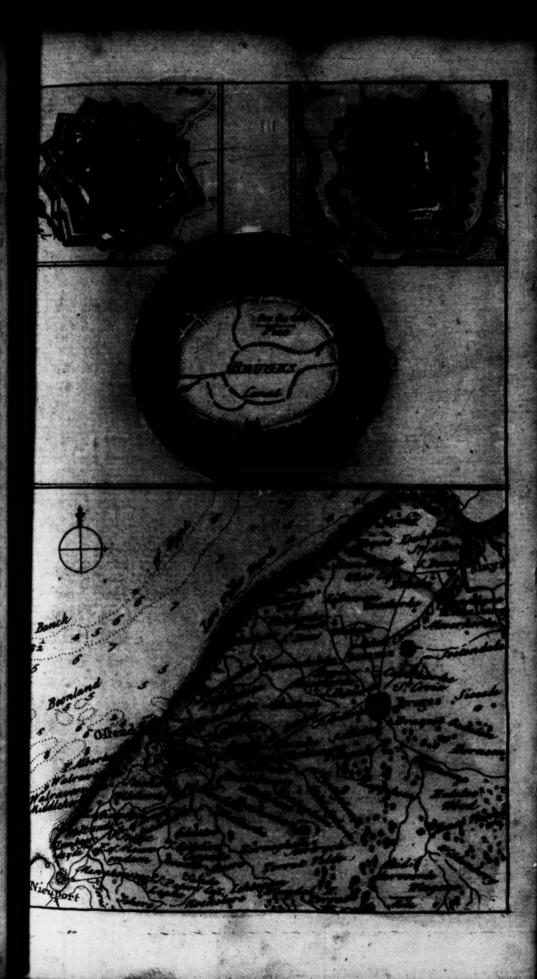
This City was invested by the French King's Orders the first of March 1678. On the fourth the King in Person ame before it. The Besieged to no Purpose cut their Dykes, and drowned Part of the Country; for the King lodged his Forces, and pressed so vigorously the Siege, that on the ninth of the same Month, the Town and Citadel were both carried. It was restored to the Spaniards about four Months after by the Treaty of Nimeguen. The French feiz'd it again upon the Death of Charles II. King of Spain in 1700; but it furrender'd to the Allies after the Battle of Ramillies in 1706. In 1708 the French furpriz'd it, together with Bruges, and threw an Army into it for its Defence: But after the Surrender of the Citadel of Life, at the End of the same Year, they were obliged to furrender it back to the Allies in a few Days Siege, and ever fince it has remained to the House of Austria.

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Bruges.

II. Bruges.

Bruges, Brugge, or Bruggen, Lat. Bru ga, and Bruga, so called from the great Number of its Bridges, is fituated in a great Plain, within eight or nine Miles of the Sea, upon the Canal called Reye, which being divided into several navigable Dykes, runs in divers Places of the City, and afterwards these join in the same Canal, which goes to Sluys. But this last Town belonging to the Hollanders, the Inhabitants of Bruges, about 80 Years ago, made a new Canal which goes to Oftend, that is but about three Leagues from it, where the Tide mounting above half Way, it bears Ships of 400 Tons to Bruges, which maintains a standing Trade there. Yet it flourish'd much more in former Days, before Merchants had bethought of retiring to Antwerp. Pope Paul IV. erected Bruges into a Bishoprick, Suffragan of Malines, in 1559, at the Request of King Philip II. and Peter Curtius was the first Prelate of it. This is one of the greatest and beautifullest Cities in Flanders, being about five Miles in Circuit, fortified with good Ditches, great Ramparts, and strong Walls. The publick Buildings are very fumptuous; the Streets large and strait, with feveral fine Squares, and chiefly that of the Market, whereat fix great Streets begin,



Hig O alight form the very dist. is wait switch tell to the not Disk than the of the cond thus substitution of the first Table at the Barbara I. I Subject made a final of

begin, that lead in a strait Line to the fix principal Gates of the City. There are feven Parish Churches. The Cathedral is that of St. Donat or Donatian. The Provost of the Collegiate-Church used to be President in the Court called St. Donat. and hereditary Chancellor of Flanders; but this Dignity has been united to the Episcopal Title, and the Bishop enjoys the Privilege now. Besides St. Donat, there are the Collegiate Churches of St. Salvador and Our Lady, the Abbies of St. Andrew and Audemburg, and about 60 Religious Houses. At the Side of the Cathedral is the Bishop's Palace, and overagainst it is a great Market-place, where the Town-house is, an ancient Building enrich'd with Figures, and divers curious Pieces of Sculpture. The Caftle also deferves to be feen. Justice is render'd here by fix Magistrates, who all have a parti-cular Jurisdiction. The Canal of Bruges is navigable up to Ghent. There is also the Water-house, with an admirable Machine to convey Water into all the Quarters of the City. The Natives have a great Trade here in Wooll, Silk, Cotton, &c. There are a great many Tradesmen who make Fustians, Tapestries, Cloths, and Stuffs of Silk. They are divided into 68 Professions. This City had a Share in the C 3. Troubles

Troubles of the Low-Countries during the Civil Wars. The English loting Calaus in 1558, removed the Staple for Wooll to Bruges, and that for some Time preserved it from decaying. Philip I. King of Spain, was born here in 1478. Bruges having been taken by the Confederates in 1706, was surprized by the French in 1708, at the same Time as Ghent; but submitted again to the Allies at the End of the same Year, and has ever since continued to the House of Austria. It stands 24 Miles almost N. W. of Ghent, 11 E. of Ostend, 34 N. E. of Dunkirk, 40 W. of Antwern, East Long. 3 D. 4 M. Lat. 51 D. 17 M.

III. Oftend.

Oftend, Lat. Oftenda, is a Sea-port Town, seated in a Marsh, at the Month of the River Guele, and among divers Channels: But is chiefly invironed almost on all Sides by two of the largest of them, into which Ships of the greatest Bulk may enter with the Tide. It is very well-fortified, having a strong Rampart, a deep Ditch, and eight regular Bastions. It is contrived fo, that the Sea may be let in round the Town for a great Space, which makes it much more strong and defensible than before, and as it were impregnable. The Queen of Hungary possesses no other Port in Flanders but this and Newport; and

and this being the most considerable, the Haven has been callarged, and a great Work completed, in order to the carrying of their Ships over into the Out which goes from Oftend to Brages, out of their Harbour, by the means of a vaft Receptacle of Water which communicates with both. The Town flands low, but the Streets are frait, large, and uniform. The Haven is fuch, that it can never be blocked up. This Town was believed from July 5 1601, to September 22, 1604, by the Spaniards, being then in the Hands of the Hollanders; and at last was surrendered upon good Articles, after a Siege of three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours . Its front Defence against . So fage the Arch-duke Albert of Austria, and the the Tradi-Marquis Ambrose Spinola may be well dition; but ascribed to the Supplies from England, and Dates acthe Conduct of Sir Francis Vere. The we know Spaniards loft 98124 Men before this Place: not. The when the Arch-duke invested it, they did not expect it should hold out a Fortnight, which made the Dutchess vow the would never thift her Smock till it was taken. The Number of those that were killed, or died in the Town during the Siege, were little less than 30,000. Not that fo many Men were in the Place at once, but Supplies were continually C4 fendsending from England and Holland. Often stands about nine Miles N. E. of Newport 11 W. of Bruges, 20 S. W. of Sluys, and almost 35 W. of Ghent, East Long. 2 D. 50 M. Lat. 51 D. 18 M. This Town was seized by the French upon the Death of Charles II, and taken by the Allies as ter the Battle of Ramillies in 1706. The East-India Company erected here by the late Emperor gave great Offence to the English and Dutch, till it was abolished in 1731.

IV. Newport.

alt of parts or lock, bridge Newport is a strong Sea-port Town. The little River Tperle runs on one Side of it, which, tho' but a mean Channel yet where it falls into the Sea makes a confiderable long and fecure Haven, especially at high Tides. This Town is of good Strength, has broad and strait Streets; but the Houses are generally low, and most Part of Timber. The Inhabitants support themselves chiefly by the Fishing-Trade. It stands nine Miles S. W. of Oftend, 16 N. E. of Dunkirk, 19 almost W. of Bruges, and 40 W. of Ghent. East Long. 2 Do 38 M. Lat. 51 D. 14 M. Prince Maurice of Nassau gave the Spaniards a great Defeat near this Place in 1600. Newport was confirmed to the late Emperor by the Treaty of Sugar for tetre control

the PRESENT WAR.

Treaty of Utrecht; and has ever fince be longed to his Family wind and . ogn

and committed a thouland Duordors. Oudenard, Oudenarde, Lat. Aldenardum, is divided by the Scheld in two Parts, and fecured by a Caftle, called Pamele, which is joined to the Town by a Bridge over that River. This is a rich Place. and drives a great Trade by the Manufacture of Tapestry, which flourishes here. This Town was taken by the French in 1658; restored by the Pyrenaan Treaty, and retaken by them again in 1667; befieged without Success by the Spaniards in 1674, but by the Peace of Nimeguen reflored to them in 1670. The French; who had feized it with the other Towns in Flanders, furrendered it to the Allies in 1706. They befieged it in 1708, but abandoned the Siege upon the Approach of the Confederate Army, which they engaged near it, and were utterly defeated. The Prince of Hanover, now our Sovereign, was present in this Battle. It stands 14 Miles S. of Ghent, and 36 W. of Bruffels. East Long. 3 D. 35 M. Lat. 51 D. 15 M.

Aloft, by the Natives Aelft, is the Capi- VI. tal City of the Imperial Flanders, on the Aloft. River Dender. It had formerly Counts of

its own; and faffered very much in the la Age. The Spaniards furprized icinis 300 and committed a thousand Disorders. In 1 082 the Duke of Anjou made himself Mafter of it: After which the English who had it in keeping, fold it to the Prince of Parma, Ouvernor of the Neiber. lands. In 1667, the French took it, but restored it to the Spaniards unfortified. It was abandoned to the Allies in that general Evacuation of the French in 1706, after the Battle of Rhmidies, they having kept in mean fix Years of The Territory of Aloft comprehends about 170 Villages, the County of Waet, and four Cities, which were called Offices, viz. Hulf, Axele, Bouchout, and Affenede. This City Stands between Bruffels and Ghent, about 19 Miles from each. East Long. 3 D. 18 Madat Agrab. acque esse en benchnide

VII. Ninove, or Nienove, is a small inconsi-Ninove. derable Town, fortified but in the last Age, in the Territory of Alost, on the River Dender; seven Miles S. of Alost, 13 W. of Brussek, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Long. 3 D. 54 M. Lat. 50 D. 56 M.

VIII. Gramment, or Geersberg, is another Grammont small Town, South five Miles of the former, upon the same River Dender. These Places,

In life with the state of the s



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Places, as well as Alast, have belonged to the House of Austria ever fince the Peace of Utrecht.

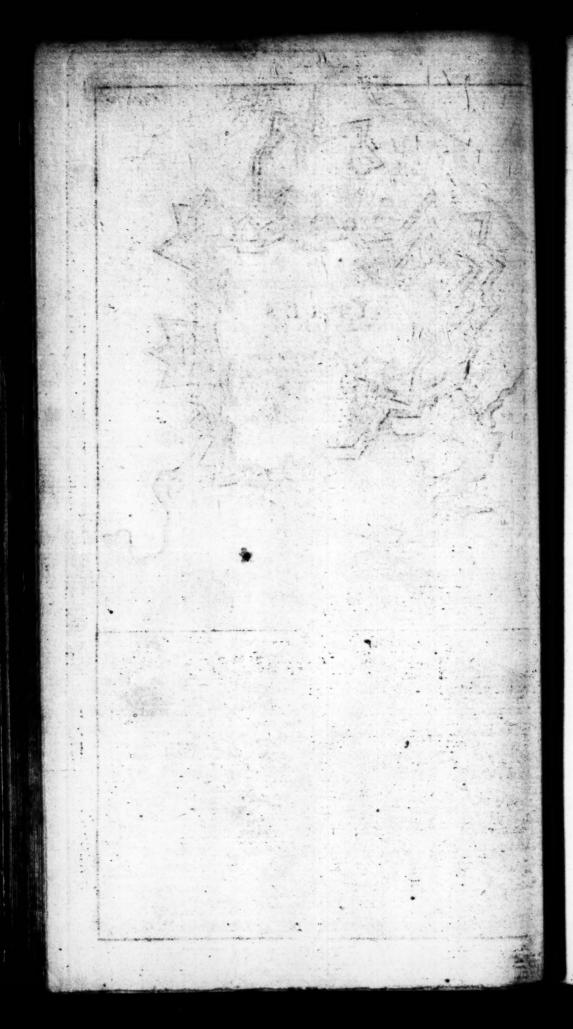
L'ifle, Lille, Lat. Infula, Dutch, Roffel, feated on the small River Deulle, took its Name, because in former Times it was wholly furrounded with Water and Marshes, which now, by the Industry of the Inhabitants, are drained of It was built by Baldwin IV, the Hairy, Count of Flanders, in 1007; and his Son Baldwin V. the Pious, or Baldwin of Lille, who was born here, walled it in 1066, and adorn'd it with a magnificent Church, and a fine Monastery. It is now the Capital City of French Flanders, and is usually called Little Paris. Lewis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and it was afterwards yielded to him by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1668; after which he built a Citadel to secure it, flanked with five great Bastions, whose double Ditches are filled with the River Deulle. All these new Fortifications enclose a Suburb, which has greatly enlarged the City. In a word, the Works of this Place were looked upon as the Master-piece of the famous Vauban. Neither has the Industry of the Inhabitants less contributed to the Greatness and Riches of Lifle, by the many Silk Manufactures made

IX. Lifte. made here, than the Royal Encouragement fo that it is raised to be third City in the L Countries, next to Amsterdam and Antweet For the Convenience of transporting Wares, it is accommodated with a Camderived from the River Lys, which run not far from this City. It stands 15 Mile W. of Tournay, 36 S. of Ghent, 37 S. B. of Dunkirk, and 38 almost W. of Mon. East Long. 2 D. 58 M. Lat. 50 D. 43 M Lifle was befreged by the Confederates in 1708, and taken after two Months: But the Citadel held out about fix Weeks longer. It was restored to Lewis XIV. by the Treaty of Utrecht, and has ever fince belonged to the French.

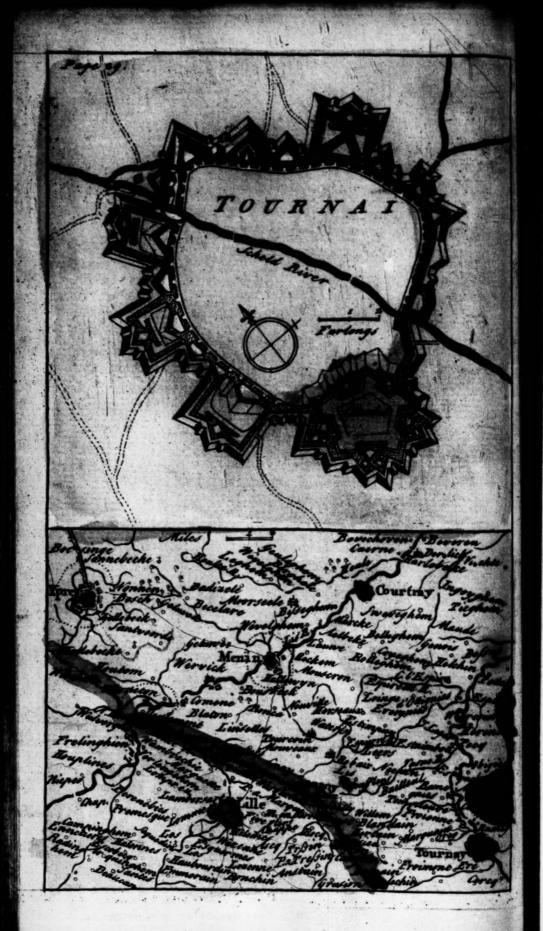
X. Ypres. Ipres, or Ypres, Lat. Ipra, Ipra, Ipra, Ipratum, Dutch, Yperen, takes its Name from the Brook Yperle that runs through it. It is supposed to have been built by Baldwin III, Son of Count Arnulphus I, about 960, and that it was not wall'd till 1288, by the Consent of Philip the Fair, King of France. It is now a very rich City, and has many fair Churches, whereof that of St. Martin is the Cathedral. The Bishoprick established here by Paul IV, in 1559, is under the Archbishop of Mechlin. Jansenius, whose Book occasioned the famous Dispute with the Jesuits, was Bishop



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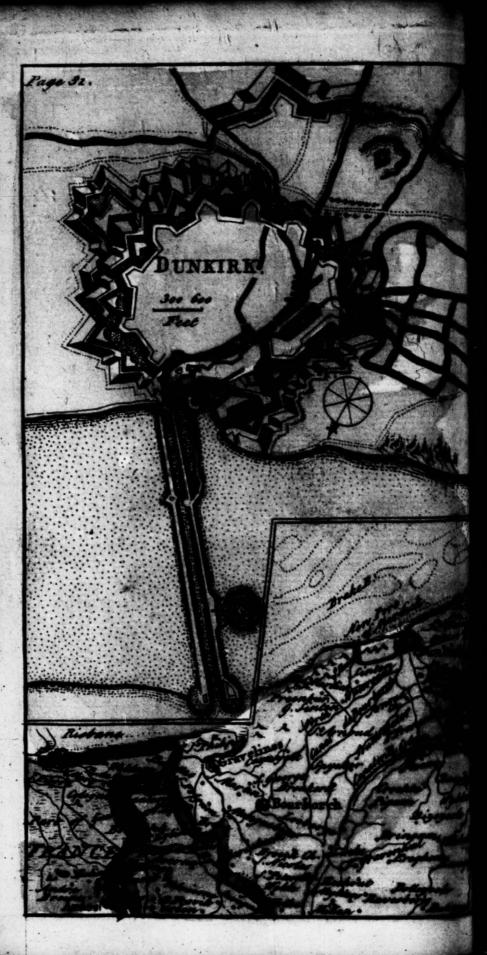
rilat

of Ypres. This City has been reckoned the third in Flanders, and has seven Chattelanies, or Juridictions, of which Cassel has 24 fmaller Jurisdictions under it. The Country about it is extremely fruitful, and its Situation contributes much to its Strength. It is very well built, and befides the Churches, it has many fumptuous Buildings and Palaces: That of the Lordship is great and stately, as also the Draper's Hall. The City is famous for its Manufactures in Woollen and Silk, and has feveral Fairs, whereof that in Lent is the principal. This City was taken by the French the 26th of March, 1678, and was yielded to them by the Treaty of Nimeguen. It continued in their Hands till the last War, when it fell under the victorious Arms of the Confederates, and was confirmed to the Emperor Charles VI, by the Peace of Utrecht. The Dutch garrison it, as one of their Barrier-Towns. It lies 16 Miles N. W. of Liste, 18 S. of Newport, 23 almost E. of Dunkirk, and 35 S. W. of Ghent. Long. 2 D. 50 M. Lat. 50 D, 57 M.

Tournay, Lat. Tornacum, Incol. Door- XI. nick, lies upon the Scheld, with a Bishop-Tournay. rick Suffragan of Cambray, whose first Prelate was St. Prat in 623. It is very antient, being mentioned in Antonine's Itine-

rary,

rary, and in the 11th Epiftle of St. Ferom. The Town is very strong, and defended by a Caftle, faid to have been built by English. The French made themselves Mafters of it in 1518; but Charles V. retook it from them in 1521. Lewis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and kept it by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, till it was taken from him by the Allies in fune 1709. By the Peace that followed it became Part of the Dutch Barrier, and fo continued at the Beginning of the prefent War. The French King rendered it much stronger than it was formerly by new Fortifications. The Cathedral of our Lady is very fine; befides which there are ten Parish Churches, two Abbeys, and several Religious Houses; for the Place is big, rich, and of good Traffick, having 72 different Companies of Trades in it. The chief Manufactures of Tournay are naw Linnen, as they were formerly Woollan. The French made it the Capital of a little Country called Tournaisis, and the Seat of a Sovereign Council, or High Jurisdiction: But the Civil and Ecclefiaffical Covernment has been much altered by the Austrians. It stands 15 Miles E. of Lifte, 20 N. E. of Douay, 32 almost W. of Mons, and 30 nigh S. of Ghent. West Long. 3 D. 20 M. Lat. 50 D. 43 M. Dunbe vide, in ed de it by are e is agit rel- of the lad by of v. At



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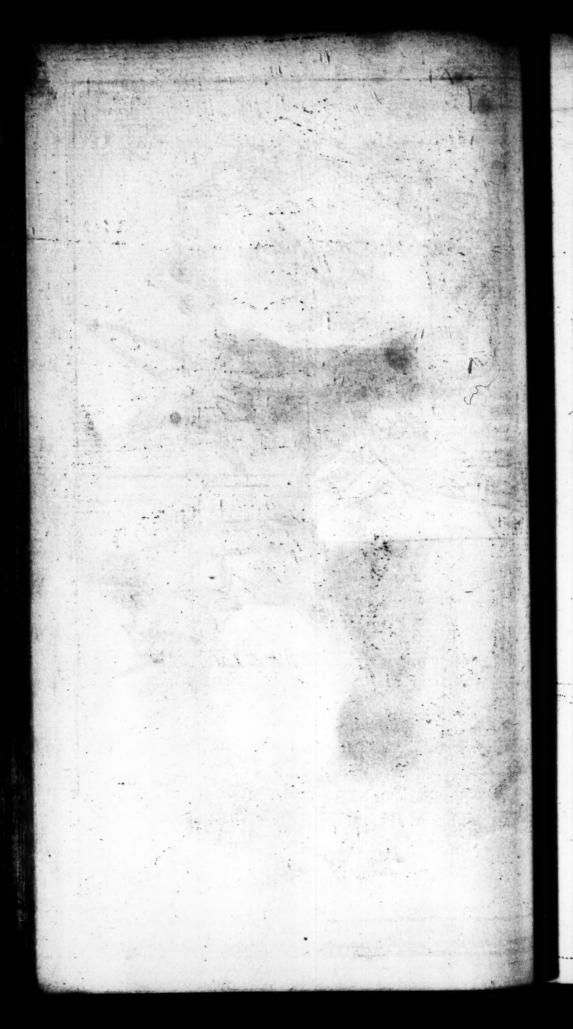
Dunkirk, Gatt. Dunkerque, Dut. Duyn- XII. terhen, Lat. Dunquerca, is a Sca-port Dunkirk.
Fown, built by the Earl Baldwin III, alled the Young. It derives its Name rom the Flemmish Words Kerk, that is, Church, and Dune, Down, because the Church Steeple is the first Thing feen by Seamen above the Downs. It was taken n 1558 by the French, who claimed it as Francis de Bourbon Earl of Vendome's inheritance; but retaken in 1583 by the Duke of Parma. The French took it again in 1646, under the Conduct of the Duke of Englien; and the Spaniards retook it in 1652. It was taken afterwards by the Marshal de Turenne, affisted by 6000 Englifb, in 1658, and yielded to the Protector Cronwell: But Charles II. weakly fold it to Lewis XIV, King of France, for about 200,000 l. That Monarch built there a strong Citadel, and other Fortifications, and cut a new Trench for a Mile together, through the Splinter Sands; which, upon the Head of the Tide, would re-ceive 130 Vessels of 70 Guns each; and on the West Side of this Harbour he raised a vast piled and plank'd Work, to intercept and lodge the Sands. Dunkirk is well built and populous, and particularly commended for the Neatness and Regularity of the Streets. Its Inhabitants are famous upon

upon the Sea, and have enriched the felves in all the late Wars by Piracy. is an English Nunnery, and the Fran cans have a Cloyster for Persons of bo Sexes, At the Mouth of the Haven ftoo a Wooden Fort, on which were plant 100 Pieces of Cannon, This was the State of it before the Peace of Utrech when the Works were demolished, and the Canal choak'd up, by Treaty with Queen Anne. But the French, for man Years past, have been contravening the Agreement, first, by cutting a new Cana thro' Mardyke, and fecondly, by restoring the old Works. This is at present one of our most plausible Causes of Quarre against the French King, This Town lies 54 Miles W. of Ghent, 16 S. W. of New part, 19 almost E. of Calais, and 24 S. W. of Oftend. East Long, 2 D. 17 M. Lat. 51 D. 7 M,

Graveling, or Graveline, Lat. Grave-Graveling linga and Gravelina, is seated near the Sea, in a marshy Ground, upon the Mouth of the River Aa, which parts France from Flanders. The Normans ruined it, but it was afterwards repaired by Thierry of Alfatia, Count of Flanders, who died there in 1168. In the Year 1528, there was a strong Castle added to it by Charles V, so that



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that it is now one of the most regular and strongest Places of Europe. It was taken by the French in 1658, and yielded to them by the Pyrenæan Treaty. As for the Town itself, tho' of great Importance, it is neither large, nor well built, and is besides but thinly inhabited. It lies nine Miles N. E. of Calais, 10 almost W. of Dunkirk, and 63 W. of Ghent. East Long. 2 D. 23 M. Lat. 51 D. 4 M.

Berg St. Winoch, or Winoxberg, French, Bergues, Lat. Berga S. Winoci, or Winoci Mons, and Vinoberga; and in Times past Groemberga and Mons Viridis; has the Title of a Viscounty and Castellanship, and has many Villages under its Jurisdiction. It is situated in a most sertile Country. It was taken by the French in 1658, and remained to them by the Pyrenæan Treaty in 1659. They have built there a Royal Fort. This Town stands on the River Colme, six Miles almost S. of Dunkirk, and 12 E. of Graveling. East Long. 2 D. 22 M. Lat. 51 D. 2 M.

XIV. Winoxberg.

Courtray, or Cortrick, Lat. Corteriacum XV. and Cortracum, is feated on the River Lys. Courtray. It is thought that in Cæsar's Time it was under the Jurisdiction of the Nervians and Tournisians. Philip the Bald built a Castle

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in it, and others have added other Fortil cations at different Times. The Fr by their too great Precipitation, los Battle here in 1302, and because the Penple of Courtray kept an Anniversary to colebrate the Memory of that happy Day, it was plundered and burnt in 1382. Some time after it was rebuilt again, and is now pretty confiderable for its Commerce, good Citadel, and great Territories. The River Lys divides it in two. The French took it in 1646, and the Spaniards retook it in the Year after. Lewis XIV. made himself Master of itagain in 1667, and kept it by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1668, when he fortified it regularly: But being afterwards given to the Spaniards by the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, and retaken again by the French, they difmantled it before they restored it to the Spaniards by the Truce of 1684. The French took it again in the War of 1688, and again restored it at the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. In 1700 they seized it for the Dake of Anjou; but it fell to the Archduke Charles in 1706, after the Victory of Ramillies, and was confirmed to him (then Emperor) by the Peace of Utrecht. In short, the Courtray is looked upon to be exceeding ftrong both by Art and Nature, the French have generally got Possession of it with Eafe,

Ease, whenever they thought proper to quarrel with the House of Austria. In the present Year, 1744, it was the first City that furrendered to them, having been but indifferently garrison'd, and the Commandant not making the least Shew of Defence. It is a populous Place, famous both for the Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, especially that Species of the former which we call Diaper. Courtray stands 12 Miles N. E. of Lifle, 14 N. W. of Tournay, and 26 S. West of Ghent. East Long. 3 D. 20. M. Lat. 50 D. 49 M.

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Now we have been speaking of the XVI present War, it may be proper to mention in the next place Menin, which stands upon the same River Lys, five Miles to the South-Westward of Courtray, and was the first Place the French besieged this Year in Form. They carried it after only four Days open Trenches, with the Loss of very few Men on either Side: The Dutch Forces, who garrisoned it as one of the Towns of their Barrier, being conducted Menin has but lately risen to be a Place of any Consideration, and is now small in Extent: But the Fortifications, which are the Work of the famous Coeborn, are some of the best and most regular in Europe. In 1706, when most other

other Towns in Flanders and Brabane opened their Gates to the victorious Allie this Place cost them a Siege of eighten Days; which may hint to us how much itsWorks had been lately neglected. East Long. 3 D. 10 M. Lat. 50 D. 45 M.

XVII.

Warneton, Werwick, and Comines, are Warneton, Werwick, three other small Towns upon the Ly, South of Menin; of which the former, a Post of the Dutch Barrier, surrendered at the first Summons to the French in the present Campaign. Harlebeck is a small open Town, about two Miles North of Courtray, and was feized at the fame time with it by the French.

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XVIII. Furnes.

Furnes, which the Flemings call Vuerne or Vuernen, is a well built and pleasant Town, tho' but fmall. The Canals fupport the Trade of the Town, which confifts in Linnen and other Manufactures. The City is dignified with the Title of a Viscountship, and the Jurisdiction of a Lord Castellan. It was three Times taken, and new fortified by the French, and at length refign'd to that Crown by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1668. It was taken from them by the English in 1692, and retaken by the French in 1693. The Allies took it in the last War, at the Conclufion

fion of which it was made a Part of the Dutch Barrier; the Civil Power, as in the other Towns of that Line, remaining to the House of Austria. It stands not above fix Miles off from the Sea, five Miles S. W. of Newport, and 10 nigh E. of Dunkirk. East Long. 2 D. 34 M. Lat. 51 D. 8 M.

Dixmude, or Dixmuyde, is fituated on XIX. the Confluence of the River Ypres, and an-Dixmude. other small Stream. It is not very large; but is reckon'd a Place of Importance, and famous for a great Fair in July. It has often chang'd its Masters. The English took it and new fortify'd it in 1692: But the French retook it the Year after, at the same time as Furnes. The Garrisons of these Places being detained Prisoners of War by the French, King William, at the Surrender of Namur, detained Marshal Boufflers till Restitution was made to his Honour. It stands 12 Miles N. of Ypres, and 20 E. of Dunkirk. East Long. 2 D. 48 M. Lat. 51 D. 6 M.

Fort Knocque is another small, but strong Place, fituated upon the River Ifer. It Knocque. was taken by Surprize from the French, in 1712, by De Rue, a Captain in the Dutch Service, and the next Year was made a Place of the Dutch Barrier.

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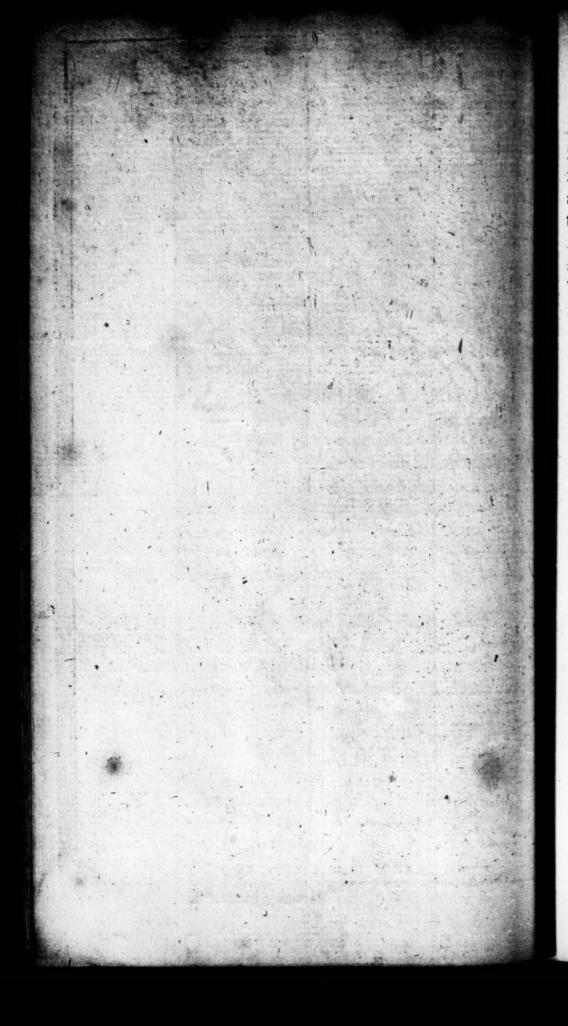
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clufion XXI.
Douay.

Douay, Doway, Lat. Duacum, on River Scarpe, was the Chief Town the Catagues, mentioned in Gæfar's C mentaries. Philip II, King of S founded its University in 1563, which a Seminary for the English Roman tholicks. It is large, populous, rich, confiderable Strength, and has a Ma zine very well furnished. It is like confiderable for its Extent, antient Bu ings, and September's Fair. It has a F that stands about a Cannon-shot bel the Town upon the Scarpe, and is the fore called Fort Scarpe, which was jud by its Situation among Marshes, and means of its Sluices, whereby it can dro all the Country about, to be impregnab It was found otherwise, however, in 171 having been obliged to furrender to Allies, together with the City, after th lost before it 7 or Sooo Men. The chi Trade of this Town confifts of fine Wood len Camblets, which are fent into man Parts. The French became Mafters of in 1667, and retook it from the Allies in 1712, after the English had separated from the Dutch and Germans. It stands 13 Miles almost N. of Cambray, and 14 W. of Mons. East Long. 3 D. 8 M. Lat. 50 D. 40 M.





Cassellum Morinorum, is an ancient Town Cassel. fituated on a Mountain. It is well fortify'd, and has a confiderable Jurisdiction, and two famous Fairs, one in January, the other in Angust. King Philip Augustus took it in 1213, and it has been taken and retaken fince upon feveral Occasions. The French have been Masters of it ever fince 1677. It stands near the River Pene, 15 Miles S. of Dunkirk. East Long. 2 D. 32 M. Lat. 50. D. 47 M.

Bourbourg is another pleasant little XXIII. Town, on the Top of a Hill, 20 Miles W. of Ipres, and 3 S. of Gravelines. It is the Capital of an Ambacht, or Chatelany, and one of the most antient Places in Flanders. The French having taken it from the Spaniards about the Middle of the last Century, these made an entire Cession of it by the Pyrenaan Treaty.

Orchies is an ancient and confiderable XXIV. Town, call'd by Ptolomy the Capital of Orchies. the Atrebatii. It stands between Tournay and Doway, 10 Miles off each; was taken by the Confederates in the last War, but yielded back to the French in the Treaty of Utrecht. East Long. 3 D. 15 M. Lat. 50 D. 24 M.

St. Amand,

XXV. St. Amand.

St. Amand, Lat. Elno, feated on the River Scarpe, is famous for the Abbey of St. Amand, who died there. The French got Possession of it in 1676, and dismantled it, fo that it may eafily change Masters in a Time of War. The Forest of St. Amand, beginning on the Frontiers of Flanders, and extending itself in the County of Hainault, near to Valenciennes, was cut down by Order of Lewis XIV in 1676, after his taking of Conde and Bouchain. St. Amand, before the French difmantled it, was a Place of great Strength. The River Scarpe, on which it stands falls a little lower into the Scheld. The Lands that lie between the two Rivers are call'd the Isles of St. Amand. This Town lies ten Miles South of Tournay, 13 N.E. of Doway, and about 40 S. of Ghent. East Long. 3 D. 25 M. Lat. 50 D. 27 M.

Armen-

XXIV. Armentieres, Lat. Armentariæ, stands on the Lys, and is confiderable for its Strength, Linnen Manufactury, and Trade. It was often taken and retaken in the last Age. The Archduke, Governor of the Low-Countries in 1647, took it from the French, who in 1668 became Masters of it again, and were continued in Possession of it, by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It lies seven Miles almost W. of Life, 32 S. E.

S.E. of Dunkirk, and 40 S. W. of Ghent. East Long. 2 D. 53 M. Lat. 50 D. 45 M.

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La Basse is another little fortissed Town XXVII. of French Flanders, twelve Miles S. W. of La Basse. Lisse. We might describe many more Towns of small Importance, under both French and Austrians, as Etaires and Mortagne to the former, the Forts of Plassendael near Ostend, and St. Philip upon the Canal of Bruges to the latter; but this would lead us beyond our intended Compass. The following, however, should not be omitted.

Dendermond, or Tenremond, fituate at XXVIII. the Confluence of the Dender and the Dender and the Scheld, twelve Miles to the Eastward of Ghent, is a strong Fortress, surrounded with Meadows, and not to be approach'd but by Causeways, when the Citizens have a Mind to drown the Country. It surrender'd to the Allies in 1706, after a Blockade and a short Siege; and is now a Barrier Town, garrison'd half by Dutch and half by Austrians. S. W. of Antwerp 14 Miles, N. W. of Brussels 17. East Long. 3 D. 58 M. Lat. 51 D. 6 M.

D 5 Deynse,

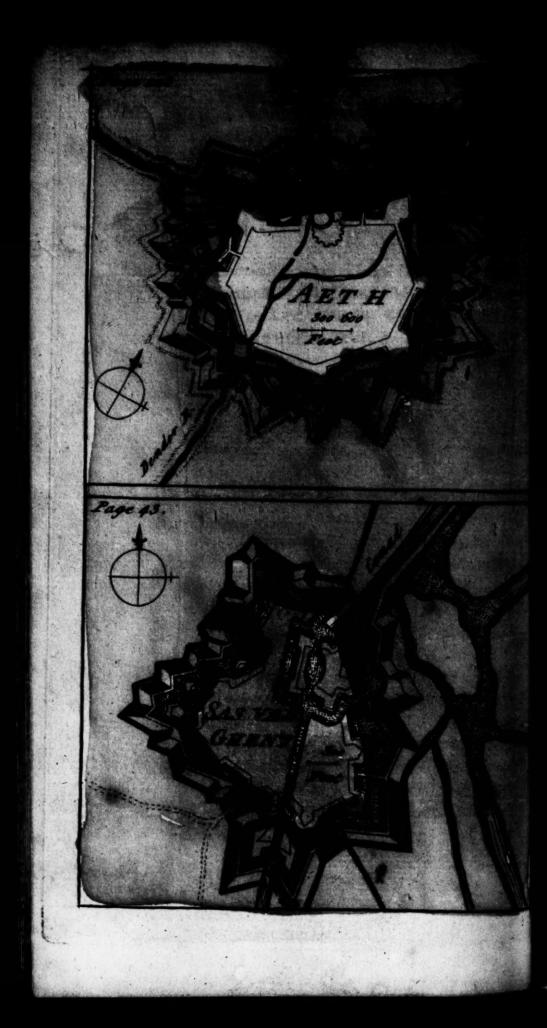
XXIX. Deynse, a little Town on the Lys, nine Miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 Miles N. W. of Oudenarde. It belongs to the Queen of Hungary. Long. 3 D. 32 M. Lat. 51 D. 2 M.

XXX. Damme, a finall but strong Fortress, belonging to the Queen of Hungary, four Miles North of Bruges, on the Canal to Sluys. Fort St. Donat, four Miles farther North, belongs to the Dutch. We now come to the Towns in Flanders belonging to that Republick.

I. Stuys.

Sluys, Lat. Slufa, or Clufa, a Sea-port Town, and the most commodious of all the five Ports of Flanders, lies over-against the little Island Cadfant, or Guifant, It formerly belonged to the Counts of Nemours, descended from the Counts of Flanders, and then fell into the Poffession of the French. Philip the Bold, King of France, kept a strong Garrison here, to curb those of Bruges; and Charles VI. built a Fleet here against England. The Emperor Maximilian I. took it afterwards, in whose Family it remain'd some time. During the Wars of the Netherlands, the Prince of Parma took it from the King of Spain: But the Dutch retook it in 1604, under the Conduct of Prince Maurice, which

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which they looked upon as a futlicient Compensation for the Loss of Ofend, They have been in Policifica of it ever fince, The Defence of the Belieged was very memorable; for they held it out for three Months, till they were out of hopes of any Relief, and had eat up all the Deather, Mice, Rats, &c. which they could find. The Dutch fortified the Haven and Town, which they repeopled with the Inhabitants of Offend, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: But on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards difmantled. It is now very strong, but thinly inhabited, and nothing near fo rich as formerly; the Trade being removed first to Bruges, and from thence to Antwerp. Yet it is still the largest Haven in all Flanders, being capable of holding 500 good Ships. This Town stands 22 Miles N. W. of Ghent, 10 N. E. of Bruges, and 14 8. W. of Middleburg. Long. 3 D. 25 M. Lat. to N. E. oly Salver, and

Sas-Van-Ghent, or the Port of Ghent, is 11.

a small Place, but so strong, by reason of Sas-Vanits Situation in a Morass, and its Fortifications, that it is accounted impregnable.

Yet the Hollanders took it in 1644, and
have kept it ever since. By this Place
they can cut off all Communication between

tween Ghent and the Sea, by means of the Canal, as by Sluys they have the fame Power over Bruges. Sas-Van-Ghent stands 11 Miles N. of Ghent. Long. 3 D. 43 M. Lat. 51 D. 20 M.

III. Ardenburgh. Ardenburgh is also a small Place, but was formerly the Capital of this Part of Flanders. It is subject to the Hollanders, and is not at all considerable at this Day. It stands 20 Miles N. W. of Ghent, and about a League S. E. of Sluys. Long. 3 D. 20 M. Lat. 51 D. 22 M.

IV. Hulft. Hulft is a Place of more Consequence. It is the Metropolis of the Territory of Waesland, and tho' small, very strong. The Dutch took it in 1645, and had it confirmed to them by the Peace of Westphalia. It was attempted in vain, in the Campaign of 1702, by the French and Spaniards, who lost against it 1000 Men. It stands 13 Miles almost W. of Antwerp, 15 N. E. of Ghent, and about 6 or 7 E, of Sas. Long. 3 D. 54 M. Lat. 51 D. 20 M.

The Dutch have several other Towns and Forts in Flanders; the chief of which are, Middleburg, Axel, Isendick, Osburg, Bier-Vliet, Philipin, Ternbuys, Liefkin, and

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and Cadfandt; the latter in the Island of the same Name, over-against Sluys.

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BRABANT borders Part of Gelder-Bounds.

Bland and the Bishoprick of Liege on the East; the Countries of Hainault and Namur on the South; Flanders and Part of Zealand on the West; and Holland and another Part of Gelderland on the North.

Its Extent, South and North, is above Extent. seventy Miles; and about fixty West and East.

The Air is generally good and whole-Quality. fome. The Soil is very fertile, except fome of the Northern Parts, which are fomewhat fandy and barren. The Cities are very fine, whereof there are twenty-Towns. fix wall'd and strong, not mentioning others of less Importance, and about a hundred small Towns and Villages. The Villages. Chief City, excluding Antwerp, as a Province of itself, is Brussels.

The Brabanters are descended from a History. Colony of Saxons, brought from beyond the Elbe by Charlemaigne, and planted in this Country in the Year 806. Divers Authors say, that Anchises or Anchises, Father to Pepin of Haristol, was Lord of Brabant. Charlemaigne and his Children

were

were Masters of this Country till sitch t as Otho, Son to Prince Charles of Fra Duke of Lower Lorraine, being dead 1004, without being married, Brak became the Portion of Gerbege, second Daughter to the fame Charles of France and his first Wife Bonne of Ardenne, married to Lambert II. Earl of Mons and Louvain, the Founder of the Branch of th Dukes of Brabant and Lothier. At fir they took only the Title of Earls; but in 1235 Henry I. took the Title of Duke of Brabant and Lorrain. Philip III, called the Good, recollected the Succession of the Dute of Brabant, which he left to Charles the Rash his Son, Father to Mary of Burgundy, who carried it into the House of Austria by her Marriage to Maximilian, afterwards Emperor. This Country has been fruitful in illustrious Men and learned Writers.

Rivers.

The Rivers here, besides the Meuse and the Scheld, are, the Demer, the Dommel, the Senne, the Aa, the Dyle, the Geen, the Jeckes, the Nethe, both great and small, and the Merke. There is also a great Number of small Lakes, and Ponds.

Brabant comprehends the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, whose Capital is Antwerp; the Lordship of Mechlin; the Dutchy of Arschot; the Marquisate of Bergues; the County of Hooghstraet; the State

of Maestricht, formerly Part of Liege; and 19 Baronies. Louvain was in Time past esteemed the Capital. Brabant is divided into four Parts.

(Boisleduc, Bish. Cape

Breda,
Bergen-Op-Zoom,

I. Dutch Brabant,
Grave,
in which the most remarkable Places are,
Maestricht,
Lillo.

Bruffels, Cap.

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Nivelle,
Tirlemont, or Tienen,
bant, properly so called, which comprehends

Landen,
Gemblours,
Lire,
Dieft,
Vilvoerden,
Herentals,

3. The Marquifate Antwerp, Bish.

4. The

4. The Lordship of, Malines or Mech Malines, which has Archbish.

As these Divisions have been better than those of Flanders, we shall describe them in Order; and first, those belongs to the Dutch.

I. Boifleduc.

Boisleduc, Bolduc, or Bosleduc, Lat. Bos cum-Ducis, Sylva-Ducis, Bolducum, in Dutch, Hertogenbosch, and frequent the Bosch, is the Capital of the Dutch-Bo bant. It has a Bishoprick Suffragan of Ma lines, and is fituated upon the River mel, which there receives the Aade, and afterward the Diefe, and discharges infe about two Leagues from thence into the Maes at Crevecoeur, the Place where formeth the Isle of Bommel. Boisleduc built upon a Hill in the midst of a Plain, where there was a Hunting-Forest belong ing to the Dukes of Brabant. But Duke Henry, going to oppose the Incursions which those of Guelderland made into his Country, caused this Wood to be cut down in 1172, where the Foundations of this City were laid, which Duke Jeffery finish'd in 1184. Pope Paul IV. erected it into a Bishoprick in 1559. The Bishops now are but titular, and make their Refidence at Goldorp, fince Boisleduc is fallen into the Hands

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Hands of the Hollanders. This City is naturally strong, as well by its Situation, as by its Fortifications. It is environ'd with Rivers, and Meadows cover'd with Water; fo that the Avenues to the Town, at least for great Part of the Year, are only upon artificial Caufeways, made turning and winding, and commanded by one or other of the fix Forts, built at some Diftance without the Town. Its Ditches are filled with the Waters of the abovemention'd Rivers, which enter into the City by divers Channels very commodious to the Inhabitants. They are almost all Soldiers, tho' they do not neglect Trade; which occasioneth this Saying, That the Inhabitants of Boilleduc are Warlike Merchants. The Linnen and Woollen Manufactures flourish here, and the Place is likewise famous for Cutlery-Ware, and Needles. The City is large, fair, well built, and very populous. It is about four or five Miles in Compass, and fortified in the modern Way. The Cathedral Church of St. John is one of the most fumptuous of the Netberlands, with a very fine Clock. The Market-Place is environ'd with fine Buildings, where ten of the greatest Streets all terminate. The Stadt-House, built after the Model of that at Amsterdam, is taken Notice of by Travellers.

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that run thro' the Town, there are no let than fifty Stone-Bridges. It is, in brid one of the completest and strongest Town in the Possession of the Dutch, who became at length Masters of it in 1629, by the Valour and Conduct of Frederick Henry Prince of Orange. Boisseduc stands of Miles N. E. of Antwerp, 20 almost E. of Breda, and 50 almost S. of Amsterdam East Long. 5 D. 25 M. Lat. 51 D. 42 M.

II. Breda.

Breda is pleasantly seated on the Rive Merck. It is the Head of a Barony which comprehends now about feventeen VIII ges: But it had more formerly, and Berg Op-Zoom did then depend upon it. da had anciently particular Lords of own, and was fometimes in Possession the Dukes of Brabant; but John III Duke of Brabant, fold it again in 1350, w John Polon, Lord of Lieck, who left at only Daughter, Johanna, married in 1401 to Engelbert of Nassau. Henry of Nassau. begun the Castle of Breda, where the Tomb of Renatus of Nassau is to be see in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, founded about 1303. This City fulled very much during the War between the States and the Spaniards. The Prince d Parma took it from the United Province,

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an tif July 18 1581 Maurice of Neffau became Mafter of it again in 1 900, by a Boat loaden with Turf, under which he hid fixty Soldiers, who render'd themselves Mafters of the Caftle; and he afterwards took the City by Capitulation. They tell a very remarkable thing of one of these Soldiers, that was hidden under the Turf. viz. That not being able to abstain from coughing, he defired one of his Companions to kill him, for fear his Cough should discover the Enterprize. Ever fince this Surprize, it is the Cuftom here to fearch all laden Boats, by stabbing them with a Spit. The Hollander's kept Breda till 1625. That Year the Marquis of Spinola, General of the Troops of Spain, befieg'd it, April 27, and took it the 5th of June. This Loss afflicted the Hollanders extremely; but they retook it in 1627, and have kept it ever fince. Breda is of a triangular Figure : At each Angle there is a Gate built with Brick, and the Curtines are flanked with thirteen Baftions, besides several Cavaliers all mounted with Cannon. There is one Street in this Town more remarkably fair than the rest. The Town-House and some other Places are indifferent. It is in a marthy Ground, and often overflown. Its Fields are plentiful in Pastures, watered by the Rivers Aade

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Adde and Merck, which, being join'd. ter into the City, and form divers Chann The Palace of the Caftle was lately embe lish'd, the Fortifications repaired, and n ones made, by the Prince of Orange, after wards King William III. of Great-Brita to whom the City and Barony belong'd: that now it is not only large but regular; and both by Nature and Art thought imprenable. Befides the Ramparts, which are all supported by very strong Brick Arche, and raised above the Houses of the Place, there are a great many Outworks, rounded with double broad Ditches full of Water. Here is usually a numerous Carrison of the States Troops. Besides the great Church, which is magnificent, there are no public Buildings to be admire It was at this Place that King Charles II. refided, when he was invited over to take Possession of his Kingdoms. Breda is 27 Miles N. E. of Antwerp, 20 W. of Buile duc, 24 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 52 S. of Amsterdam. East Long. 4 D. 40 M. Lat. 51 D. 38 M.

Bergen-Op-Zoom Bergen-Op-Zoom, (which fignifies the Mountain upon the Zoom) fornetimes called fimply Bergen, Lat. Bergæ ad Zomam, Berga, or Mons supra Zomam, and Berci Zoma, bears the Title of Marqui-

fate, and is a small but strong Town, partly fituated upon the Channel Zoom, a Branch of the Scheld, and partly upon a little Mountain. The Church of St. Gertrude was converted there into a Collegiate Church about 1442. Bergen-Op-Zoom has had particular Lords ever fince 1212. The Emperor Charles V. being at Tournay in 1528, (or according to others in 1533,) erected it into a Marquisate. Since that Time the Hollanders got it, after the Death of the Marquifs de Bergues, whom the Dutchess of Par-ma had sent into Spain, where he was ar-rested, and died 1567. They have fortified this Place well and regularly, with a Channel that goes to the Sea, defended by divers Forts. The Buildings of the Town are fair and handsome, and its three Market-places large and capacious. Amongst the Edifices, the Church of St. Lambert, and the Marquis's Palace, deferve Observation. The Commandant of Requesens was deseated in 1574, near this City, which the Prince of Parma befieg'd in vain, Anno 1588, and the Marquiss de Spinola in 1622. Bergen stands advantageously upon the Confines of Brabant, Flanders, Holiand, and Zealand, and is strong by Nature, as well as Art, on account of the Morasses that surround it. The Dutch, from this Place, have former-E 3

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ly made Exentions into the very Hear of Brabant. It stands 18 Miles N. of Antwerp, and as much almost W. of Breda. Long. 4 D. 23 M. Lat. 51 D. 32 M.

IV. Grave.

Grave, Lat. Gravia, is a strong Town tho' not large, and of great Importance It stands upon the left Side of the Man whose Waters fill the Moats, which envi ron feveral large Bulwarks with their Hall Moons. John III, Duke of Brabant, in 1323, gave it to Otho Prince of Cuick and Heverle, who restor'd it in 1328. As terwards it was the Occasion of great Wars between the Dukes of Brabant and Holland, who both pretended a Right to It is the capital City of the Country of Cuickland, remarkable for its Fertility, and has been a long Time in the Hands of the Hollanders. Only about the Year 1672, the Torrent of French Victory swept it away into the Power of Lewis XIV. But in the Year 1667, M. Camilli, Governor for the King of France, furrender'd it to the Prince of Orange, after it had been for some Time besieged by Mr. Raben-This Town enjoys large Privileges, and an Exemption from many Taxes, that the neighbouring Places are fubject to. It lies in a marshy Ground; 18 Miles

Miles N. E. of Boisseduc, 72 N. E. of Brus-sels, and 8 S. W. of Nimeguen. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 57 D. 42 M. do d

Ravestein stands upon the Maes a little below Grave. The Dukes of Cleve had Ravestein. been Lords of Ravestein, where they had a good Citadel; but William Duke of Cleve and Juliers was obliged to demolish it, by one of the Articles made with the Emperor Charles V. The Elector Palatine, as Duke of Newburg, is the titular Sovereign of Ravestein; but the Hollanders are in Possession of it, and have now a Castle. It stands to Miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Long, 5 D. 50 M. Lat. 51 D. 44 M. and, who rath meteral

Helmont.

Helmont is a little Town and Castle on the River Ande, and the Capital of Kemperland. It lies 18 Miles S. of Grave, and 60 N. E. of Bruffels. Long. 5 D. 50 M. Lat. 51 D. 24 M.

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Eyndenbove or Eyndboven, is a fine lit- VII. tle Town in the Territory of Kemperland, bove. subject to the Hollanders ever fince 1629. It stands on the River Dommel, 8 Miles W. of Helmont. Long. 5 D. 36 M. Lat. 51 D. 23 M. that the neighbournes

Denorde ville E'4 ni 29 1 Maeftricht,

VIII. Maestricht

Maestricht, Lat. Obtricum, Traje ad Mofam, or Trajectum Superius, to stinguish it from Utrecht, called Trajet ad Rhenum, or Trajectum Inferius stands upon the Western Bank of the Ma which has here a beautiful Stone-Brid over it, confifting of nine Arches, from whence the Town hath its Name, fignifying the Paffage over the Maes. On the Eastern Bank lies the Wick, which is a Suburb to the City. The Bishops of Liege and the Dukes of Brabant, heretofore, divided the Jurisdiction of this City betwin them; but it was in the Hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy paffed to the House of Austria, who enjoy'd it till 1632, when it was taken by the Hollanders, who kept it by the Treaty of Munfter. The French took it, after a sharp Siege, 1673. The Hollanders endeavour'd the Reduction of it in 1676; but without Success. They recover'd it, however, by the eighth Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678, and have kept it ever fince. The private Houses here are generally covered with a black Slate, of Ardoise, but are otherwise not very beautiful. The Town-House is a very fair Structure, seated in one of the Piazzas, built of white Stone, and very well painted in the Inside. In another Piazza is a Fountain,



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Fountain, a Row of Trees, and a great Church. This Town is very strong, tho its Wall be old, the Out-works being very confiderable. Towards the South-Batt lies a Hill, which arises gently, and overlooks the Town: Under this Hill is one of the noblest Quarries of Stone in the World. To fecure the Town from the Difadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it; but it was long ago flighted, and an Horn-work cut within Musket-shot of it, and the Bastion answering to it made very high to cover the Town. The Wick, on the other Side of the River, is very well fortified also, and rather stronger than Maestricht; into which the People may retire, if the Town should be taken by Storm. All about the Wick the Country is flat, There are here many Inhabitants, about twenty Monasteries, three Dutch Churches, one common to the English and French, and a handsome Glass-House. Maestricht is about four Miles in Circumference. The Stadt-House is built after the Model of Amsterdam. It stands 50 Miles E. of Brussels, and 14 N. of Liege. Long. 5 D. 47 M. Lat, 50 D. 45 M.

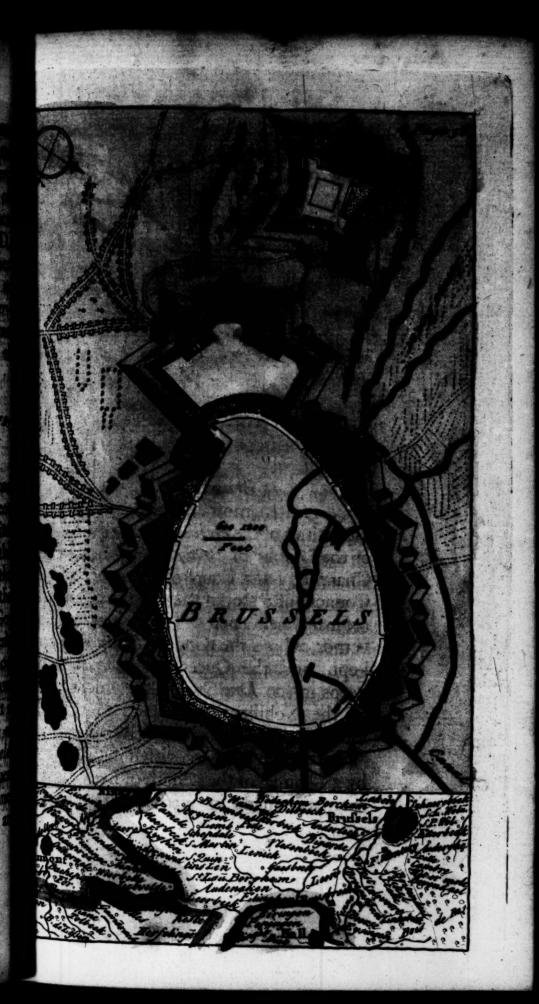
Lillo, Lat. Lilloa, is a ftrong Fort built by the Hollanders upon the Scheld, feven Miles

IX.

Miles beneath Answerp to the North wall the Ships that pass up the Rive Answerp are, by the Treaty of Man to stop, and pay Toll to the State the United Provinces, to whom the P belongs. Long, 4 D. 23 M. Lat. 19 M. The Dutch have some of Places of less Consequence in Braham Steenberg, seven or eight Miles N. of gen; Sant-Viet, eight Miles S. of the Place; and Cayek, about as much E Grave.

We now proceed to the Places in B. bant belonging to the Austrians.

I. Bruffels. of the greatest, most beautiful, and belt pled Cities of the Netberlands, is the Cap of the Dutchy of Brabant; the Seat of Chancelary and Court of Brabant; of Councils of State; of the Revenues; and ordinary Residence of the Prince or vernor, whom the King of Spain some kept, and the Queen of Hungary a keeps in the Low Countries; which deall the Nobility and Gentry to it, situated upon the small River Sinn, Senne, which discharges itself in the School by a Channel of the Length of sive League that was made in 1561. Its Aven



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are fine; its Circumference about feven Miles. It is built Part in the Plain, and Part upon a Hill; extremely pleasant, environed with a double Brick Wall, having a pretty large Interval, and fmall Ditches. The Town is divided into upper and lower: The latter is much more agreeable and beautiful than the other, having several Fountains, and the two Branches of the great Canal, bordered with broad Keys, and filled with a prodigious Number of Boats, that come thither from the Sea by the Scheld. The Palace is in the upper Town. It has many rich Apartments, big enough to lodge several Kings at once; to which belong a very fine Mall, a Park full of Deer, and very curious Gardens near it, with fine Water-works, Grottoes, and a square Wilderness. The Town-House, the Tower of St. Nicholas, which has the Town-Clock; the Church of the Jesuits, and the Prince of Orange's House, deserve to be feen by Strangers. Among the Churches, the Collegiate, dedicated to St. Gudula, is the chief and the most antient, where they pretend to have an Host stabb'd by a Jew, which shed Blood out of the Wound; whereupon, they fay, the Jew was immediately struck with Death. Here you find some Footsteps of the Anients Fancy for the Number Seven; for there

there are feven Parish Churches, seven principal Streets, about which are force stately Houses, rented by the Publick & ven Gates of Dorick Work, seven consider able Families, seven Sheriffs who have Care of Affairs, and seven Licensed Mic wives, &c. Bruffels is a trading Town, an has several Manufactures. There are Trades, divided into nine Guilds or Compa nies, called the Nine Nations, among whi the Cutlers and Armour-Makers are chief The Streets of Bruffels are large and hand fome, and the Buildings, both publick and private, uniform and elegant, Among the Hospitals, there is one for penitent Whore, and another for foundling Children. Adjoining to the Palace is a large Circuit of Ground enclosed, containing whatever can contribute to the Diversions of the Court Over the Stadt-House, which is a noble Building, is a brazen Statue of St. Michael the Guardian Angel of the City, fifteen Feet in Height. Here are also many fine Paintings, done by the best Masters,

As the French know how tender the Austrian Princes have ever been of the Curiosities of this fine City, they have made it a barbarous Rule to damage them, when they have been elsewhere hardly pressed, to draw off the Consederate Army to their Protection. Thus, in 1695, it

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was bombarded by Villeroi, who came before it with 100,000 Men, while King William was carrying on the Siege of Namur. Tho' Prince Vaudemont lay then within the Walls with 30,000 Men, he could not prevent the Enemy from beating down above 2000 Houses, several Churches and Abbeys, and the old Stadt-House. In short, what with the Bombs and red-hot Bullets, the City lying exposed on the Side of a Hill, in forty-eight Hours it was reduced almost to a Heap of Rubbish. But it emerged more stately and beautiful out of these Ruins, tho' with immense Loss to the Inhabitants. In 1708, while the Confederates were employed in the Siege of Life, the Elector of Bavaria, who had formerly refided in Bruffels as Governor, came before it, and made several furious Attacks: But the Duke of Marlborough marching with great Expedition to its Affistance, upon his passing the Scheld, the Enemy withdrew precipitately. Bruffels was in the Hands of the French from 1700 to 1706, when it surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough after the Battle of Ramillies, and has been ever fince in the Possession of the Austrians. This Capital stands 30 Miles S.E. of Ghent, 24 S. of Antwerp, 96 S. of Amsterdam, 150 N. E. of Paris, and 190 almost E. of London,

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II.

Louvain, Lat. Lovanium, and by Louvain. Inhabitants Loeven, is a great City fitt upon the River Dyle, which rups in Demer between Arschot and Mechle falls with it into the Schold at Rupel This Town is considerable for its R and is so very antient, that it is support have been built by one Lapus, before Time of Julius Cafar. It was at first a Village, that was wall'd in 1156 has been much enlarged fince. It is f ed in a very fruitful Soil, and has so ple fant and gentle an Air, that Wine made both within the Walls and wit out. There are within the Walls of the City, which are fix or feven Miles in Cit cumference, large Meadows, beauti Vineyards, and pleasant Gardens and Or chards. This thews that it is not at profent over-stocked with Inhabitants : But it seems to have been the Taste of the antient Sovereigns of these Countries, a inclose within their Cities almost Ground enough to Support the Citizens. Lowers well fortified, and has many fair Churches, the chief whereof is the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, besides a great Number of Monasteries. The University of Lacus

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s very famous: It was founded in 1426, by John IV, Duke of Brabant, and endowed with great Privileges by Pope Martin V, and Eugenius IV. It has twenty Colleges, founded by several Persons, for the promoting of Learning. This Town is encompassed with large deep Ditches, cut in many Places through a ffinty Rock or very hard Gravel. The Walls are strongly built, being raised from the very Bottom of the Ditch. In the Circuit of these Walls are fifty-three Towers, and no less than fixteen Draw-bridges, placed conveniently for the better securing of the Gates, which are in Number eleven, built of curious white Stone. The Buildings of the City in general are neither elegant, nor well kept; but the Town-House is a stately Structure. The Castle of Louvain Stands on the Top of a Hill, furrounded with Vineyards and fine Gardens, and has a most beautiful Prospect of the Country round. The fine Air here occasioned the antient Princes of Brabant to make it the Place of their Refidence. The Statutes of the University, which, next to those in England, is one of the best in Europe, would take up too much room to recite: We shall only fay, that one of them is, that every Student, at his Matriculation, must swear he believes all the Articles of the the Church of Rome. Lowvain, as it fel with the other Cities of Brabant into the Hands of the French, upon the Death of the King of Spain, so was it one of the first that surrendered to the Allies, after the Battle of Ramillies. It has ever since belonged to the House of Austria. The Duke of Arschot's Palace of Heverly, two Miles from it, is very much admired by Travellers. Lowvain stands 15 Miles almost E. of Brussels, 11 S. E. of Mechlin, 27 N. of Namur, and 38 N. E. of Mons. Long 4 D. 51 M. Lat. 50 D. 54 M.

III. Leeuwe.

Leeuwe is a little strong Town and Castle on the River Geete, 16 Miles almost E. of Louvain, and 21 W. of Markericht. It stands in a Morass that is almost inaccessible, but was taken by the Allies after the glorious Action of forcing the French Lines in 1705, ever since which it has belonged to the House of Austria. Long. 5 D. 12 M. Lat. 50 D. 50 M.

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Arfchot, Lat. Arfcotium, is a small City upon the River Demer, and a Dukedom belonging to the Dukes de Croy, a Family that came originally out of France. The French abandoned this Town to the Confederates soon after the above-mentioned forcing of the Lines, in 1705. It

lies o Miles N. E. of Louvain, and 12 E. of Mecblin. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 50 D. 57 M.

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Nivelle is a small, and was heretofore a ftrong Town, but now diffmantled. It is remarkable for a Nunnery of noble Ladies, who enjoy all manner of innocent Freedoms, and are not confined to their Cloifter. This Town enjoys large Privileges, and a great Quantity of fine Linnen is made here, equal to that of Cambray. Seneffe, a Village five Miles to the Southward of it, is farnous for a Battle fought in 1674; between the Dutch under the Prince of Orange, and the French under the Prince of Conde, It stands 18 Miles S. of Bruffels, 12 almost N. of Charleroi, and 18 N. E. of Mons. Long. 4 D. 31 M. Lat. 50 D. 35 M.

Tirlemont, Tillemont, Lat. Tena, or Tenacæ, or Tillementium, in Flemish Tienen, Tirlement. is a confiderable Town on the River Gias. It was one of the four principal Towns of Brabant, until it was almost ruined, during the Civil Wars between the French and those of Liege. The Duke of Gelder-

land plundered it in 1507; but the Inhabitants of Namur purfied him, and having surprized his Camp in the Night near

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Nivelle

St. Hubert in Ardenne, recovered the Booty, and took many Prisoners. This Town was furrendered to Don John of Austria in 1578, and has a very fine Church, dedicated to St. Germain, Bishop of Paris. Being seized by the French in 1700, it was taken by the Allies in 1705 foon after their forcing the famous Lines of Brabant. The French Army lay encamped here the Night before their fignal Defeat at Ramillies, May 23, 1706. Ramillies lies about twelve Miles to the South of Tirlemont, and about fix almost South of Judoigne, by which Place the Enemy fled after their Defeat. It is fittated at the Head of the River Geete, ktween which and the Mehaigne was the Scene of this glorious Action. In this Battle the Duke of Marlborough and M. Auverquerque commanded the English and Dutch against Marshal Villera, the Germans not being yet come up. We have more Occasions to mention this Victory of Ramillies than any other, as it was followed by the Reduction of almost all the Netherlands, in about two Months Time, and Proposals for a Peace from the Enemy, communicated by the Duke of Bavaria. Tirlemont was difmantled foon after it was taken by the Confe derates. It stands 19 Miles almost S. E.

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of Louvain, and 20 E. of Bruffels. Long. 5 D. Lat. 50 D. 49 M.

Judoigne is a small Town on the Ri- VII. ver Geete, 12 Miles S. E. of Louvain, 16 Judoigne. N. of Namur, and 22 E. of Bruffels. It fell into the Hands of the Confederates, with the other Towns in this Neighbourhood, upon the forcing of the French Lines. Long. 4 D. 58 M. Lat. 50 D. 42 M.

About four or five Miles N. E. of this Place, are the Villages of Elixem or Heylesem, Neerwinden, Dormal, Neerlanden, and the Rivulet and Town of Landen, famous for the Battle that was fought there in 1693, between King William III, and the Duke of Luxemburg; in which the French, tho' they kept the Field, lost by much the greatest Number of Men.

Gemblours, Lat. Gemblacum, is upon the Gemblours. River Orne, with the fine Abbey of St. Benediët, whose Abbot is spiritual and temporal Lord of the Town. It is famous for a Fight in 1578, and stands by the Borders of Namur, upon a steep Hill, encompass'd on all Sides with Precipices, except towards the East, where a little Hill hangs In the Monastery of St. Benedict, in this Town, King William took up his Head-Quarters during a great Part of his

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Wars with France. It is to Miles S. W. of Louvain, 11 N. W. of Namur, and 20 S. E. of Bruffels. Long. 4 D. 50 M. Lat. 50 D. 30 M.

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IX. Lire. Lire, Liere, of Lier, Lat. Lira, is in the Diffrict of Antwerp, between that I ty and Mechlin, feated upon the Rive Nethe, which falls five or fix Miles firther into the Rapet. It is naturally flrom by its Situation, and made much more in by Art; and besides a very fine and pleasant Town, famous for its Manufacture, and its Fairs for Cattle. It was abandon'd by the French in May, 1706, this Days after their figual Defeat at Ramillin, Lier, on account of its Situation, is generally inhabited by Persons of Fashion, who have left off Trade. It stands eight Miles North of Mechlin, 10 S. E. of Antwerp, and 20 N. of Bruffels. Long. 4 D. 45 M. Lat. 51 D. 7 M.

X. Dieft. Diest is a little Town upon the Riva Demer, with the Title of Barony, and the Head of a Territory subject to the Prince of Orange. The French Lines in Brubant running along by this Place, it surender'd to the Duke of Marthorough when he forc'd those Lines in 1705. But to wards the End of the same Campaign, the French

French retook and difmantled it. The Allies at last, however, got again in Possession of it, and it remained to the House of Austria at the Peace of Utrecht. It is considerable for its divers Manusactures of Woollen and Linnen Cloth, and for its two Collegiate Churches. It stands 14 Miles N. E. of Louvain, Long. 5 D. 8 M. Lat. 50 D. 57 M.

Hannuye is a fmall Town that fell to the Confederates in the general Evacuation of Brabant. It stands on the River Geete, 11 Miles N. W. from Huy, 16 N. E. of Namur, and 20 W. from Liege. Long. 5 D. 11 M. Lat. 50 D. 4 M.

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XI. Hannuye.

Herentals, another small Place upon the XII. Lesser Nethe, 16 Miles N. E. from Mech-Herentals. lin, and 18 E. of Antwerp. Long. 5 D. 57 M. Lat. 51 D. 10 M.

Vilvorden or Vilvoerde, fmall likewife, XIII. about 6 Miles S. of Mechlin, and almost Vilvorden. in the same Longitude.

St. Tron or Truyn, between Tirlemont XIV. and Tongres, at about an equal Distance St. Tron. from either, is by some Authors falsely teckoned in Brabant, when it is really in the Bishoprick of Liege.

There

There are some other small income detable Towns in the Austrian Braham which, as they can hardly be distinguish for any remarkable Desence, the Brevn of this Work obliges us to omit.

Of the Marquisate of the Holy Empire.

THE Marquisate of the Holy Empire is a very small Province, being not above seven Miles W. and E. and for S. and N: Yet it is accounted one of the Four Quarters or Tetrarchies of Brabant, and often one of the Seventeen of the Loc Countries. It is bounded on the West by Flanders, from which it is separated by the River Scheld, and on all other Sides by Brabant.

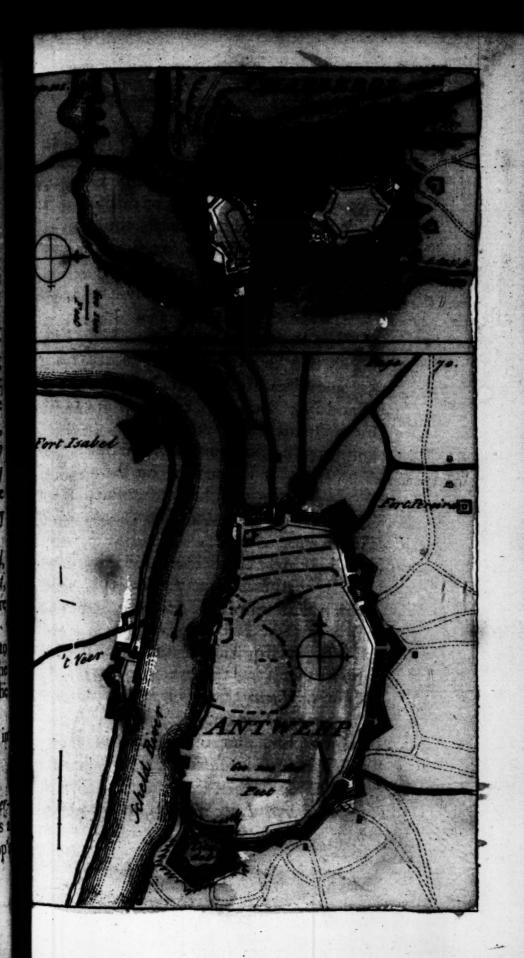
Rivers.

The chief Rivers there, are, the School, which washes Antwerp, and the School, which also runs by Antwerp, and there falls into the School.

This Marquisate belong'd formerly to the Emperor: It afterwards came to the King of Spain, and is now subject to the Queen of Hungary.

The chief and only Place of Note this Province is Antwerp.

Antwerp. Antwerp, Lat. Antwerpia or Andover, pum, and Antwerpen by the Natives, is Bishop



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Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Malines. The Derivation some give of its Name is fabulous. This City was formerly one of the richest and most beautiful of the whole World, feated in a spacious Plain upon the right Side of the Scheld, where the River divides the Dutchy of Brabant from the County of Flanders. It was enlarg'd by John I, John III, and Charles V. It is faid to contain 212 Streets. and 22 publick Piazzas. The Figure of it is that of a Crescent. It lies in a low fenny Ground, the Scheld being 20 Foot deep there, and rifing 12 Foot more at high Water. Antwerp is about seven Miles in Circumference, and furrounded with a beautiful Wall, not less than 100 Foot broad, having Bastions faced with Stone. Here are 13 noble Gates, eight of which stand to the Water, and have their feveral Keys near them.

The Houses are all neat and fashionable, and many of them magnificent. In a word, all the Structures, both sacred and prophane, are admirable. Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, is a Piece of incomparable Workmanship. It is about 500 Feet long, 240 broad, and 340 high; contains 66 Chapels, embellished with Marble Pillars, all different in Shape, and adorned with curious Pictures, as well as

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the Body of the Church. The Tower is one of the highest and fairest of Europe built of white Stone, wherein are 33 large Bells. The three chief Doors are caled with Marble, and gilt with Gold. This fine Church was almost burnt to the Ground in the Year 1932, and after that pillaged during the Civil Wars for Religion It was erected into a Cathedral by Paul IV. in the Year 1559. There are four other Parish Churches, viz. St. George, St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Malburge; besides 25 Colleges, Numerics, and Religious Houses amongst which the Jesuits-Church is very magnificent. It is paved with Marble on the two lower Sides one above another, which are supported by 56 Marble Columns. The four Roofs are hung with 38 large Pictures of Rubens in Gold Frames, and the Wall pierced with 40 cross Windows lined with Marble. The chief Altar is all of Marble, Jafper, Porphyry, and Gold. The Jesuits Treasure was long ago valued at two Millions. The Town-House confists of four Apartments; and the Easterlings-House, the Exchange, and the Galleries that furround it, deserve to be seen. The Citadel, one of the strongest and most regular, is of an exact pentagon Figure. It stands on the South Side of the City, upon the Banks of the Schell, comcommanding the City, the River, and the neighbouring Country. The building of this Fort, by Order of Philip II. King of Spain, was the first Check to the Trade and Greatness of this Port, which before was free. This Citadel is about a Mile in Compais, and at fome Diftance from the City. Here are large Repositories for Ammunition and Provisions, and Quarters for above 3000 Soldiers, It encloses two little Hills, that give a Profpect all over the Country, This Citadel was built in 1567, by the Duke of Alva. The City lies 18 Leagues from the main Sea. The Harbour is very lovely, and mast convenient; there being no less than eight Channels cut from the Scheld, for Ships to come up by to the City, in the chief of which a hundred may ride together, There are 74 Bridges upon these Canals.

Antwerp has for Beauty been compared to Florence, which some People say it even excels: But the Lustre it once bere is quite decayed by the Loss of its Trade; their sine Exchange being now unfrequented, except for Pleasure, and common Conversation. When the Trade of this City was at its Height, before the Erection of the Citadel, it was supposed to contain 200,000 Inhabitants: But the Dutch revolting, and forming their State soon after, they made them-

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themselves Masters of the Islands of Zea. land; which lying at the Mouth of the Scheld, they turned the Current of Trade to Amsterdam, and other Cities of Holland thereby compleating what the King of Spain had arbitrarily begun: To which we may add, that Queen Elizabeth being at War with Spain, she drew away her Subjects from Antwerp, who carried on a great Part of the Trade of that City. Antwerp fuffered much in the Revolt of the Low Countries from the Spaniards, who plundered it three Days together, burnt above 600 Houses, and kill'd and drowned 10,000 of the Inhabitants. The Confederates repaired it; but it was afterwards retaken by the Prince of Parma, after a Year's Siege, memorable for the many Machines and Devices used in it. It forrendered to the Duke of Marlborough, after some Hesitation, in June 1706, tho'it was then provided with a strong Garrison. It has ever fince belonged to the late Emperor, and the present Queen of Hungary. Antwerp stands 24 Miles N. of Bruffels, 24 almost N. E. of Ghent, 80 S. of Am-Rerdam, 110 W. of Cologn, 170 N. E. of Paris, and 184 E. of London. Long. 4 D. 30 M. Lat. 51 D. 14 M.

Of the Lordship of MALINES, or MECHLIN.

MALINES, or Mechlin, is another very small Province, bounded on Bounds every Side with Brabant, and is nigh the Middle of it, tho not far off, towards the West, from one Part of the Borders of Flanders. Its Extent is about eight Miles Extent. West and East, and five South and North.

Butter, or & twing.

It is a distinct Province from the rest, and the Residence of the Parliament, or Great Council, for all these Countries; but has not, in itself, those Privileges that Brabant has. And for that reason most Women here, when they are ready to lye-in, go into Brabant to be brought-to-bed, that their Children may enjoy the Privileges of Brabanters.

In the Compass of the Province lies but Towns. one City or wall'd Town, and nine Vil-Villages.

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The chief Rivers are,

i. The Demer, which being united Rivers. with the Dyle, runs through the Middle, and washes Mechlin; and then croffing Brabant, it falls into the Scheld.

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2. The Senne, which here falls into the Demer, or Dyle,

Mechlin,

Malines, or Mechlin, Lat. Mechlinia and by those of the Country Mackelen, or Meckelen, upon the Demer, is the Capital of the Lordship of that Name, Its Bignes and Magnificence cause it to be called Malines the Beautiful; as Antwern for its peculiar Excellence, is called the Rich; Bruffels, the Noble; Louvain, the Wife; Ghent, the Great; and Bruges, the Ancient. The Situation is very pleasant, and, because of the Tide, the Trade is very good. There is an Archbishop's See founded by Paul IV, in 1559, with the Title of Primate of the Low Countries Cardinal Granville was the first Archbishop. The Cathedral Church is consecrated to St. Rombaut. Malines is the Place of the great Royal Council, inftituted by Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1473. There is also the Parliament of the Knights of the Fleece, and the Prince's Arsenal. Speaking of this Arsenal, we cannot but mention, that the Lightening having set on Fire several Barrels of Gunpowder in 1546, it broke out with such Fury, that it overturned a Tower, and above 300 Houses; dried up the Ditch about the Town, and caused extraordinary nary Damage. In the Suburb is St. Alexis's Nunnery, where there are 15 or 1600 Nuns, who are allowed to walk abroad, to pay and receive Visits, and to marry when they please. The Lordship of Malines had its own Sovereigns until 1336, when it became a free Town. After that Time it belonged to the House of Burgundy, till it entered into that of Austria, in 1477. Its Inhabitants, the' abridged in some Privileges, are free from all Taxes, for their good Service performed to Charles the Bold, Earl of Flunders, at the Siege of Nuis upon the Rhine. Here have been two Provincial Councils, the first in 1570, and the second in 1607. The chief Trade of this Place confifts in Tanning, making of Linnen Cloth, Point, and Lace, (which bears the Name of the City) and caffing great Artillery and Guns. The Beer of Mechlin is also in great Esteem, being thought equal to English October. This City furrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in May 1706, being abandoned by the French after their great Defeat. It stands 12 Miles N. W. of Louvain, 13 almost N. of Brussels, 14 S.E. of Antwerp, and 30 E. of Ghent. Long. 4 D. 38 M. Lat. 50 D. 59 M.

The other Places in this Diffrict are not

worth particularifing.

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Part

Part of the Dukedom of GELDERLAND, formerly belonging to the Spaniards, now to the King of Prussia, the Queen of Hungary, and the Dutch.

Bounds.

HAT Part of Gelderland which is subject to the Prussians, &c. and separate from the original Part of the Dutch Republick, has on the East and North Cleves in Germany, on the West Braban, and on the South Juliers in Germany. Its Extent is about thirty-fix Miles North and

Extent.

Extent is about thirty-fix Miles North and South, and about twenty-eight East and West.

Quality.

The Soil is fertile, and yields all forms of Grain, abounding moreover with rich Pasture Grounds, which fatten great Droves of Cattle, that are sent from many distant Places.

The chief Rivers are,

Rivers.

1. The Maes, which runs through the midst of this Part, washing Ruremond and Venlo, and so passes on, dividing Brabant from the rest of Gelderland.

2. The Niers, which washes Gelders,

and runs into Cleves.

The Chief Towns are Selders, Cap. Venlo.
Ruremond, Bish.

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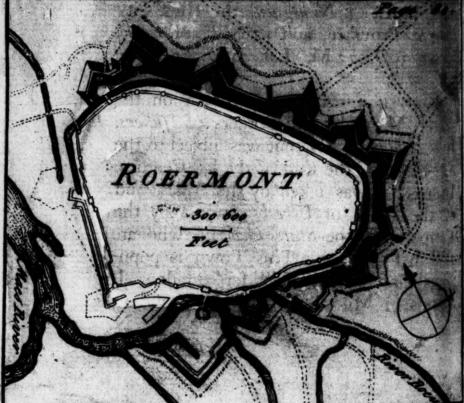
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The City of Gelders, Lat. Geldria, Gelders. which they of the Country call Gebre, is feated on a marshy Ground, upon the little River of Niers, which environs it inflead of a Moat. The Caftle is extreamly strong, and faid to be impregnable by reason of its Situation. In 1627, the Spaniards laboured to have brought the Rbine to the City of Gelders, and into the Maes, on purpose to have cut off the Commerce between Germany and Holland, but failed in the Enterprize. The Prussians took this City in 1703, and had it confirmed to them by the Peace of Utrecht, together with the Country of Keffel, and Bailliwick of Krieckenbeck, being Part of the antient Dutchy of Gelderland. It stands 27 Miles nigh S. E. of Nimeguen, the chief City of the Province, and 12 N. E. of Venlo. Long. 6 D. 32 M. Lat. 51 D. 27 M.

Venlo is a very strong Town on the River Maes, by the Borders of Juliers. It is a Hans-Town, but was subject to the Spaniards till the End of the last Century. In 1702 it was taken by the Allies, and at the Peace of Utrecht granted by the Emperor to the States General, who are still in Possession. This Town is populous, and confiderable for Trade. It stands 12 Miles S. W. of Gelders, and 13

M. of Rusemond. Long. 6 D. 20 M. Lat 51 D. 22 M.

Ruremond, or Roarmond, Lat. Ruremond Ruremond is the focond City of Gelderland, with a B Thoprick Suffragan of Malines. It Standson the River Maes, at the Month of the Re or Rura, from which it takes its Ma Its Collegiate Church was erected in 1 ca into a Cathedral, by Pope Paul IV. Wil liam Lindall was the first Prelate of it. The City is large, fair, and rich, having man stately Monasteries in it, whereof that if the Carthufians is the most considerable It was Part of the Spanish Succelling and taken from the French by the Cont derates in 1702, and is now in Pollet of the Queen of Hungary. The Cal dral, dedicated to the Holy Choft, is noble Fabrick, and the whole Place elegantly built. It stands 13 Miles S. d Venlo, and 27 S. W. of Gelders. Long, 11 D. 13 M. Lat. 51 D. 7 M.

Of the Dutchy of LIMBURG.

Bounds.

I IMBURG has the Dutchy of Julian to the East and North, the Bishoprice of Liege to the West, and Part of Luxen burg to the South. Ita

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Its Extent South and North is about Extent. thirty-five Miles, and West and East about twenty-fix of we do the way to be the lo

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Its

It had heretofore Dukes of its own; but History. upon the Death of Walrame III, whom others call Henry, in 1285, Adolph fold it to John Duke of Brabant, who pretended a Right to it, as descended from Margaret Daughter of Henry Duke of Limburg. married in 1172 to Godfrey Duke of Brabant. In 1293 Rainold I, Duke of Gelderland, laid Claim to it, in the Right of Ermengarde his Wife, Daughter of Herman late Duke of Limburg ! But he lofing the Battle of Woring, near Cologne, June 5, 1298, and being taken Prisoner, was forced to refign his Right to John Duke of Brabant, to regain his Liberty; and from that Time the Dukes of Brabant have enjoyed it. It is in Right of that Title that the House of Austria have held it, from the Time of Charles V. till this Day.

It has excellent Mines of Iron, and one Quality. of Copper. The Earth is very fruitful in Wheat, Fruits, and Fuel, but above all in Grass and Water. The famous Spaw-Waters, in the Province of Liege, are not above three Leagues S. W. from Limburg.

The chief Rivers here are,

1. The Maes, which runs but through Rivers! a little Part of this Country. 2. The

2, The Geul, which washes Kallenburg, and falls into the Maes,

3. The Wefire, which watereth Line burg, and runs into the Maes at Liege,

4. The Bervine, which washes Dalem and falls into the Maes between Weert and Maestricht.

This Province hath but five wall's

Towns, and about 120 Villages.

The Towns are | Limburg Cap. } to the Queen of Hungary. |
Dalem, | Valkenburg, | Counter Hole |
Rolduck, | Clanders. |
Remborg.

I. Limburg.

Limburg, Lat. Limburgum, is pleasantly seated upon a steep Rock, which over looks all the Country round about: At the Bottom thereof runs the River Westre almost round it, among several shady Woods. It is but a small City, for it chiefly consists of one broad short Street: Neither is it considerable for its Beauty, the Building for the most Part being of Wood. But it of no small Consideration for its Strength, for it is encompassed with a strong Wall and a Trench, and the Access to it, which is on the North Side over the River, it extreamly difficult, lying all along upon

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the Edge of the Rock: From one Side thereof to the other; the Gate of the Town (over which are the Governor's Lodgings) fpreads itself, and quite locks up and commands the whole Paffage. Here was before a very strong Castle, The Dutch took this City in 1632; but the Spaniards recovered it again. In 1675. the French furprized it; and being forced to leave it in 1677, they destroyed the Castle, which afterwards lay in Rubbish. It was taken by the Allies in 1703 for the Archduke, then called by us King of Spain; and has ever fince remained to him and his Daughter: But is the only Town of Consequence the House of Austria now enjoys in this Province. Limburg stands 19 Miles almost E. of Liege, 22 S. E. of Maestricht, and 16 S. W. of Aken. Long. 6 D. 15 M. Lat. 50 D. 28 M.

Dalem is a finall, but strong Town and Castle, on the River Bervine, with a large Dalem. Territory depending upon it. Henry II, Duke of Brabant, took this Town, and united it to his Dominions. It is now fubjest to the Hollanders, being restored to them by the French at the Peace of Nimeguen, after they had taken it, and demolished the Fortifications. It stands 8 Miles N. E. of Liege, & S. E. of Maestricht, and G 2

15 N. W. of Limburg. Long. 5 D. 59 M. Lat. 50 D. 37 M.

III. Valkenburg.

Valkenburg, or Fauquement, is a strong Town in Limburg, on the River Geal, and subject to the Hollanders, tho' faid to belong to the Bishop of Liege. It is pretty large, and indifferent neatly built as well as tolerably fortified. The Calle stands on a steep Rock, on the South of the Town, and is inaccessible and impregnable to an Enemy that brings not a large Train of Artillery along with him. Yet in the Yer 1672, upon the News of the French coming, it was immediately quitted. French took it in 1676, and restored it in 1679, by the Treaty of Nimeguer, having first demolished the Fortifications. It stands 10 Miles E. of Macstricht, 10 N. E. of Liege, 12 W. of Aken, and 21 N. of Limburg. Long. 6 D. 6 M. Lat. 50 D. 48 M.

IV. Rolduck is an old little Town and Caffle Rolduck. with the Title of a County, subject to the Hollanders. It stands 13 Miles E of Valkenburg, and 5 N. of Aken. Long. 6 D. 29 M. Lat. 50 D. 45 M.

V. Remborg is also a little Town, on the Remborg. Borders of Juliers, and Territory of Roldick.

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duck, subject to the Hollanders. It stands 13 Miles E. of Valkenburg, 3 N. of Rolduck, and 8 N. of Aken. Long. 6 D. 29 M. Lat. 50.D. 50 M.

Of the Bishoprick of LIEGE.

HIS Country has Part of the Bounds. Dutchy of Gelderland and Brabant on the North; Part of Brabant and the County of Namur on the West; the Dutchy of Luxemburg on the South; and the Dutchies of Limburg and Juliers on the East. It is extended about seventy Miles South-West and North-East, and is about thirty-five West and East. It is a Extent. Part of the Circle of Westphalia in Germany, tho' almost in the midst of the Netherland Provinces.

The Air is here very temperate: The Quality. Valleys produce Plenty of Grass: The Plains abound with Corn: The Hills are thick fet with Vines: The Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron, and Brimftone, befide Pitcoal in abundance: The Forests afford

great Store of Venison.

The Bishop is Lord of this Country, Governand Prince of the Empire, tho' as Bishop ment. he be under the Archbishop of Cologne. G 3

He has alfo the Title of Duke of Bouille Marquis of Franchimont, acthi Contes Lootz and Hafbain, which the sall Lord Strips in this Bishoprick. Beside thank contains 52 Baronies, a great Number of Abbies, 24 wall'd Towns, and above 1 500 Villages. Villages.

Privileges

Cities.

The State of Liege has the Privilege of enjoying the Neutrality, which is indulyd to some of the small Princes of the Empire, while the Powers around it are at War: And we have lately feen an Advertisement to inform Gentlemen of all Nations, that they may still safely come to the Spa, under the Sanction of this Newtrality. By this means the Liegois make Advantage of the Sale of Provisions in Times of War. But the Necessities of Conveniencies of great Powers fornetimes induce them to infringe these Privileges of weaker States, and the late Elector of Cologne, Bishop of Liege, forseited all Right to them, by admitting the French Troops into his Dominions, and that and The chief Rivers are, we was and all

Rivers.

i. The Maes, which here washes Di nant, Huy, Liege, Weert, Maestriebt, Stochem, and Maefeyck, and runs in Gelderland:

2. The Demer, which here washing Bilfen and Haffelt, runs into Brabant. bill

3. The

and falls into the Maes at Maestricht.

mites with the Then, and falls into the Mass at Lieges a sinou les musico.

Rivers.

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Dinant, A ods an Borobloen, villait
Walcourt, Haffelt,
Florennes and Bilfen, A commit
Conveniencia, was the Powers for mon
Hamont, sont og Fraudemont, Subar

Liege, or Luick, Lat. Leodium, Leodicum, and sometimes Legia, is situated on the lest Side of the Maes, a little below the Place where the Ourte runs into it. It is a Bishop's See, Suffragan of the Archbishop of Cologne. The City is free and imperial. It is built in a pleasant Valley, surrounded with Woods and Hills, among sweet Springs which fall down from them, and the little Rivers of Ourte, Westre, and

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Abbluat, which fall into the Mes + before it enters the City. Thicapill Buildings, as, the Bilhopis Palace, the Churches, and Bridges, are very fumper ous and magnificent; but the Streets neither clean nor regular; and most of the private Houses are built of Wood John Mandeville, the famous English Tru veller, having feen most of the great Cities in the World, preferred Liege to them all, and accordingly frent heid the line Part of his Life. The English Jeluis have a College here, not far from which is a Convent of English Nuns. There are a great Number of Abbies and Religious Houses, and eight Collegiate Charches The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Lambert is famous for its Chapter; to which no Canon can be admitted except he be noble by Birth, or by Learning; that is, except he be a Gentleman, or a Doctor The Bishop's See was first at Tongres; from thence removed to Maestricht, and by Sin Hubert, Successor of St. Lambert the Man tyr, fettled at Liege. A great Part of the Town within the Walls is not built, but employ'd in Vineyards and Orchards, which are very fruitful. It is supposed by formed to have been built by Amberix, a German Prince, mentioned by Julius Cafar. At suffered much from the Normans, and from

from one of the Dukes of Bribant took it and plundered it in a zaza last XVth Chitting it fiffered allo stuck ? Dake of Burgundy, taking Advant their Disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievonsly afflicted it in 1409; killing 30,000 of them in a Battle, entering into the City, and causing the chief of those that had apposed him to be cast into the Maes, After this, vin 1268; Charles Duke of Burgundy again took this City, his Soldiers committing intol lerable Outrages against the Inhabitants, In this last Age it has been ill treated by its Bishops, and the French taking it by Surprize in 1675, the next Year after they ruined the Cattle. In 1688, the Baron of Elderen, Great Dean of the Cathedral, was chosen Bishop and Prince of Liege by a Plurality of Votes, in Oppolition to the Cardinal of Furftemberg. This Prince repaired the old Fortifications, and added new ones. After his Death, in 1694, Joseph Clement, Elector of Cologne, Brother to the Duke of Bavaria, was chosen Prince and Bishop of Liege. This Prince, at the Beginning of the last War, delivered up his Capital to the French, to whose Interest both he and his Brother went over. In 1703 the Duke of Marlborough took Liege, which had been retaken

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caken by the French in 1705, but speedy Return of the Confeden from the Mofelle. After this, bo Diocele of Lagge and Electorate of After this a po were fequefired in the Hands of the peror, as well as the Electorate of ria, till they were reflered to their r tive Sovereigns by the Treaty of in 1714. Upon the Death of Jose ment, the Count of Berghes, George was elected to the See of Liege, wh reigned from 1723 to 1743. At his cease the Chapter made Choice of an Bavarian Prince, Theodore, Brother of present Emperor, and before Bishop of Ratisbon and Freisingen. Large stands 21 Miles almost N. E. of Namer, 14 S. Maestricht, 19 almost W. of Limburg, 62 W. of Cologne, 64 almost N. of Lane burg, 70 almost E. of Mons, and 54 Ed Bruffels. Long. 5 D. 40 M. Lat. 50 L 36 M.

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II. Hay. Huy, or Hoey, Lat. Hugum and High num, is a Town and Caftle on the River Maes, near the Place where the River Hy runs into it, which gives Name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the Maes into two Parts, and is reputed very antient. The principal Fortifications are on the Right-hand Side of the River. It had particular Earls, who

the PRESENT WAR.

who gave it to the Bishops of Liege. It has suffered much in the late Wars. In 1092 the French lat down before it, but soon quitted the Enterprize. The next Year, however, they belieged and carried it in a sew Days. It was retaken by the Consederates in 1094, and restored to its Sovereign. In 1702, being garrisoned by the French, it was taken by the Consederate Army, under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1703; retaken by the French in 1705, and again repossessed by the Consederates the same Year, who held it till it was restored to its Prince by the Peace of Baden. It stands 14 Miles almost S, W. of Liege, and 17 almost N. E. of Namir. Long. 5 D. 24 M. Lat. 50 D. 30 M.

Chinay, or Chiney, is a finall Town on the Borders of Namur, subject to the French after 1681, but restored to the Spaniards by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. It now belongs to the Bishop of Liege. It stands 14 Miles S. E. of Namur, and 10 N. E. of Dinant, Long. 5 D. 10 M. Lat. 50 D. 20 M.

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Thuin is a little Town on the River Sambre, and in the Country between Sambre and Maes. It was subject to the French, who fortified it strongly towards the End

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II. Huy. Huy, or Hoey, Lat. Hugum and Hugonum, is a Town and Castle on the River Maes, near the Place where the River Huy runs into it, which gives Name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the Maes into two Parts, and is reputed very antient. The principal Fortifications are on the Right-hand Side of the River. It had particular Earls,

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III. Chinay,

IV.
Thuin.

of the last Century. It stands by the Poders of Hainault, 10 Miles almost W. Charleroy, 11 N.E. of Maubeuge, and S.E. of Mons. Long. 4 D. 23 M. L. 50 D. 18 M.

V. Bouillon.

Bouillon, or Buillon, Lat. Bullenium a fair and beautiful Borough and Call with a Territory with a Territory round it, bearing to Title of a Dutchy. This Castle is ver strong, situated upon a craggy Mountain The Dutchy of Bourles, the belonging to the State of Liege, is enclosed in the Province of Luxemburg. It gave Name to the illustrious Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jerufalem, who undertaking the famous Expedition of the Holy Land, engage Bouillon to Obert Bishop of Liege, upon Condition that if he came back he should have the Liberty of redeeming it; by fucceeding in his Expedition, and being crowned King of Jerusalem, the Dutch remained to the Bishops. In the XV Century it passed into the House of L. Mark. It was subject to the French the End of the last Century, but now be longs again to Liege. The Town of Bouillon stands on the River Semoy, 38 Miles almost W. of Luxemburg, and 12 N. E. of Sedan, Long. 5 D. 14 M. Lat. 49 D. 44 M. Dinant,

Dinant, Lat. Dinantium, a rich Town on the River Maes, had formerly a ftrong Dinant. Citadel on a freep Rock, that was ruin d by the French in 1554, and has been reflored fince. The French were in Poffeffion of this Place from 1675, till it was restored by the Peace of Ryfwick in 1697. It is a Place of some Trade, particularly in Manufactures of Brass and Iron. It lies 14 Miles S. of Namer, 7 almost N. of Charlemont, 35 S. W. of Liege, and 40 almost E. of Mons. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 50 D. 15 M.

Walcourt, or Valencourt, is a small and not very confiderable Town in the Bifhop-Walcourt. rick of Liege, tho fometimes reckoned in Namur. It is the Capital of the Country between Maes and Sambre, and famous for an obstinate Skirmish between the Dutch and French, in which the latter fustained a confiderable Loss, in 1689. They held it till the Peace of Ryfwick, in 1697, when it was restored to Spain. But since the last Peace it has again been Part of the Diocese. It stands on a Rivulet, 9 Miles S. of Charleroy, and 17 W. of Dinant. Long. 4 D. 32 M. Lat. 50 D. 14 M.

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Florennes is another small Town in Le VIII. Pays entre Sambre & Maes, subject also to Florennes. the

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but now under its proper Bishops It stands of Philipville, and 11 W. of Dinant Long 4 D. 37 M. Lat 37 D. 14 M.

IX. Horne.

Horne is a little Town in Brabant, with a Territory, and the Title of a County. It is fituated on the River Maes, with a good Castle. It is an Imperial Manor, the subordinate to the antient Earldon of Lootz, in the Dominion of Liege. It stands 6 Miles almost W. of Rurendal Long. 6 D. 10 M. Lat. 57 D. 8 M.

Hamont is a little Town in the County Hamont of Lootz, and subject to this Prince In stands on the Borders of Brabant, 17 Miles N. W. of Maesyck, and about Midway between Maestricht and Boisleduc. Long. D. 44 M. Lat. 51 D. 12 M.

Brey is another small Town in the Brey. County of Lootz, subject to this Prince 11 Miles W. of Maesyck, and 25 North of Maestricht. Long. 5 D. 42 M. Lat. 51 D. 4 M.

Maesyck is a pretty confiderable Town in the County of Lootz, subject to this Prince. It was taken by the Allies in 1702, but

but restored by the Peace of Baden. It stands on the River Maes, by the Borders of Brabant, Juliers, and Geldesland 18 Miles North of Maestricht, 14 M. W. of Valkenburg, and 37 from Liege. Long. 6 D. Lat. 51 D.

Herk is a small Town in the same XIII. County, on the Borders of Brabant, and Herk. on a small Rivulet of the same Name, which salls a little surther into the River Demer, 30 Miles E. of Maestricht, 25 N. W. of Liege, and 18 E. of Louvain. Long. 5 D. 19 M. Lat. 50 D. 53 M.

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nt nt St. Truyen, or St. Tron, Lat. Fanum Saneti XIV.
Trudonis, is the Capital of the County of St. Truyen.
Hashain, or Haspengo, subject to this Prince, but in the Hands of the Confederates during the Sequestration of his Bishoprek in the last War. It stands night he Borders of Brabant, 22 Miles S. W. of Maestricht, 10 E. of Tirlemont, and 20 almost N. W. of Liege. Long. 5 D. 17 M. Lat. 50 D.

Tongres, or Tongeren, Lat. Tungri, or XV.

Aduacata Tungrorum, is a very antient Tongres.

Town upon the Jecker, in the County of

Lootz. It was first ruined by Attila, and

afterwards by the Normans. Some pretend

tend that St. Materne, fent by St. Peter preached the Gofpel at, and was first Biffe of this Place, where he had eight Succe. fors, till St. Gervais removed the Seat to Maskricht, whence it was afterward changed to Liege. This Town had no thing confiderable but its Name, and the Glory of its antient Splendor, till it become distinguished in the last War: For the Confederates taking Poffession of it in 1702, there happened a tharp Engage ment here the next Year, between a Part of them and the French, which proved w the Advantage of the latter: But the'in Consequence of this they seized the Town, they were obliged foon after to abandon it, the Allies holding it again in 1700 It was here the Duke of Marlborough joined the Army of the States, May is 1706, just ten Days before the Battle of Ramillies, to which the Confederates own the Reduction of the Netherlands. It lies about 13 Miles N. W. of Liege, and 10 S. W. of Maestricht. Long. 5 D. 32 M. Lat. 50. 44 M.

XVI. Borchloen, or Lootz, Capital of the Borchloen. County of Lootz, from whence the Alies marched three Days before the Battle of Ramillies; about Mid-way between Tongra and St. Truyen, 12 Miles N. W. of Liege,

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but a Place of no Consequence at present. Long. 5 D. 24 M. Lat. 50 D. 44 M.

Haffelt is a Town of some Note, upon the XVII. Demer, 10 Miles N. W. of Tongres, where Haffelt. the Bishop has a Palace; but a Place of no Strength, and therefore we but just mention it: As we do for the fame Reason Bilfen, 8 Miles W. from Maestricht, famous for a Nunnery of Ladies of Quality, who have the Liberty of marrying out when they please: Franchimont, 15 Miles S. E. of Liege, which was antiently a large populous City, the Capital of a Marquisate, but now only an open Village, confiderable for its Lead-Mines; and the Spa, 22 Miles S. E. of Liege, famous for its Mineral Waters, and the Refort of Gentry thither on that account, tho' otherwise the Place has only the Rank of a Village.

Of the County of NAMUR.

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ge, but THIS County borders Brabant on Bounds.
the North; Part of Brabant and
Hainault on the West; and on the South
and East it is almost surrounded by the
Country of Liege. Its Extent North-East Extent.
and South-West is reckoned about thirtyH four

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Cities.

four Miles, and West and East about

thirty.

Quality. It is plentifully stored with all Commodities: The Hills are clothed with Woods full of Fowl and Venison, and the Valleys fertile in Corn and Pasturage. It has also feveral Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of divers Sorts of fine Marble, and Pits of Stone-Coal, which they call Houles.

There are here four confiderable Towns

Villages. and about 184 Villages.

The chief Rivers are,

midst of this Province out of the Bishoprick of Liege into it again, washing Charlemont, Dinant, Bouvines, and Namur.

2. The Sambre, which here washes Charleroy, and falls into the Maes at

Namur.

Government. This Country was formerly under the Spaniards: But the French, in the War of 1688, conquered its best Places. The Allies, however, recovered most of them in the last War; and this Province, at the Peace of Utrecht, passed to the House of Austria.

The most remarkable Charleroy,
Places in the County of Namur are,

Namur, Bish. Cap.
Charleroy,
Charlemont,
Bouvines.

Namur,

TITLE OF THE SAME OF THE SAME di wiki bila yan kindi ariya on the American State Live visitify 1 , as, easy o and the condition of the state of the James South of the Allenda Le distanti kot didensi 1624 T The contract of the state of the state of Section of the section The state, which mans throng of low slate of the Atom martiner alone to the Wall You Live and daily follows at the ha voils approve effects born seems "They Congrey was sugmenty un-Same order But the Property of on PTAR at perconative 884. To Allids, however, recovered multiin the Est War and to E Povin Perce of Orient, world to see the Colon anomalikania T Limotros H. Provident



Namur, Lat. Namurcum, Incol. Namen. fituated upon the Conflux of the Sambre Namur. with the Maes, lies between two Mountains, and has a very ftrong Castle. Some derive its Name from Novo Muro, a new Wall, built here by the Romans, The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Aubin, was built in 1560. and the Bishoprick is subject to the Archbishop of Cambray. Besides the Cathedral, there is also the Collegiate Church of Our Lady, and feveral other Churches and Monasteries. This City has a large and handsome Market-place, a stately Town-House, and abundance of good Stone Buildings. It is no less rich than pleasant and strong. The Council Royal of the Province refides here, from which they appeal to that of Malines. In 1692, the Strength of the Place being discovered to the French by the Baron de Breffe, who, under Pretence of being taken, did actually desert the Spanish Service; Lewis XIV, with 80,000 Men, fat down before it; Luxemburg covering the Siege with another great Army. The Town was taken after a few Days Resistance, a Parley being beaten by a Drummer, that never discovered who commanded him. While the French continued to beliege the Castle, King William HI, of Great - Britain, marched with 90,000 Men to its Relief; H 2

but the French, tho' advantageously posted, declined a Battle. His Majesty did notwithstanding drive them from some of their Posts, and laid Bridges over the River to pass it: But in the mean Time a great Rain happening, fwell'd the River carried down the Bridges, prevented his attacking them, and gave them the Opportunity of taking the Castle also, July 2, Namur was afterwards very well fortified by the French. And this taking of it was accounted one of the most glorious Actions of Lewis XIV. It did not. however, continue long in his Hands, being retaken by King William in 1695, after a most desperate and bloody Siege; Marshal Boufflers commanding in it witha Garrison of not less than 16,000 Men, and Villeroi without, with an Army of an 100,000, not daring to attempt its Relief. Upon the Death of King Charles II. the French seized this City, among the other Places of his Succession, and held it during the last War: But were obliged, at the Peace of Utrecht, to restore it to the House of Austria, who have held it ever fince. It is esteemed the strongest Fortress in Europe. The Jesuits Church is reckoned a magnificent Structure, exceeding that of Antwerp. Namur lies 32 Miles S. E. of Brussels, 37 E. of Mons, 50 almost S. of Antwerp, 60 S. E. of Ghent, 45 W. of Limburg, 71 N. W. of Luxemburg, and 140 N. E. of Paris. Long. 4 D. 56 M. Lat. 50 D. 25 M.

Charleroy, Lat. Carolo-Regium, is a Town and Fortress built upon a Moun-Charleroy. tain, near the Junction of the Sambre and Pieton. It was but a Village, call'd Charnay, till the Spaniards fortified it in 1666, and called it Charleroy from Charles their King. The French took it the Year after, and kept it by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle. The Dutch and Spaniards attempted this Town twice in vain, the first Time in 1672, and the second in 1677. But in the Year 1678, it was yielded to the Spaniards by the Treaty of Nimeguen. 1692, the French bombarded this Place. In 1693, they fat down before it with a numerous Army; the Marquiss de Villeroi carrying on the Siege, and Luxemburg covering him; fo that King William of Great-Britain, and the Elector of Bavaria, not being strong enough to attack them, they carried the Town by Surrender, after a gallant Defence by the Marquiss de Castillio the Governor, who held out against them twenty-feven Days open Trenches, and capitulated on honourable Terms, October 1. It was restored to the Spaniards H 3

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by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1607, but seized again by the French after the Death of King Charles H, and kept till the Peace of Utrecht, when they were obliged to evacuate it to the late Emperor. It is a Place of great Importance, and structe very near the Borders of Hainaut Charleroy stands 14 Miles W. of Name, 21 E. of Mons, and 26 S. of Brussell. Long. 4 D. 33 M. Lat. 50 D. 24 M.

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III. Charlemont. Charlemont, Lat. Carolo-Montium, is a finall Town, with a very strong Forties, built by Charles V, in 1555. It stands upon the Top of a Mountain, with strong Bulwarks, and other regular Fortiscations. The Maes runs at the Bottom of this Mountain below Givet, and affords the Town a great Trade. This Town came into the Hands of the French in 1680, and was kept by them till the Peace of Utrecht. It is sometimes reckoned in Hainault. Charlemont lies 20 Miles S. of Namur, 26 N. of Sedan, and 7 S. of Dinant. Long. 4 D. 48 M. Lat. 50 D. 10 M.

IV Bouvines.

and Ecviniacum, was environed with Walls in 1173, by Henry the Blind Earl of Namur: After which the Counters Yoland granted it the Rights and Privileges of a City.

Extent,

Challity.

City. It was taken by the Romeb, and retaken by the Spaniards, before the Peace of the Pyrenees. The Franch were Masters of it again at the End of the last Century: But the Queen of Hungary now has it, as Heir of the House of Austria. It is but a small Town, of no great Strength, and is only considerable for being a Pass between Namur and Luxemburg. It stands on the Maes, about two Miles N. of Dinant, and 12 of Namur. Long. 4 D. 55 M. Lat. 50 D. 17 M.

Before we quit this County, it may not be improper to mention Flerus, which, tho' but a Village, became remarkable for the famous Battle that was fought here in 1690, in which the French got the better of the Confederates. It stands almost 6 Miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 10 W. of Namur. Long. 4 D. 45 M. Lat. 50 D. 27 M.

Of the Dutchy of LUXEMBURG.

THE Dutchy of Luxemburg is one Bounds.
of the Seventeen Provinces, belonging of old to the Treviri. It has on the East the Bishoprick of Triers, or Treves; on the North the Dutchy of Limburg H 4 and

are all of the application

and Bishoprick of Liege; on the West the Maes, which in fome Places separates it from Champagne, Hainault, and No. mur, tho' in others those Provinces reach over the River; and on the South Lor. rain. Its Extent South and North is about fixty Miles, and West and East about and developed the holowish Pale feventy.

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Extent.

Quality.

The West Part of it is barren, but abounds with Game: That towards the East abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of Stone, and yields Wine in fome Places

The chief Rivers are,

Rivers.

The Moselle, which here washes Mezieres, Thionville, Remich, and Gravenmacheren, and runs into Germany by the Electorate of Treves.

2. The Ourt, which washes Hofalize, La Roche, Durbuy, and runs into Liege.

3. The Sour, which washes Dietkick and Echternach, and falls into the Mofelle.

4. The Semcy, which runs near Arlon, washes Chiny, and runs into the Maes.

5. The Chier, which runs near Mont-

medy and Yvois into the Maes.

History.

Luxemburg at first had the Title of County only; but was made a Dutchy by an Emperor of the House of Luxemburg. It has about 20 wall'd Towns, and 1200 Villages, which were all under the French from the Year 1684, that they took the Capital,

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Capital, till 1697, when they restored it by the Peace of Ryfwick, except a small Part. The House of Luxemburg is one of the most noble Families of Europe; for it has produced five Emperors, whereof three were Kings of Bohemia, and has been possessed of great Estates in Germany and France. It has also yielded fix Queens, and many Princesses. The most antient of this House that we have Knowledge of, was Sigefredus, youngest Brother of Godfrey Earl of Verdun, who by Exchange got the Castle of Luxemburg of Wiker Abbot of St Maximin of Triers, April 17, 963, whence he took his Sirname, and the Title of Count, which he left to his Posterity. This Family became very confiderable about the XIIIth and XIVth Centuries, and was divided into three Branches, viz. that of I. Luxemburg Ligni, 2. that of Luxemburg Brienne St. Paul, and Pinci, (the Heiress of which Branch the late famous Marshal Luxemburg married; but he himself was descended of the Earls of Bouteville, tho' he call'd himfelf Francis Henry of Montmorency, and took the Arms of that House.) The third Branch is that of Luxemburg Fiennes and Martigues, which was long ago extinct. This Dutchy came with the rest

The THEATRE of

of the Natherlands under the Dominion of the House of Austria

The most remarkable Places here and

Lucemburg, Cap. Damvilliers,
Thionville, Meisters,
Esche, Durbuy,
Vinton, Bastoigne,
Ivoix, Vianden,
Montmedy,
Stenay, or Astenay,
Roche.

I. Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Lat. Luxemburgum, or Augusta Romanduorum, or Luciburgum, fituated upon the River Elfe, or Olfet, one Part of it on a Hill, and the rest in Plain. There is a very ftrong Caftle, and feveral regular Fortifications. It has a Convent of the Order of St. Francis, in which lies buried John King of Bokenie, Father of Charles IV, Emperor of German, flain by the English at the Battle of Conf. This City has fuffered much by the Wars between the French and the No therlands. In 1529 Charles V. took it from Francis I. of France. In 1542 was taken and facked by the Duke of Or leans; and retaken, and treated in the fame manner the Year following. The French took it by Surprize in 1684, and added to much



ed to its l'ortunations, as to render in wolf ampregnable. However, they were and an inventer of again to the Seca Kally place Pewer of Kylerect since we have the water specifical artes specifically at the specifical contract. leds it and heprin during the left War model it to the Buriers wife Irac; or About analys of fortage I Car go Conny Helley & Low Market Coverner the three Bellevier of the Lorente Com to saw los lects San a dangers, florens at no entwold of the aiding airing holder. But were noticed to be with the second An Account of the Continuous way on the ended it is a construction of the best of the Miles P. of Males, gath of Sandal Sandal Sandal Sandal long to Dona Mark and Dona

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much to its Fortifications, as to render it most impregnable blowever, they were obliged to furrender it again to the Spanards by the Peace of Refwick. The French repossessed in after the Death of Charles II, and kept it during the last War; but ceded it to the Emperor at the Peace of Utrecht. About twelve or fourteen Years ago, Count Belleifle, now Marfhal, Governor of the three Bishopricks in Lorrain, formed a most execrable and cruel Scheme of furprizing this Place by blowing up its Works: But was detected and prevented. An Account of this Conspiracy was published a Year or two ago. It stands 18 Miles S. W. of Triers, 31 N. of Metz, 52 S. of Limburg, and 100 S. E. of Bruffels. Long. 6 D. 15 M. Lat. 49 D. 37 M.

Thionville, Diedenboven, Lat. Theodonis Villa, upon the Moselle, is so advantage—oully situated, and so well fortissed, that it has passed a long Time for impregnable. The Duke of Guise took it in 1558, but it was afterwards delivered to the Spaniards. The French were beat before it in 1639; but they made themselves Masters of it in 1643, after the Victory at Rocroi, and kept it by the Pyrenæan Peace. It was restored to Spain by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697; but the French got it again

II. Thionville. again upon the Death of King Charles II, and had it confirmed to them by the Peace of Utrecht. In this Town it was that Charlemagne generally affembled the Prelates and Barons of his Kingdoms, as in 806, when he divided his Possessin Between his three Sons. Thionville stands 13 Miles S. of Luxemburg, and 17 N. of Metz. Long. 6 D. 13 M. Lat. 49 D. 23 M.

Town, 10 Miles S. W. of Luxemburg.

It is mentioned but in few Maps. Long.
6 D. Lat. 49 D. 35 M.

IV. Virton is another small Town, about Virton. 22 Miles W. of Luxemburg, 7 Miles N. E. of Montmedy, between that and Arlon. The French took it in 1681, and have kept it ever since. Long. 5 D. 39 M. Lat 49. 32 M.

V. Ivoix, or Yvoix, is a small, but pretty strong Ivoix. Town on the River Chier. It was subject to the French in the last Century, restored by the Peace of Ryswick, and acquired again in the Spanish Succession. 30 Miles W. of Luxemburg, 11 S. E. of Sedan, and 23 almost S. of Bouillon. Long. 5 D. 25 M. Lat. 49 D. 25 M.

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Montmedy is a Place of no great Bigness, VI. yet reckon'd of very considerable Strength. Montmedy. It is very conveniently situated upon the Top of a high Hill, the Foot whereof is watered by the River Chier. The French became Masters of it in 1657, and have kept it ever since. It stands 32 Miles almost W. of Luxemburg, 19 S. E. of Sedan, and 23 almost S. of Bouillon. Long 5 D. 25 M. Lat. 49 D. 25 M.

Stenay, or Astenai, Lat. Stenaum, or Stenacum, is a strong City upon the Maes, on the Borders of Champaigne and Lorrain. It belonged to the samous Prince of Condé in the Middle of the last Century, when he was at War with his Sovereign Lewis XIV. The French took it in 1654, and annexed it to the Dutchy of Bar in Lorrain. It stands 13 Miles W. of Montmedy, 20 S. of Bouillon, 11 S. E. of Sedan, and 15 N. W. of Damvilliers. Long. 5 D. 17 M. Lat. 49 D. 19 M.

Damvilliers is a strong little Town, formerly in the Dutchy of Luxemburg, but now annexed to the Dutchy of Lorrain. It was taken by the French in 1659, given them afterwards by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, and dismantled in 1673, in Consequence of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It stands

VIII. Damvilliers.

VII.

Stenay.

on a Hill by the Borders of Lorrain, 31 Miles W. of Thionville, 13 S. of Montmed, and 15 almost W. of Stenay. Long. 5 D. 33 M. Lat. 49 D. 20 M.

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IX. Maisiers, or Mexiers, is a little Town
Maisiers. on the Moselle, about 25 Miles S. of Lux
emburg, and 4 N. of Mets. It belongs
the French.

We apprehend it can give the Readers no great Pleasure to see the Position exactly computed of such small Places, several of which will occur in what follows; and therefore we shall set down the Longitude and Latitude, for the future, only of Towns that are considerable either for Magnitude or Strength.

X. Durbuy is another small Town, with the Title of a County, on the River Our, nigh the Bishoprick of Liege, subject to the French ever since 1681. It stands 20 Miles almost S. of Liege, and 26 almost E. of Namur and Dinant.

AI. Bastoigne, or Bastonach, Lat. Bastonia
Bastoigne. and Bastonacum, near the Forest of Ardenne, is so well built, and of so great
Trade, that the People of the Country
call it Paris in Ardenne. It is the Capital

of the Territory of Champaigne. It ftands
25 Miles N. W. of Luxenburg, and 19
N. of Arlon.

Vianden, or Wiande, is a confiderable Town, with the Title of a County, on the little River Ura, subject to the Queen of Hungary; about 21 Miles N. of Luxemburg, and 16 E. of Bastoigne.

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al of XII. Vianden.

Arlon, Arlun, Lat. Arlunum, is a strong little Town, not far from the Borders of Lorrain, dignified with the Title of a Marquisate in 1703. It is seated upon a Hill, near the River Semoy, where the antient Inhabitants were wont to allore the Moon. The French were once Mafters of it, but it now belongs to the Queen of Hungary. It stands about 14 Miles W. of Luxemburg, and 12 N.E. of Virton.

XIII.

Rodemacheren, Koning smacheren, Echternach, Glervaux, &c. are other Towns in this Dutchy, which have little remarkable to make them mentioned as separate Articles.

Chiny deserves a little more Notice, on account of the independent Jurisdiction it still preserves, tho' it has been near three hun-

hundred and fifty Years united to the Dutchy of Luxemburg.

Of the County of HAINAULT.

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Bounds.

North with Brabant and Flanders, on the West with the Scheld, which part it from Artois, and Part of the French Flanders; on the South with the Cambress, Champaigne, and Ricardy; and on the East with Part of Brabant, the Bishoprick of Liege, and the County of Name. Its Extent North and South is about sixty Miles, and about seventy West and East It bears the Title of an Earldom, or County; was antiently called Saltus Cambonarius, from the abundance of Charcol made in the Woods and Forests of it; and now Hainault, from the River Haine, that

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Quality.

runs through it.

The Air is here temperate, and the solvery fruitful, the Land being well watered by Rivers, Lakes, &c. which vermuch enrich it: So that the Country abounds, in most Places, with fresh Meadows, and sweet Pastures, good Fruit, and profitable Trees, but especially with great Plenty of Corn. There are also

Lead and Iron Mines, and Quarries of excellent Marble.

The principal Rivers are,

1. The Sambre, which here washes Lan-Rivers. drecy, Armiers, Maubeuge; and runs into the Scheld at Namur.

2. The Scheld, which washes Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Condé, and then runs into

Flanders.

3. The Haine, which washes Binch, Mons, St. Ghillain, and falls into the Stheld near Condé.

4. The Dender, which here washes Leuse, Ligne, Aeth, and Lessines, and runs

into Flanders.

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This Province is faid to contain 24 Towns, wall'd Towns, and 950 Villages: Among which are reckoned one Principality, 10 Counties, 12 Peerages, 22 Baronies, and 26 Abbies; with an Earl-Marshal, a Seneschal, a Great-Huntsman, a Chamber-History. lain, and divers other Officers, whose Places are hereditary. Regnier I, firnamed Long-Neck, is accounted the first Earl of Hainault. He had twenty-one Succeffors to Charles V, King of Spain, and Emperor of Germany; in the Possession of whose Successors to the Crown of Spain Hainault continued, till the French got the greatest Part of it, by Force of Arms, in the last Century.

The most remarkable Places in Hainen

Binch, Condé, of The School Strandsch Valenciennes, has a marie and Bouchain, Soignes, Roccles, Quesnoy, Bavay, Maubeuge, Beaumont, Landrecy, Avefnes, Chimay, Marienburg, Philippeville, Lesfines, Aeth, Ligne, Enghien, Halle, Braine le Compte, Fontaine l'Evesque, St. Ghillain, Leufe.

We shall ascribe their Masters as we proceed.

Mehania were v

white Allows,

who have delle

Mons, named Bergen by the Native, Mons. Lat. Montes, or Montes Hannonia, is fittated







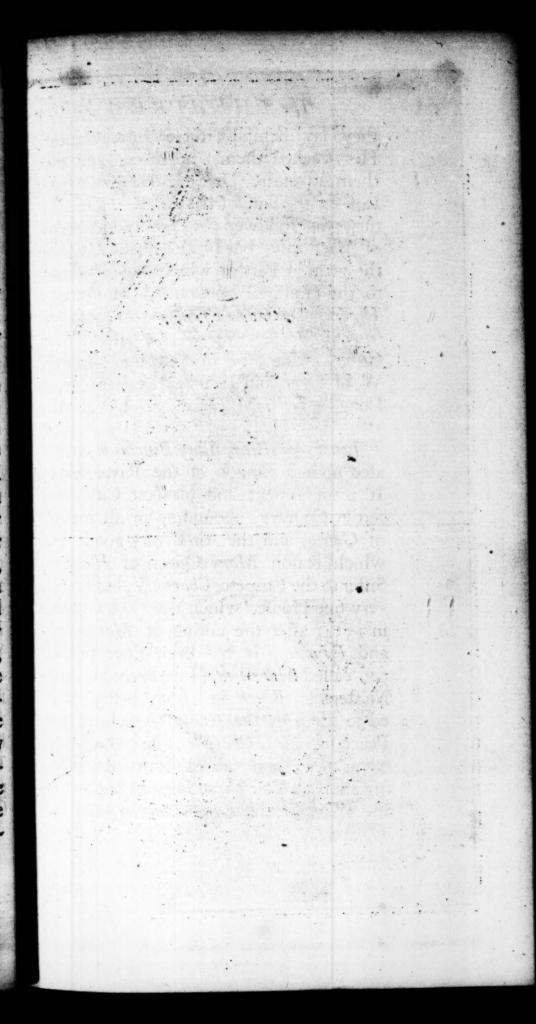
the PRESENT WAR.

ated on a Hill near the River Trouille, It is large, and well fortified with good Bulwarks, and three Ditches; with Sluices that may drown all the Country round about, except the South-Eastern Side, where the Ground is somewhat higher, and where they have raifed good Bastions. This Town has fine Buildings, and an old Castle; and is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abbey of Canoneffes of St. Waltrude. They are Virgins of Quality, who are present at the Morning Service in Canonical Habits, but wear Secular Clothes the rest of the Day, and are permitted to marry. The antient Earls of Hainault took the Title of Earls of Mons. This Town was some Years in the Possession of the French, who carried it after a vigorous Siege, and gallant Defence, in 1601, Lewis XIV. being prefent in Person. He restored it by the Peace of Ryswick, but seized it again upon the Death of King Charles II, and kept Possession till 1709. That Year it was belieged by the Duke of Marlborough; and the grand French Army, under the Marshals Villars and Boufflers, threaten'd to relieve it. The Duke advanced to give them Battle, and came up with them in the Woods near the Village of Malplaquet, about feven or eight Miles to the South of this City, where they I 2

they lay behind treble Intrenchments. He attacked them, however, and gave them an entire Defeat, tho with great Loss on the Side of the Allies. This Victory was followed by the Reduction not of Mons only, but of almost all Hainault, the greatest Part of which was confirmed to the House of Austria by the Peace of Utrecht. It stands 27 Miles 8. W. of Brussels, 37 W. of Namur, 39 almost 8. of Ghent, 48 almost S. of Antwerp, 65 almost W. of Liege, and 48 almost N. E. of Arras, Long. 4 D. 4 M. Lat. 50. D. 26 M.

HI. Binch.

Binch, or Bins, Lat. Binchium, is fittated upon a Branch of the River Haine. It is an antient and pleasant City, in a fertile Country, abounding in all manner of Game, and the Air is very good: For which reason Mary Queen of Hungary, Sifter to the Emperor Charles V, built in ita very fine House, which the French ruined in 1554, after the taking of Marienburg and Dinant. It has been fince rebuilt, and called Marimont. The French became Masters of Binch in 1668, being yielded to them by the second Article of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, after which they repair'd it, and added some new For-tifications. But it was ruined again in the late Wars of the Low Countries, and the For-





Fortifications demolished. It stands 12 Miles E. of Mons, 11 W. of Charleroy, and 30 S. of Brussels.

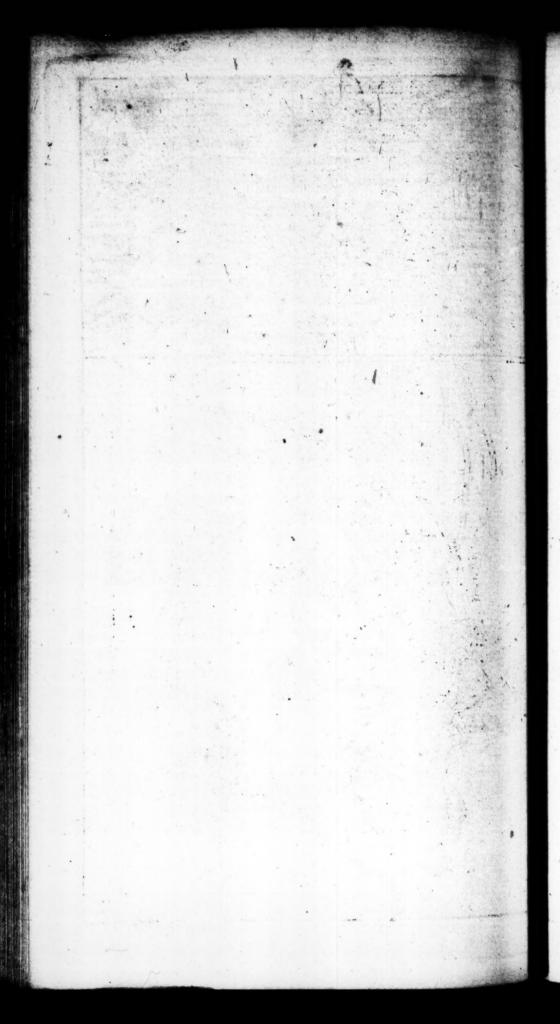
Condé, Condet, Lat. Condatum, or Condate, is fituated on the Banks of the Scheld, with the Title of a Principality. The French took it in 1676, and rendered it a very important Place. It has given its Name to many of the Royal House of Bourbon, fince Francis of Bourbon, Count of Vendome, married Mary of Luxemburg, eldest Daughter and chief Heires of Peter of Luxemburg, fecond of the Name, Count of St. Paul, Conversion, Soissons, Viscount of Meaux, Lord of Enghien, Condé, &c. The Family of Condé-Bourbon is next in Blood to the House of Orleans. Leavis, Prince of Condé, was one of the greatest Generals of the last Cen-This Town is antient as well as turv. strong. The French, after the Loss of Flanders and Brabant, at the End of the Year 1706, cast up new Lines from Mons along the Haisne to Condé, and from thence along the Scheld to Tournay. The Allies becoming afterwards Masters of this Place, it passed, with most of the other Towns in the Netberlands, to the Emperor, Father of the Queen of Hungary. Conde stands 13 Miles W. of Mons, 6 a'most

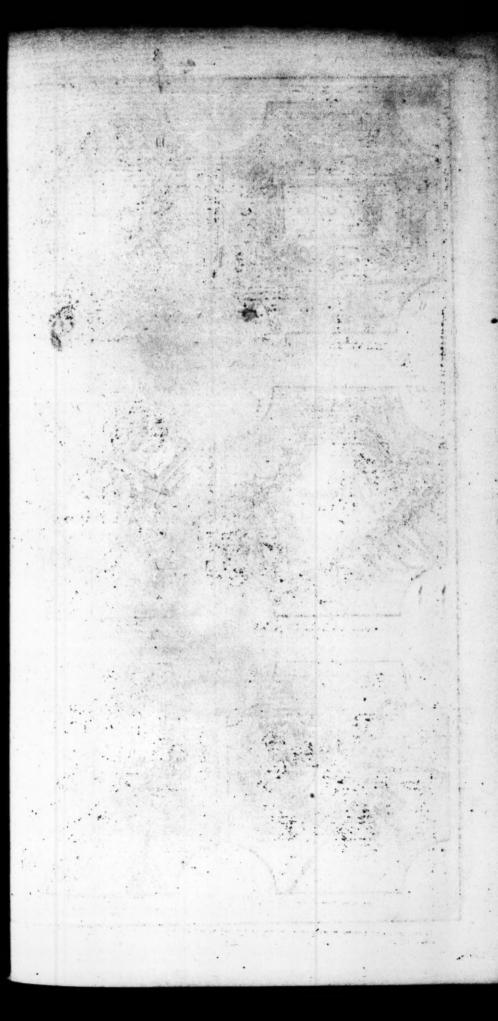
III. Condé almost N. E. of Valenciennes, and 14 S. of Tournay.

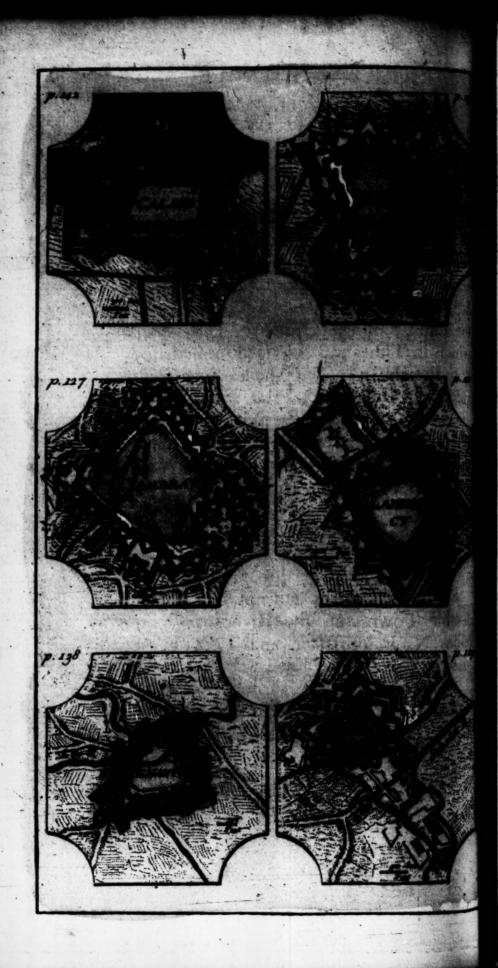
Valencien-

Valenciennes, Lat. Valentiana, or Vale tineana, is a very antient, pleasant, as strong Town upon the Scheld, and little River Rond. It is thought the V gin Mary's Church there was built & King Pepin. There are several other con fiderable Churches and Colleges, (it bei an University) with a fine Town-House The Inhabitants are noted for Commerce and Riches. This Place was belieged in 1656, by the Marshals of Turenne and La Ferté Senneterre; but Don John of Austria, back'd by the Valour of the Prince of Condé, raised the Siege, and took Marshal La Ferté. Lewis XIV. having laid Siege to it in 1677, carried it by Assault, by the Favour of one of the Gates, which was half open; and to lave it from Plunder, forced the Inhabitants to be at the Charge of building a Citadel Valenciennes is reckoned the fecond City in Hainault. It remained to the French by the Treaty of Utrecht. The late King Lewis XIV. caused a noble Causeway to be thrown up from this Place to Lifle, and fo on to Ypres, extending above fifty Miles. The chief Manufactures of Valenciennes are at present Silk and Linnens. It stands









near S. of Tournay, 41 S. W. of Bruffels, and 43 S. of Ghent. Long. 3 D. 37 M. Lat. 50 D. 20 M.

Bouchain, Lat. Bochonium and Buccinium, is fituated upon the left Bank of the Stheld, between Valenciennes and Cambray. It is a small Town, but well fortified, and has a very good Castle. It is the Capital of the County of Offervand, which in Times past belonged immediately to the eldest Sons of the Earls of Hainault. It belonged to the French from 1676, when they took it, till 1711, when the Duke of Marlborough carried it after a pretty fmart Siege. It was retaken by the French in 1712, after the English had separated from the other Allies. It stands 12 Miles S. W. of Valenciennes, 28 S. W. of Mons, and o N. of Cambray,

Soignes is a small, and not very consi- VI. derable Town, on the River Senne, 9 Soignes. Miles N. E. of Mons, and II S. E. of Aeth.

Roccles, or Reux, a small open Town, VII. 7 Miles almost N. E. of Mons, and 5 al-Roccles. most S. of Soignes.

I 4 Quesnoy

VIII. Quesnoy.

Quefney is a small Town, but pret fiderable for its Strength. It became for to the French in 1654. It was take the Allies in 1712; but retaken b French the fame Year, after the Separ of the British Forces. It stands of E. of Valenciennes, and 22 S. W. of

IX. Bavay.

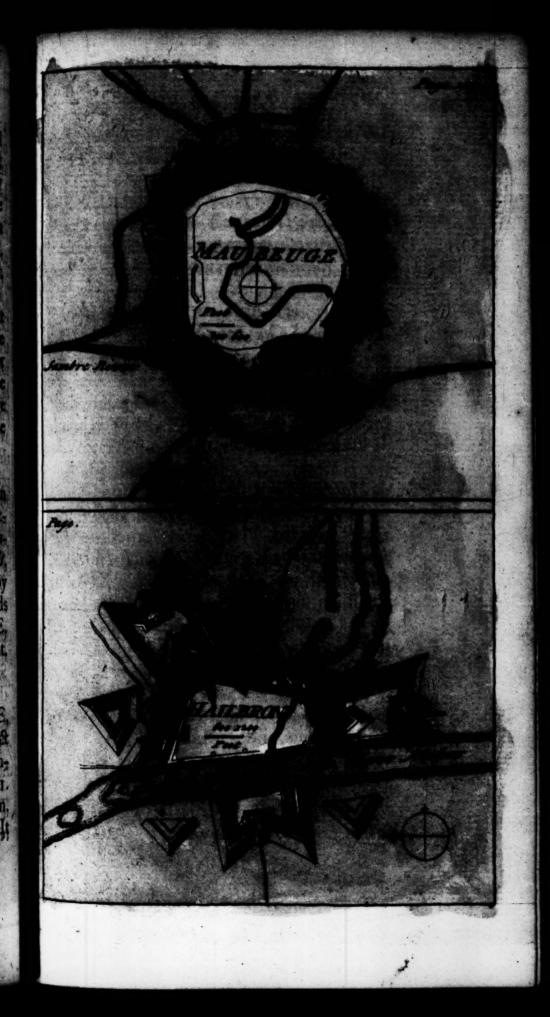
Bavay is a little antient Town 16 Miles S. W. of Mons. It is a P of no Strength, and chiefly remarkable the Retreat of the French hither, after the Battle of Malplaquet. They left ber Prisoners of War by the Confederates

Maubeuge.

Maubeuge is a strong, rich, large T on the River Sambre. The French for times call this Place, and fometimes /a lenciennes, the Capital of French Haine Maubeuge was yielded to Lewis XIV by the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It stands 14 Miles almost S. of Mons, and 20 E. of Valenciennes, Long. 4 D. 7 M. Lat. 50 D. 14 M.

XI. Beaumont.

Beaumont is a little Town 12 Miles E. of Maubeuge, and 22 S. E. of Mons, Subject to the French at the End of the last Century, and demolished by them in 1691. It is now again under their Dominion



no democratic engantino parti son astrobal The state of the s Y Land March in the spiritual dis The Miles The second second - International Automotive Barton M. Marina and Roman and the factor of the second in this of hear A CANADA WAS SILL a die France Contract THE FAIR 4 & Lot Backet Child Place with ma construction of the deleter such achieve Market Court of Contract Contracts a Therein between Bourbanding Files constitution of the St. of the control of the control owen's being their aparated noty the mer Contact and Michael State Contact the orbis म्याम अम्यक्री Section 8 N. Land

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It derives its Name from its Situation on a fine little Hill.

Landrecy, Landrechies, Lat. Landres cium, feated near the Fountain of the River Landrey. Sambre, is small, but strongly fortified, and famous for the Sieges it has endured. The Emperor Charles V. befieged it in 1542, for fix Months, with 150,000 Men, and retired from it at last without Success. By the Pyrenaan Treaty in 1659 it was left to the French. Landrecy was invested by Prince Eugene in 1712, which very much alarmed Lewis XIV, because the Taking of this Place would have opened a Way into the Heart of his Dominions: But Marshal Villars defeating the Earl of Albemarle, who commanded the Dutch, at Denain, between Bouchain and Valenciennes; the English, under the Duke of Ormand, being then separated from the other Confederates, his Highness was obliged to rise from before the Town: And here we may date the End of that glorious Success, which had for ten Years attended the Arms of the Allies. Landrecy stands 18 Miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 27 nigh S. of Mons.

Avesnes is a pleasant and well fortified Town, upon the River Hepre, in le pays entre

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entre Sambre & Maes. It was granted to the French by the Pyrenæan Treaty, and stands 12 Miles S, of Maubeuge, and so E. of Cambray. We must distinguish this Place from Avesnes le Comte, which is in the Province of Artois.

XIV.

Chimay, seated on the River la Blanche, or the White River, is at the Entrance of the Forests, six Leagues from Avesnes. Notwithstanding what it has suffered by the almost continual Wars, it is now very well re-established, since it has been in the Hands of the French, and has a fine Castle, It stands 24 Miles S. E. of Maubeuge, and 16 S. W. of Philippeville.

XV. Marienburg. Marienburg stands likewise on the River Blanche. It derives its Name from Mary of Austria, Queen of Hungary, and Governess of the Low Countries, who built it in 1542. Its Situation is so advantageous, that it was looked upon as impregnable. Yet the French took, and kept it by the Pyrenæan Treaty, and have since dismantled it. It lies 29 Miles S. E. of Mons, and 7 nigh S. of Philippeville.

XVI.
Philippewille.

Philippeville was built by the fame Queen Mary of Hungary, in 1555, and called by the Name of King Philip II. BeBesides its Situation, that is naturally strong, it was excellently well fortished to oppose the French, who are Masters of it now according to Pyrenæan Treaty, in 1659. It stands 11 Miles W. of Charlemont, 158. of Charleroy, 208. W. of Namur, 88. E. of Walcourt, and 348. E. of Mons.

Lessines, or Lessin, Lat. Lessina, is a XVII. small fortified City on the River Dender, Lessines. famous for its Manufactory of Linnen. It stands 18 Miles N. of Mons, 20 almost W, of Brussels, and 22 S, of Ghent,

Ath, or Aeth, is not very large, but XVIII. beautiful, rich, and well fortified, feated upon the River Dender. It was taken by the French in 1667, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle; but restor'd to the Spaniards in 1678, by the Treaty of Nimeguen. The French took it in 1697, but restored it the same Year, by the Treaty of Ryswick. They seized it again in 1701; but the Confederates, under the Duke of Marlborough, took it in 1706 for the House of Austria, to which it has ever fince belonged. Aeth is entirely covered by the Fortifications: It has more than once stood a long Siege, against an Army of an 100,000 Men. It stands on the

the Borders of Flanders, 14 Miles almost N. W. of Mons, and 5 near S. of Leffines

XIX. Englien.

Englien, or Anguien, is a finall Place on the Borders of Brabant and Flanders, noted for its Manufactories of all Sorts of Tapestries, and for being the first Barony of these Provinces. It gives the Title of Baron and Duke to the Princes of the House of Bourbon-Condé; the samous Prince Lewis, before-mentioned, being distinguished by the Title of Duke of Englishen, during the Life of his Father the Prince. It stands 16 Miles N. of Mon, and 13 S, W, of Brussels.

Three or four Miles S. of English, and about as much N. W. of Braine le Comte, is the Village Steenkirk, by the River Senne, famous for the Battle that was fought there betwixt the Confederate Army, under King William, and the French, in 1692. The Loss of Men was almost equal, but the French carried the Day.

XX. Halle. Halle is a small dismantled Town on the River Senne, plundered by the French in 1691. It stands 21 Miles almost N. E. of Mons, and 6 almost S. of Brussels. This Place is chiefly remarkable for a Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whole Image,

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Image, about two Feet in Length, is enfhrined in Gold, and has a Crown of the fame on its Head, holding in one Hand an Image of our Saviour, and in the other a gilded Rose. Numbers of her Votaries refort here annually on the First of September, and Presents are sent from the neighbouring Towns and Villages. The learned Lipfius exposed himself, by writing a Book on the Miracles of this Image. amountains and self and

Braine le Comte is another small incon- XXI. fiderable Town, belonging to the Queen Braine le of Hungary, nigh the Borders of Brabant. between Bruffels and Mons, 16 Miles off the former, and 14 off the latter. Thick of four Will & S. of Pine

Fontaine, or Fontaine l'Evefque, is also XXII. a fmall Town of Hainault, on the Bor- Fontaine. ders of Namur, 16 Miles E. of Mons, and 23 S. of Bruffels. It belongs to the Queen of Hungary. See of the horn was best on h The Law of Men wife shooft e

St. Ghillain, or Guislain, a small Town XXIII. upon the Haifne, about Mid-way between St. Gbil-Mons and Conde, is confidered chiefly as a Post in the Siege of either of those Places. It belongs to the Queen of Hungary. Marie Land Walman & Look Land

Leuse is a small Town on the Dender, 7 XXIV. Miles above Aeth, noted for an Action near Leufe.

The THEATRE of

it in 1691, wherein the Confederates were worsted.

Marine our Sevice of least in the other

Of the CAMBRESIS

Bounds. THE Cambrefis, or Archbishoprick of Cambray, is bounded on the North and East with Hainault; on the West with Artois; and on the South with Picar.

Extent. do Its Extent South East and North

West is above thirty Miles, and from South to North about twenty.

Things except Wine. In the Castle here, called Chateau Cambrefis, there was concluded a Peace, in 1559, between Spain and France, which last gave ninety eight considerable Places for St. Quentin, Ham, and Le Catelet, Towns in Picardy.

The chief Rivers here are.

Rivers. 1. The Scheld, which washes Crewcoeur and Cambray, and runs into Hamault. 8

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Cambresis, and runs into Hainaudt, joining the Scheld between Bouchain and Valenciennes.

3. The Sambre, which goes through a little Part of this Country on the East, and runs into Hainault.

4. The Senset, which washes it for about

dot

fix Miles on the North-West, and falls into the Scheld at Bouchain.

The Cities, or wall'd Towns, are but three in Number, viz.

Cambray, Arch. Cap.
Crevecoeur,
Chateau Cambrefis.

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Which are all under the French.

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Cambray, Camerick, Lat. Cameracum, Cambrag. feated upon the Scheld, is large, fair, well built, and one of the strongest Towns of Europe, having two Citadels. Some Authors write that Camber, King of the Sicambrians, was the Founder of it. Clodion. King of France, conquered it in 444. Afterwards it fell to Charles the Bald in 843 and 870, upon the Death of Lothair II; and some Time after, it became the Subject of War between the Kings of France, the Emperors of Germany, and the Counts of Flanders. Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, took it, and gave it to his Son Raoul. The Emperors declared it a Free Town: But for all that the French never quitted their Claim to it. In 1 542, Francis I. of France, consented it should be neuter: But the Emperor Charles V; took

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took it the Year after, and kept habitants in Awe by a Citad their own Expence. It change fome Time after, when the Duke con, Brother to King Henry III Count of Flanders in 1582, and also ster of Cambray. He left it to To Montieu, Sienr of Belagny, who foon af joined himself to the League, and after wards made Peace with Henry IV, who created him Prince of Cambray, and Man shal of France, in 1594. But the Sa niards furprized this Town, and force him to deliver them the Citadel, th of October, 1595. The Inhabitant knowledged Philip II; of Spain; but Archbishop made such Complaints shewed such Reasons for them, the King was fatisfied with being Mafter o the Citadel, and Protector of the Co and left all other Jurisdiction to that Prolate. The Spaniards fortified this Town very well, and kept fuch a strong Garrison in it. that it was looked upon to be impreguable Yet the King of France took it in 1677. and got it confirmed to him the following Year by the Treaty of Nimeguen. The great Citadel is upon a Height in the East, which commands all the Town; The Ditch is wrought in a Rock Ramparts of the Town are also environ's N 24

with deep Directies, chiefly to the Hall defended with many good Buffions; Thele Works neach to the River, where it another good For to defend it on that Side. which lying low, may be foon drowned by drawing the Shices. The Chapter of this City is one of the most considerable of the Low Countries, confifting of fortyeight Canons, and ninety-five Ecclefiafticks, which officiate in Our Lady's Church. It is affirmed, that Diogenes, a Grecian by Nation, was the first Prelate of Cambray; fent into France by Pope Siricius about 408. Pope Pout IV. made it an Archbishoprick in 1559, upon the Remest of King Philip of Spain; and the Bishopricks of Arras, Tournay, St. Omer. and Namur, were given it for Suffragans. The Archbishops take the Title of Dukes of Cambray, Counts of Cambrefs, and Princes of the Empire. The Streets of this Town are wide and very neat, and the principal and richest end in a great Square, where the Town-House is built, and has a very curious Clock. Here are nine Parish Churches, three Abbies, and feveral other Religious Houses and Monasteries. The famous Fenelon, Author of Telemachus, was Archbisfrop here at the Beginning of the prefent Century. There are very good Manufactures at Cambray

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bray, and especially of many Some Linnen, that bear the Name of Grant of Miles of Mons, 20 almost D. of Array, 10 Amiens, and 94 almost N. of Long. 3 Do 18 Miles Lat. 50 D. 12 Lat. 50

II. Crevecoeur is a Place of no great M.

Crevement, either for Magnitude or Street
coeur. It stands on the River Scheld, not
Miles 8. of Cambray.

Chateau Cambrefis, or Chateau in Concentration of Chateau in Conference on the River Selle, or Miles in Conference on the River Selle, or Miles in Conference on the River Selle, or Miles in a ruinous Condition.

ods Of the County of ARTON

The Canche, inches washes Hejdin,

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Bounds: HARTOIS borders Picardy on the South; the Boulonnois on the Wall and the County of Flanders on the North on the Eaft.

about fixty-five Miles, and ab

Corn, but more particularly of Mich

TILLITY-

which it produces in such Measure, the this Province serves as a Grandry to gree Part of Flander; and Breders.

It has in it 12 Cities of wall'd Towns 850 Villages, 9 Chattellanies of Castle

wards, and feveral Abbies and Monaf-

The chief Rivers in this Province are.

1. The Scarpe, which here walkes Rivers. Arras, and runs into Flanders nigh Dis way.

2. The Lyr, which here walkes dire and St. Venant, and runs into Flanders

near Estaires.
3. The Aa, which here washes Renty and St. Omers, runs into Flanders, and falls into the Sea by Gravelines.

4. The Canche, which washes Hefdin, runs into France, and mingles with the

Sea below Monstreuil.

Artois was subject to the Romans in com-History mon with the other Countries hereabouts, and Goafterwards to the French, and, upon the Division of the French Dominions, to the Kings of Austrafia; fince whose Time it has often changed Masters. Lewis XI, King of France, made himself, Master of Artois in 1477, after the Death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy: But Mary of Burgundy, this Charles's Daughter, brought it into the House of Austria, by K 2

marry-

marrying Maximilian I of Auftra Total of Philip I, and Grandfather of Charles and Ferdinana I. For by the Transit of Maximilian, this Province was surrended to Philip of Auftria. Francis I of Francis was forced by the Peace of Madrid in 1529, to that Artois to the Spaniard, which was afterwards possessed by Philip II, and III. But the French re-consider of it under Philip IV. Son of the last, who yielded it to them by the 95th Article of the Pyrenaan Treaty, in 1650, referving to himself the Towns at Air and St. Omer, fince taken by the Franch; so that they are now Masters of all this Province.

The most remarkable Places in Arton are,

Arras, Bish, Cap. Aire, Priory.

St. Omer, Bish. Terouane,

Bapaume,

Hess.

Hess.

Avesne le Comte,

Liques.

St. Venant,

Pernes.

Arras, Atrecht, Lat. Rigiacum, or Origiacum, antiently called Atrebatum, is leated on the Scarpe. It is a Bilhoprick, Suffragan of Cambray, and a very antient

Arras.

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Arra Bah Cap Sove Prov St. Ower Bah Bahawa Heldar Bellure Bellure St. Yount

Arrest Atreebt, Lat. Egistein engine of gracing and arrest engine ending at the same of Edwin ending, and a very onter



Cley St. Koff. himself Matter of it in 1482 b realizations of the Province) to the Empere Musimilian. The Spaniards fortified it, so as to think they had render decimpregnable: Where upon, it is faid; they canted the Emblem of tome Rath training after the to be carved on the Prentipless of one of the Gates of this City, with thele two boards ing Veries, 20150 five डेच्यू सारक्षणाहे अस्त्री है। इस प्राप्त

Quand ces Rats prendrone ces Chats, Les François Brendrone Artis etter of the perfect of tree

the theels are broad and

When these Rate thall estell these Cats, Then the French final take from

This Security, however, was not well founded; for the Marshals of Chaune, Chatillon, and La Melleroye, laid Siege to, and earned it in 1640, after they had defeated the Cardinal Infante, who came to relieve the Place. The Prench then leaving the faid Emblem upon the Gate hid but take away the P. in the Word Prendront of the second Verse, which K 3. quite

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quite alters the Signification of

Quand ces Rais prendront ces Che Les François rendront Arras

i saffles on the River St. One

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When these Rats shall each then The French shall then refters And

The Spaniar as fat down before it but were beat off with great Lois it ftill belongs to the French, w made its Fortifications very frong gular. It is a Place of large Circ rence, well peopled, rich, and t The Streets are broad and fair, a with a spacious Market-place. He a beautiful Cathedral, a very wealth and a strong Castle. The Inhabitar been famous for making of Screes new fo for Tapeftry Hangings. T Caves under most of their Houses, their Wives and Children used to b in Times of a Siege. The Abbey of daft, or Vaft, has a Revenue of Crowns a Year. Artais is divided City and the Town, of which the is generally the best built. The stands 20 Miles almost W. of C We must be reform

leave.

ry S. W. of Lower, 30 N. E. of American and 92 N. of Paris. Long 2 D. 49 M. Lat. 50 D. 8 M.

St. Omer, Lat, Fanum Santti Audomari, and Urbs Audomarendis dies on the River Au, in the Country of the antient Morini, and is a Bilbon's See, under the Archbithop of Cambray St. Omer, or Audo-marus, Bishop of Terouane, built this City in 670. And Foulques, Abbot of St. Bertin, began to encompais it with Walls in 880, which were afterwards innified by Baldwin II, firmamed the Bald, Earl of Flanders, in 902; who also joined the Abbey of Sithian to the City. Afterwards. Ferougne being demolithed, in the XV Irla Century, there were, instead of it, founded two Bishopricks in 1559 wiz, that of Bologne in France, and this of St. Omer. Near this City is a Lake, faid to contain several small floating Islands; inhabited by certain Families who never marry but among themselves, without going out of these Islands, which they make to move too and fro at Pleasure either with Cords or Poles. Perhaps there is some what beyond the Truth in this Story? which yet is related by most Authors who mention St. Omer, even the most modern among the French. We must, therefore, leave

leave if to be contradicted by

of the World. St. Gar is a great and populous City: well fortised plant on the other Side being defined if thong Catle, with good Boltonia deep and broad Datches. What can butter much to the Trade of this Plant a navigable Canal cut from thence to find with the Sea. About a case. Share founded here a College for the Length and owing it largely. The

Jeints, endowing it largely: The limits, endowing it largely: The limits purchased Matter Closken within two Males of St. Comm. The Dake of Orlean the King's Brother, make this Town in the King's Brother, make this Town in the Laws Albert of Manufactural by the Peace of Nineguen at Wasser formed to Lewis XIV. It is a mercula formed to Lewis XIV. It is a mercula St. Bertin, his which it is not lawful to Momen to enter during Life; not the Maintendent Momen to enter during Life; not the Miles 8, of Dunkink, 10 S. E. of Calar Miles 8, of Dunkink, 10 S. E. of Calar Miles 8, of Dunkink, 10 S. E. of Calar

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Langue Duidel Bullanie Biogra The Frencheton and it was before them Treaty in bosons T Poffellion of h the Borders of Pa S. B. of Add bruy Long to Day 1 installmente to (M. veriebitants lich ichgeit Communication Heldia un Br or Heldimon, River Couble and From fermenty framed a Les where his named ands during the Mare between Charles Vi Jebyes 10 Emanuely Duke of Sacon the Emperorts General, involves on the Place of a Village called Mariel of Tor white Kenter the new Town was called Helding bedy ale Saver, F.E.R.T. It enjoys a very good Situation, and is an integrated Hexagon, id well contrived and fortified, that it is not counted one of the strongest Fore dies of the Netberlands; yet it was taken by the French in June, 1639, and yielded to them

them by the Treaty of the Py Heldin was the Relidence of Princes of Artois and Flanders ime Powe stands 29 Miles S. o and 27 Boof Arman Long, 12 Lange D. will with with

Betbune.

Bethune is the chief Town of thof that Name. It flinds ob River Biette. It is a very good Plan ty well fortified; and here are two which bring it a confiderable Trad Inhabitants are famous for ma Chester which they fell to Ph sensore of The French took it Duke of Orleans, in Time 1621 was yielded to them by the 350 of the Treaty of the Pytrices. 16 79. It has given Title to feet Men, who have been Dukes P Marshals of France, and done the great Service in the Wars. Berth taken by the Allies in August 17 restored to France by the Peace of in May 1713! It lies 18 Miles N Anras, and res E. of Mire 150 D. 43 M. T. Lat. 50 D. 28 M.

The shorough, had be being St. Venant Lat. Fanum Sancte V St. Venant. is a finall, but strong Town on the Lys It was taken by the French in 165 1347 M

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and ceded to them the latter in recent is was formerly at Plans of greater Stranger than at prefert. Moverer, it gave the Allies form Troubler before they became Mafters of it, in September 17100 They reftored it again by the fore-mentioned Peace of Utreebt, increased. It thanks 26 Miles night 6, of Denterty and assumence night N. of Amas. Long to Doors M. Lat. to Dairs M. Long to Doors M.

Lat. 30 Dai 38 M. magnifier 2008 (1906) S. Arlen, Longo man na conclusione frong Town, with a good Caffle, on d Frontiers of Flanders, within three League of St. Omer. The River Dynams through it, and the Marthys that incound it hard been thought to reader it almost impray nable. It has fine Churches, especially the antient Collegiate Church of St. Pater is to which Baldsoin Court of Flanders add ded fourteen Prebendaries. The French took this Place in 1641, after a memorable Siege, but it was quickly after our taken by the Spaniande It was again taken by the French in 1676, under the Command of Marshal d'Humieres. They kept it till 1710, when it was belieged by the Duke of Marlborough, at the same Time with St. Venants Ir made a pretty long and obstinate Defence, from the 6th of September to the 10th of Novembers Lewis

San.

VIII: Levergene Rethune

VII.

Lewis XIV. got at again brothe line of Utrecht; in 1712. Aire Itanda as Italia. S. of Dankirk, 24 N. W. of Arms and a S. of Boulogne. Loing 5 D. 28 M. U. 50 D. 30 M.

VIII.

Alter

Trigualite, or Thermane, Lat Terminal or Chapters Morrisonum, was the Capital of the anticot Morrison. It had formerly a Bishop's See, Suffragan of Rheisel, of the looked upon as an impregnable Place; but Renius, it Lieller, Land of Rug activities of the look it in 1515, for Charles V. Who or dered it should be demolished. In the there are now but few linhabitants, the are arbiject to the King of France. We mention this Place, therefore, carried to what it has been, than for what it has been, than for what it has been, than for what it has been the force of

IX.

Ivens, Lat. Lentium Nemetacus. I finall Town upon the River Smarks. The merly pretty well fortified, but was Years fince flighted and diffmantical. The Prince of Conde gave the Spaniords square Overthrow here in 1648, and afterwards took the Town, which was left to Prince by the 35th Article of the Pyrenaan Treaty, in 1659. It flends a Miles N. of Array and 15 W. of Donay.

Avefnes

the PRESER Avelnes to Courte in ruined by the Wars. S. W. of Arras, 10 not May do Liques is a small Town on the Borders of Picardy, to Miles W. of St. Omer, and 12 almost S. of Calast W. of Bethune, a S. of Aire, and 20 N. W. of Arras. Neither of these bye last XII. Pernes. mentioned Places is now of any Strength There are some other imal Towns in A tors, fuch as St. P. au. Most St. Elion Renty Lillers, Der or Drien, &c. bu they a too inconsiderable to ment a Place in the Deloription, as they could make no Flowers if the Seat of War should ever come amongst them. We would not, however, forget, that not far from St. Paul is the Village of Agincours, samous for the Victory obtained near it over the French, to 1415, by Henry V. King of England. Overthrow here in 1648; and afterwards took the Young senier was left to 19 me of the year Aria Course Proposition Tiresthe it is to the powers of the son Array Andans. CALAIS

TO THE WEATHER HE I

That this Page may not ren cant, we cannot do better than infe short Description of Calais, the no perly in the Low Countries, bu Part of the Covernment of Picara the Boulonnois, or Pays Reconquis. Town, which stands within a ve Miles of both Artois and Flanders, what bigger than Dover in England fite to which it is fituated, and from w it is the usual Port into France, at the Distance of only 21 Miles. It belonged to English 210 Years, till it was taken from them in 1558 by the Duke of Guile, under King Henry II of France, and a little the Death of Queen Mary of Engla which it is thought to have contr An entire Ceffion was made of it by Elizabeth to King Henry IV, in 1508. Th new Wall and Citadel, built about it fince, and enclosing the old Wall, counted ftrong. The Port and A efteemed, both for their Magnitude St and Beauty: But here is not Depth of for Ships of large Burthen Fort Na above half a Mile from the Town on the Land Side, is also frong. Calais franc Miles W. from Gravelines, and as much M W. from Ardres. Long. 1 D. 53 Med Late 50 D. 57 M. THE



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PRESENT WAR

UPON THE

Course of the RHINE.

Description of the River RHINE in general.

has its Sources in the Alps, in Mount Adula, or St. Gotbard, in the Country of the Grifons, or Rheetia, two or three Leagues from the Head of the Rhone. It springs from two Fountains, the one called by the Germans Vorder Rhyn, or Farther Rhine, and the other Hinder Rhyn, or the Hither Rhine, which join both together. The French diffinguish.

gial de

Bas, or Upper and Lower Rb

Course.

This River begins to be not Chur, or Coire, the Capital of and entering into the great La Towns, and Bufil: From then into Alfatio, and increasing by of many great Rivers, it water tiento of the Rhine the Archo and Electorates of Mayence, of Treves, or Triers; and Cologne, len: Then the Succession of C Julipes And finally, it care Countries at the Fort Schenk, wi vides into two Branches: Wh one, called the Vabal, or W through Nimeguen, Tiel, and and joining with the Maes loss The other Branch takes its Course the North, almost as far as Arabel it separates into two Parts: W first, called the Iffel, passeth to Zatphen, and Deventer, and differ into the Zuyder-zee: Arm, which fince the Year 800 has ed a new Course, by the Over-flow the Sea, is called the Leck; and the by Utrecht and Leyden, as it did there being now only a finall Speam Way, which dividing at Owecht, I

the remarkant the second of th

Latin Writers, is without though the greatest in Europe, which grows on its Elinia, catalant Wine, which grows on its Elinia, catalant Rhenis Vine. The Etymology of its Name is variously discoursed of by Authors. Some deriving it from the German Word Reyn, which signifies showing hitherward; or Rein, which signifies Clearness and Purity, because it was formerly made a Test of conjugal Chastity: For, as Hosman relates, the antient Inhabitants about the Rhine, did use to try the Legitimacy of Children, by throwing them into it, reckoning such as sunk to be Bastards, but those who swam, were looked upon as lawfully begot. Hence Claudian,

Et quos Nascentes explor as gurgite Rhorus.

It was also called *Aurifer* by some, because of the Gold found mixed with its Sand.

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The

The Rhone was the entire betwixt France, or Gaul, and Constantine the Great began a this River at Cologne, to firike the Franks. Charlemaigne bui derful one of Wood over it at M five hundred Paces long, which was by a cafual Fire about a Year be Death. The French, for a Centu have been labouring to extend the narchy to this antient Limit, and fometimes even gone beyond it, to the great Jealoufy of their Neighbours. By the Conquest of Alface they are Masters of the Western Shore of this River for above a hundred Miles, and have at forms. times, by the Success of their Arms, been able to command almost the whole Course of it down to Holland.

In the Description we design to make of the Course of the Rhine, we shall confine ourselves to that Part of it only which is most remarkable both in the Treaties of Peace, and in the present and former Was between the House of Austria and France: That is, from its Entrance into Alsatia, at Basil, down to the Fort Schenk in the Low Countries; which comprehends six different Territories.

see you manufact so the proposition

I. Alfa-

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1. Alfatta, or Alfate, Strafburg, Bishop-

2. The Palatinate of Heidelberg.

3. The Electorate of Ments, or Mayence, Ments, Archbishoprick.

4. The Electorate of Treves or Triers,
Treves Archbishoprick.

g. The Electorate of Cologne, or Ceulen, Cologne, S. Archbishoprick.

6. The Succession of Cleves.

Cleves and Juliers, Juliers.

not read of AlsATIA. by head or single

THIS Province, which the French Bounds:
call Alface, and the Germans Elfaltz,
has the Rhine on the East; the Palatinate
on the North; Lorrain on the West; and
Suntgaw, or the County of Ferrete, with
some Part of Franche Comté and Switzerland, on the South! This is taking it in
the narrowest Limits: For in the full and
antient Extent, including all its Dependencies, it took in not only the Suntgaw on this Side the Rhine, but the Brifgaw and Ortnaw on the other.

Its Extent South and North is about Extent. a hundred Miles, including the Suntgaw;

L₂ and

orange having been a

and East and West, including the gaw and Ortnaw above-mentioned,

fifty.

It is reputed to have been the the antient Tribocchi, or Triboces, w tained their Name till the Time of lemaigne. The Romans were Mal it near five hundred Years: Then under the Kings of France till O By Otho II. it was erected into a graviate, and the House of Austria joyed it till the Usurpations of the Free in the late Wars, made it a Wilderness their unheard-of Devastations. Afterward it was fold to Lewis XIV, of France, (who had before conquered the greatest Part of it) with the Suntgaw and Brifac, by Ivdinand-Charles, Archduke of Inspruck 1648, for the Sum of three Millions of French Livres: And so the Emperor was forced to refign it to the French Crown, by the Treaty of Munster in the same Year; the Spanish King resigning his Right also by the Treaty of the Pyrenes, in 1659.

Quality.

This is one of the best watered Parts of all Germany, and the most fertile in Wines, Corn, Fruits, Pastures. Its Mountains have several Silver, Brass, and Lead-Mines. Yet it was ill peopled in the last Century,

because a Frontier, and the Seat of War. We may look upon it to be now pretty well recovered, after having been near an hundred Years in the Hands of the French, without changing Master. It is in many Places over-grown with Wood, and has abundance of Iron-Works, which bring Money into the Country. The Woods, being upon the Bank of the Rhine, help to secure the Country against the Rapidity of that River.

This Province has 46 walled Towns, Cities, go Castles, and a great Number of Vilvillages: lages. It is divided into five Parts, Upper and Lower Alfatia, the Suntgaw, Brisgaw, and Ortnaw: Of which these three, Suntgaw, Upper Alfatia, and Lower Alsatia, are on the left Side of the Rhine; and Brisgaw and Ortnaw, as before observed, on the right.

ALSATIA with its Dependencies, as divided into five Parts.

forced to relight is to the French Crown, by the Treaty of Muniter in the lane

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1. Lower Alfatia, (Basse Alsace) bebetwen the Palatinate, the Rhine, Upper Alsatia, and Lorrain, contains

YA R was ill peopled in the last

L 3 Straf-

Strofburg, Bish. Capital, Schelestad, Weissenburg, Landau, Molfheim, Saverne, Haguenau, Fort Louis, Seltz, Ober Rubeim, Bentheim, Andlaw, Lauterburg, Inguiller, Hoksstein, County, Phalsbourg, in Lorraine, J

To the Freit,

2. Upper Alfatia, (Haute Alface) between the Suntgaw, the Rhine, Lorrow, and Lower Alfatia, contains

Colmar, Capital,
Ensisheim,
Rufech,
Munster in Gregorienthal, To the French.
Marbach,
Keisersperg,
New Brisac,

3. The

3. The Suntgaw, or Suntgaw, Lat. Suntgavia, has Upper Alfatia on the North; the Rhine on the East; the Bischoprick of Basil on the South; and Franche Comte on the West. The principal Places in it are,

Ferrete, County, Cap.
Altkirk,
Betfort,
Hunningen.
Mulbausen, formerly Imp.

To the French.

Figures and

4. The Brifgaw, or Brifgow, Lat. Brifgovia, or Brifgoia, lies between the Rhine on the West, and the Black Forest on the East. The principal Towns in it are,

Brifac, Fribourg, Cap. Newburg,

he

To the Queen of Hungary.

5. The Ortnaw, or Ortnow, Lat. Ortnavia, lies betwen the Rhine on the West; Brisgaw on the South; the Dutchy of Wirtemburg on the East; and the Palatinate on the North. The most remarkable Places are,

Ofem-

Hol Ofemburg, Cap. Imper. in the Gengenbach, Imper. in Baden, Marq.

Fort Kiel.

Durlach, Marq.

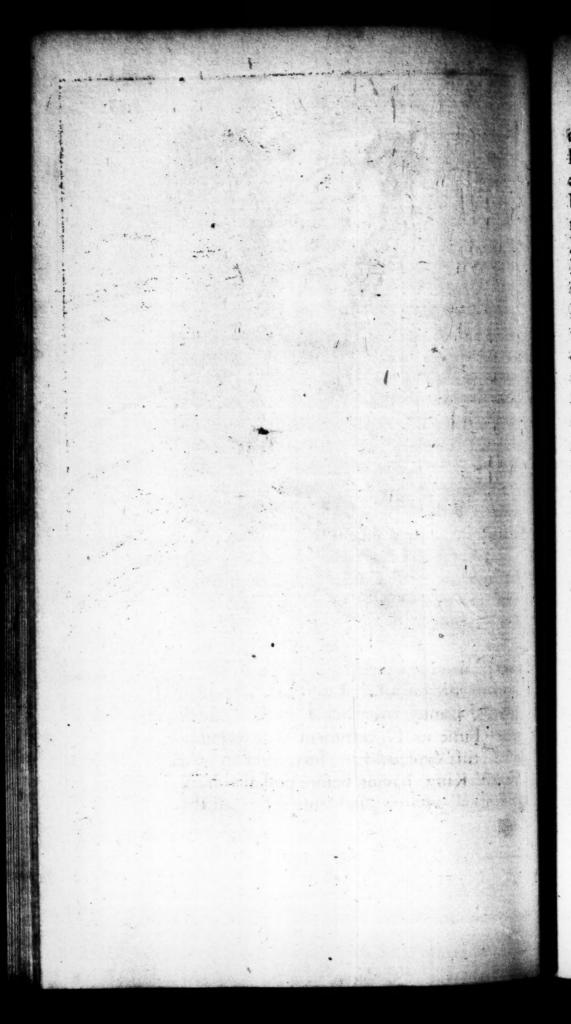
Pfortzbeim, to Baden.

and the Mark that the Mark the

Remarkable Towns of Lower ALSATIA

I. STRASBOURG, of Strafburg, Argentoratum, or Argentina, or I bocorum, and Tribocum, and by fome M derns Strasburgum, is the Capital C Alfatia, and one of the fairest of Gen It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbi of Mentz, and was for many Ages a and Imperial City, or Republick in it It is feated in the midst of a great Pla upon the River Ill, where it receive the Breusche, about a Mile from the Rhin over which it has a Timber Bridge of great Length. This is a Place of very great Strength and Wealth, and so antient, that it is traditionally faid to have been built A. M. 1955. The Arfenal and Town-House well deserve the View of Strangers, and the Cathedral, dedicated to the Bleffed Virgin, their Admiration, not only for the Magnificence and Wastness of the Structure

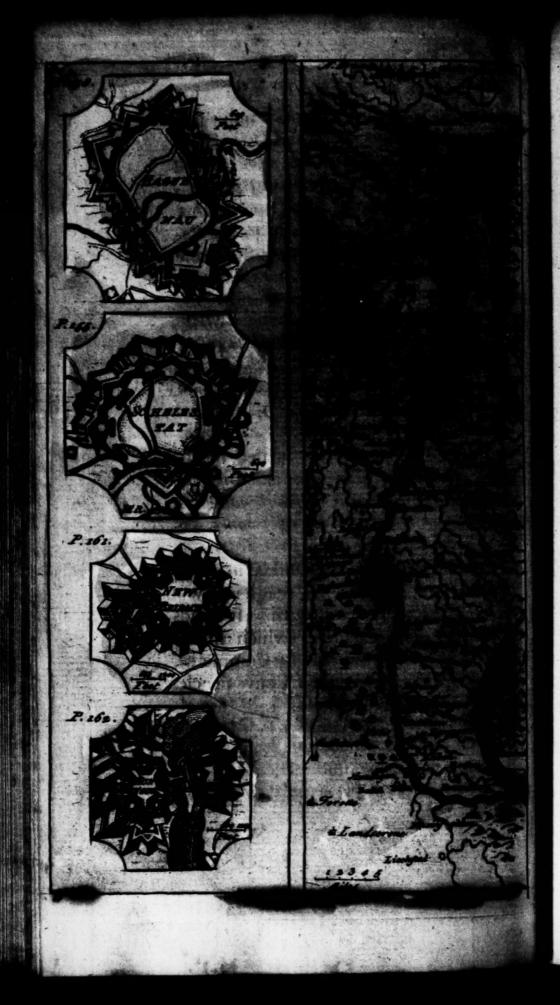




and its Gates of Brass, but more particularly for its Steeple, which is pyramidical, and lies all open and pervious to the Light, being the most esteemed for its Workmanship of any Steeple in Christendom. It is 574 Feet high, and has 700 Steps. But that which is most of all admired is the Clock-Work, which, besides the Hours of the Day, represents the Motions of the Planets. The Hours are crowed by a Cock, and afterwards struck upon a Bell by an Angel. But a full Description of this Piece of Mechanism would carry us beyond our usual Limits. In the Year 1440, or thereabouts, the Art of Printing was first invented by one John Guttenburg, a Citizen of Strafburg, who removed about the fame Time to Mentz, and there mostly used and improved this noble Art: So that a mighty Contest has been managed between Harlem, Strasburg, and Mentz, which of them should have the Honour of this Invention. In 1529, this City embraced the Protestant Religion, and the Year following entered into a League with the Reformed Cantons for her Defence. Since that Time its Government was Republican, till September, 1681, when the French King, having before possessed himfelf of all Alfatia, fuddenly surprized this im-

important Place in a Time of Pe nobody suspected it: Which may be to the Pride and Suspicion of the C and their great Love of Liberty, they re a Garrison the Emperor offered th their Security. The old Fortification this Town were but a double Wall Fauffe-braye; fo that it was not capable of making a long Relistance; But the French have fortified it very strongly. There is a Citadel built on that Side that goes to the Rhine; and towards the Bridge there is a Horn-Work, that runs a great Way, There are also two small Forts at the two principal Gates, which lead towards Alfatia; so that, in case of a Revolt, they can out off all Communication with the Country. There are also Forts in some Islands of the Rhine, and some Redoubts. In short, all round this Place there are some of the greatest and finest Fortifications in Europe. But it has been justly observed, that these Fortifications, are the only Improvements to be met with at Strafburg, fince it fell into the Hands of the French : For the Trade of the Inhabitants, which was before great and flourishing, is fallen to decay with its Liberties. Here are to be feen a great Number of Houses, exclusive of the publick Buildings, that are fit for Palaces of Princes. There is an University, founded

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founded by the Senate in 1538, on which the Emperor Forthand II. confund ma-ny great Privileges. The French are still faid to tolerate here the Protestant Relithe the Churches are reflored to the Papifts, who have again their Bifhop and Canons. The Women of Straffurg are noted for the Beauty of their Persons, and the Fantasticalness of their Dress. Strafburg stands 55 Miles N. of Bufil, 140 W. of Ausburg, 64 S. W. of Heidelberg, 100 S. E. of Luxemburg, and 70 B. of Nancy. Long. 7 D. 50 M. Lat. 48 D. 35 M.

Schelestad, or Schlestad, situated on the River III, was formerly free and imperial, Scheleftad. and of the Government of Haguenau; but now belongs to the Crown of France, being ceded to it by the Peace of Westphalia. Its Fortifications were demolished in 1673, but new-built in 1675; so that it is now a Place of considerable Strength. It stands in a fine fertile Country, which makes the Inhabitants grow rich by Commerce, for which they have great Conveniencies by the River Ill. It stands 13 Miles almost N. of Colmar, and 21 S. of Strafburg. Long. 7 D. 38 M. Lat. 48 D. Meiffem-

III. Weifenburg.

Weissemburg, or Cren Weisse distinguish it from Weissemburg in ria) is lituate upon the River L the Territory of Wafgow, towards ders of the Palatinate of the Rhi gobert, King of France, built here brated Monastery in 623, which in was changed into a College. By the of Munster this Place was grant France. In 1673 it suffered much Germans, but it was afterwards re In 1704 the Confederates took it, raised Lines about it, which the Fra retook and demolished in 1705. T English and Hangverians advanced to the Lines between Lauterburg and this Place the End of the last Campaign, 1743. Stands 24 Miles N. of Strasburg, 20 W. of Philipsturg, and 9 S. W. of Landay.

IV.

Landau, Lat. Landavia, is fituate upon the River Queich, in the Confines of the Palatinate, and Territory of Waffaw. It was formerly an Imperial City, made to by the Emperor Maximilian in 1511 all was yielded to France by the Peace of Munster. Lewis XIV. much augmented the Fortifications in 1680, and the following Years. The French having plundered most Towns of the Palatinate, and a great Part of Suabia, in 1688, laid the Booty



the least of the state of the said The second second We have been the COUNTY TO THE TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH g adjustic in a straiturg galacida accombileable, as -A ciatal discussion of the contract of the co -na one to the could appear talk cruber in the Manne Hat And the specific to be despite the specific of in the commendation of the second of the hied on med Love Committee in the the start Booty up here, where all was burnt by an accidental Fire, in May 1689. This Place suffered three Sieges in the Beginning of the present Century, in all which it was taken; first, by the King of the Romans, December 20, 1702; secondly, by Marshal Tallard, November 19, 1703; and, lastly, by the Duke of Marsborough, November 5, 1704, after the glorious Victory at Blenbeim. Marshal Villars took it again July 10, 1713, and it remained to the French by the Peace of Rastadt, which sollowed the next Year. It stands 15 Miles W. of Philipsburg, 8 S. of Neustat, and 16 S. W. of Spire. Long. 8 D. 50 M. Lat. 49 D. 8 M.

Molsheim is a little Town on the River V. Brenche, 8 Miles W. of Strasburg; and the Molsheim. Residence of the Prebendaries of Strasburg. The Fortifications are inconsiderable, as are also those of Dachtein, Mutzig, Rosheim, Bersch, Obernay, all within four or five Miles of this Place, and of one another.

Saverne, Zabern, or Zaburn, Lat. Ta- VI berna Alfatiæ, is seated at the Foot of the Saverne. Vauge Mountains, near the Frontiers of Lorraine, upon the River Lor, in the Road that goes to Strasburg. It is the usual Residence

dence of the Bishop of Strasburg, who i Lord of it. Near this Place Ann Duke of Lorraine defeated the Luther in 1525. It stands 16 Miles NJ W. of Strafburg, and 38 S. of Zweybruck. Buf. weiler and Phallburg are both within five Miles of this Town, one to the N. E. and the other to the N. W.

Haguenau, Lat. Hagenoa, is feated on Haguenau the River Moter, above two Leagues W. from the Rhine, and the new Town of Fort Louis, and near four N. from Strafburg. It was an Imperial City, and the Chief of the Lower Alface, before it fell to the French. The Emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, first walled it about in 1164. and built a Palace therein. Being feated in a fandy unfruitful Soil, the old Landgraves of Alface chiefly reforted thither for the Conveniency of Hunting. The Prefecture of Haguenau was ceded to the French by the Treaty of Westphaha, and the Place was afterwards united to the Crown. Prince Montecuculi raised the Siege of it in 1675, and the Fortifications were demolished the same Year. In 1702, the Allies poffeffed it. The French got it in 1703, and in 1704 drew Lines by it, which the Prince of Baden forced in 1705; and took the Town. In 1706 the French took

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Long. 7 D. 50 M. Lat. 48 D. 49 M.

Fort Louis, commonly called Fort Louis VIII. of the Rhin, is a very confiderable Fortifi- Fort Louis. cation. It takes its Name from Lewis XIV, King of France, who caused it to be erected in 1688. It is very strong, and fituated in a small Island of the Rbine, 24 Miles below Strafburg, and 36 above Philipsburg, almost between Baden and Haguenau. The Works on the Side of the Marquifate of Baden, and the Bridge over that Branch of the Rhine, were demolished by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. The Fortifications of this Place are admired for their Beauty: Some of them are on the main Land of Alface. There is a larger Island in the Middle of the River, between the Town and the Marquifate. Long. 7 D. 50 M. Lat. 48 D. 50 M.

Phalsburg, a City of Lorraine, with IX. the Title of a Principality, now includ-Phalsburg. ed within the Limits of Alfaee. It stands near the Mount de Vauge, and the River Zinzel, at the chief Opening between Alsatia and Lorraine. Phalsburg has a Castle, with round Towers. Lewis XIV. caused this Place to be fortisted in 1680, on account of the Importance of its Situation,

severne. The Princes Palatines of dentz fold Phalfburg to the Duke a raine, who ceded it afterwards in I with all its Rights. It stands also Miles N. W. of Strafburg, 22 S. Haguenau, and 45 nigh E. of Nancy. 7 D. 33 M. Lat. 48 D. 47 M.

The other Places of Lower Alface, neh as Seltz, Ober Rubeim, Lauterburg, &c. are not of any great Confideration, the some of them have old Fortifications, that are now little defensible.

Remarkable Towns of UPPER ALSATIA

with the Leading the Land and t

I. Colmar COLMAR, Lat. Colmaria, and Colmbaria, or, according to others, Argentuaria, is an Imperial Town under the French, and the Capital of Upper Alface, upon the River Ill. The Duke of Weynar, affifted by the Troops of France, made himself Master of this Town in 1633: But this Duke dying, Colmar was yielded to the King of France by the Negociations of the Marshal of Guebriant, and confirmed unto him by the 47th Article of the Treaty of Westphalia, where it is named amongst the Imperial Towns of

Alface. Yet afterwards, during the Wars of 1674, it was demolished and abandoned. It stands to Miles W. of Brifac, 28 N. of Bafil, and 33 almost S. of Strafburg.

Enfisheim is a small Town, near the II. River Ill, once imperial, but now subject Enfisheim. to the French, 10 Miles S. of Colmar, and 6 N. of Mulbausen.

Ruffach, Rufech, Lat. Rubeacum, is a small III. Town upon the River Roltback, which Ruffach. falls into the Ill, in the Territory of Mundal; once an Imperial and Free City, but taken by the Marshal of Turenne in 1675, after a great Defeat of the Imperialists. It is one of the antientest Towns in Alsatia, and was for the Fertility of its Soil, for five hundred Years, the Seat of some of the Roman Nobility. It stands 6 Miles S. of Colmar, and 5 N. W. of Ensistein.

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New Brisac, a small City, but a very IV. strong Fortress of Upper Alsace, situated New Brisabout two Miles from the Rhine, overagainst Old Brisac. Lewis XIV caused it to be built and fortisted after the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697, by the samous Marshal de Vauban. The Fort of Mertier, belonging to Old Brisac, and upon the Lest-

hand Bank of the Rhine, was product to France. New Brifac is a regular 15 gon, of great Beauty. From the Old Brifac was taken, in 1703, under the Duke of Burgundy. It is diffant for Schleftat 15 Miles near S. and from ningen about 20 N. Long 7 D. 41 Lat. 48 D. 5 M.

Munster, Murbach, Keisersperg, Land therefore barely mention'd to the latest and therefore barely mention'd to the latest and

Remarkable Towns in the SUNTOWN

leured with the Schrift, and mores to

I. Ferrete. FERRETE, Lat. Ferreta, which the Germans call Pfirt, stands 22 Miles W. of Bafil, and 25 S. of Mulbaufen, with the Title of a County. It was refigned to the French by the Pacifications of Minfer, and the Pyrenees.

Hunningen was only a Village, about a Hunningen Mile below Bafil, fituated upon the Rhine. But the French have now render'd it very remarkable for the strong Fort they have erected there, and which at the first gave no little Umbrage and Jealousy to the Swife. This Fort is a regular Pentagon, with Lodgings for 3 or 4000 Men; good Ram-

Ramparts, a large Ditch, Horn-works, Half-moons, and other Out-works. Flere is also a Bridge over the Rhine, lodged partly on an Island, which is fortified with an Horn-work; so that it is now one of the strongest Places in Europe, being seated in a great Plain; and commanded by no rifing Ground; 12 Miles S. of Newburg, and as much S. E. of Mulbausen. Long. 7 D. 36 M. Lat. 47 D. 47 M. one Australia Visitation and

Mulbausen; on the River Ill, was once an Imperial and Free City, but in 1515 leagued with the Swifs, and united to Suntgow. It stands 13 Miles N. W. of Bafil, and 16 S. of Colmar. It heretofore belonged to Alfatia: But nominal Distinctions are now little worth, to this or any other of the once free Cities of Germany, fince they have fallen into the Hands of the French. Trench Mile Ville Control of

III. Mulbaufin.

Betfort, or Befort, a strong Town of this Diffrict, stands at the Foot of the Betfore. Mont de Vauge, which Separates Alfatia from Lorraine, and the Suntgow from Franche Comte. It is divided into the old and new Towns, and has a good Castle upon an Eminence. This Place is well fortified. It had once Counts of its own, and after that belonged to the House of Au-M 2

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Austria. It was ceded to France in 16 st. by the Peace of Munster; and being som lost, was retaken by the French in Report 1654. After that Time Lewis XIV added to it a great many Works. But fort is 27 Miles W. of Basil, and 22 S. W. of New Brisac. Long. 7 D. 3 M. Lat 47 D. 44 M.

V. Altkirk. Altkirk, a small Town on the River. Ill, sometimes called the Capital of the Suntgow. It became subject to the French with the rest of this Country, and has remained to them ever since. It stands 13 Miles almost N. W. of Basil, and 78 of Mulbausen.

Remarkable Towns in BRISGAW.

I. Brifac. BRISAC, Lat. Brifacum, or Brifacus Mons, stands on a rising Ground, on the Right-hand Bank of the Rhine, which has there a fine Stone Bridge. This Place is esteemed one of the strongest Fortresses of Europe, whether its Situation be considered, or what Art has contibuted to render it regular: So that some Authors call it the Citadel of Alsatia. Gustants Horne, a Swede, made an Attempt on this City in 1633, after his great Advantages.

CIRCLE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY Visit of Many iver 地位的 一种 Edition 1.103 the ench THE TANK WELL TC The Alexander of the State of t 9/12 d. of Roman Colon Manager of the Say 1 facus test for factors of goods aske constrain We , on hich and the second supplies that the second Place mine recursor A finished the second of the contract of the c reffes was a small or , say 5 to CORd to hors a tracking the material and apply Call of State School and the state of the arms Harris Carlo menaga, at a care cont on vantages



tages over the Imperialists: But the Duke of Feria broke his Measures, and threw Succours into the Place. The Duke of Weymar being fick at Newenburg, near Brifac, in 1639, the Marquis of Guebriant possessed himself of this and the other Places, which were lest to the French King by a Treaty the Year following; and which were yielded by the 47th Article of the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and confirmed again by the 60th Article of the Pyrenæan Treaty. Brifac gave its Name to the Brifgaw, and has been in former Times its Capital; but fince, Friburg has carried it. The Brifgaw belonged formerly to the Dukes of Leningen; and afterwards to the Earls of Furstemburg. Hugh, or Hegon, fold it, in 1367, to the Dukes of Austria, to whom the Emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, had already mortgaged Brifac about the Year 1326. Since that Time the Country of Brifgaw has always belonged to the House of Austria, till the French made themselves Masters of the most Part, and particularly of the City of Brifac, as above-mention'd, and kept Possession of it till the Peace of Ryfwick in 1697, when it was furrendered to the Emperor, all but the Fort Mortier, on the French Side, which Lewis XIV referv'd. New Brifac, M-2

already mentioned, was built upon the Restoration of the old, which the street surprized again in 1703, and held it till the Peace of Baden in 1714, when it was resurrendered, and has ever since remained to the late Emperor and the Queen of Hungary. Brisac, tho' a notable Portification, is but a miserable Town. It stands 26 Miles N. of Basil, and 30 S. of Stratburg. Long. 7 D. 48 M. Lat. 48 D. 4 M.

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II. Friburg.

Friburg, Freiburg, Lat. Friburgum, is now the Capital City of the Brigger feated upon the little River of Treilon the End of a fertile Plain, and upon and ing Ground where the black Mountain begins. Albert VI. Duke of Austria, founded in it a University, and a Sovereign Chamber; the Jurisdiction of which reached once a great Way, but now not above four Miles. The Swedes took it three Times in 1632, 1634, and 1638. This Town is renowned for its Riches, and other Advantages, and for a famous Battle that the Duke of Enguien, afterwards Lewis Prince of Conde, won there in 1644, in which General Merci was killed. Marshal Crequi took it in 1677 for Lewis XIV, after a Siege of seven or eight Days. The French kept it till the Peace of Ryswick, when it was restored

to the Emperor Leopold Marchal Villors took it again at the End of the last War. in the Year 1713, when a Campaign was made by the Emperor and the Empire. without the English or Dutch. But the next Year it was furrendered to Charles VI, by the Treaty of Raftadt, or Baden to whom, and his Daughter, it has ever fince belonged. It is a large and well peopled City, regularly fortified, with feveral Churches and Religious Houses in it. To the East of the Town, a Row of Works are continued up a steep Hill, which contribute much to the Strength of the Place. This is also the Residence of the Chapter of Bahl, from which Place it stands 26 Miles almost N. and 10 Miles E. of Brifac. Long. 8 D. 5 M. Lat. 47 D. 58 M.

Newenburg is a decaying Place, on the Rhine, 14 Miles S. of Brifae, and 13 N. of Bafil; once Imperial, but now subject to the House of Austria.

III. Newenburg.

Remarkable Places in the ORTNAW.

OFFEMBURG, Lat. Offemburgum, is an Imperial Free City in Suabia, and the Capital of Ortnaw, seated upon the River Kintzig, about 5 Miles from M 4

I.

Offemburg

the Rhine, and 10 S. E. of Straffing. 1 is under the Protection of the Flow.

Austria.

II. Gengenbach. Gengenbach is a little Imperial Processing on the River Kintzig, 14 Miles S.E. of Strafburg, and 4 of Offenburg. It is also protected by the House of Austria.

III. Baden.

engel of the Alian board and a bandon Baden, or Bade, Lat. Bada, and I ma Inferiores, with the Title of Ma fate, is a finall, neat City, famous Baths. This Marquisate extends the Rhine, between the Brifgewian Dutchy of Wirtemburg. Its Marq are Princes of the Empire, and are very noble and antient Family; of which there are two Branches: The one is Boden Hocherg, more frequently called Baden-Baden; and the other Baden-Durlach; The first is Roman Catholick, and the fecond Lutheran. These two Branches at by Turns in the Dyet of the Empire, and in the Circle of Suabia: But the Baden-Durlach Branch has two Voices, one for Durlach, and the other for Hocherg. The late Prince Lewis of Baden-Baden, who had been General for the Emperor in Horgary, and rendered his Name immortal by the great Victories he obtained against the Turks, came over into England to visit their

their Majesties, King William and Mary, in 1694, He commanded the linperial Army at the Beginning of the laft War, and came up at the End of the Battle of Schellemburg! But was detached, with 10,000 Men, to invest Ingoldfadt. before the more memorable Victory Hockfiedt. This Prince built for his Palace the Castle of Raffodt, 5 Miles N. E. of Baden, and upon the River of Murg, where the Peace was concluded in 1714, between Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars. The Town of Baden Stands 22 Miles N. E. of Strafburg, 34 almost S. of Spire, and 40 N. W. of Tubingen, Long, 12 D. 8 M. Lat. 48 D. 42 M.

Durlach, Lat. Dorlachum, is a Town and very good Caltle of the Marquilate of Ba- Durlach; den, giving the Title of Marquis to the Protestant Branch of the Family of Baden. It is subject to its own Prince, who is also Sovereign of Baden, and stands 16 Miles N. E. of Baden, and 12 S. of Philips burg.

Pfortzbeim is a finall Town in the Marquisate of Baden, on the Rivers Entz and Nagold, 17 Miles nigh S. of Philipsburg, and 27 N. E. of Baden. It was taken by the French in 1691; left, and taken

There has been a second of the second

V. Pfortzbeim. taken again in 1692; but u clusion of a Peace restored o Prince to minimum local forty

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learne up abtheored of thetes Fort Keil, Khel, or Kheller, Fort Keil. Strong and important Post, upon Side of the Rhine, over-against It had been taken by the Free the Marshal de Grequistin 1678 1 restored to the Emperor by the Ryfwick, in 1697. The French in in 1703, and kept it till 1714 was again restored by the Peace of R A third Time the French took it October 1733, being the first of th litary Operations after they broke with late Emperor: To whom they refter by the Peace that followed about two Years after. The Fort itself is a regular Ocogon, defended by other very confiderable Works, and the Waters of the Rivers Quinche and Schouter, which here fall into the Rhine. The Problem and the top

> The PALATINATE of the RHINE, or LOWER RHINE.

Bounds.

HE Palatinate of the Rhine, on Lower Rhine, Germ. Pfaltz auf Rhein, or Nider Pfaltz, (to diftinguish it from

from the Upper, which lies on the Dansity and belongs to the Dake of Bertuing and cording to the Treaty of Munfer) borders on the North the Archbishoprick of Menta; on the West Larraine, and the Archbishoprick of Trever; on the South Affatia; and on the East Francouse and Subject Its Extent South and North is about & Miles Extent, and almost as many West and East, including the Bishopricks of Spire and Worms.

The Air is here good and wholsome,

the Air is nere good and who notice, the formewhat cold: The Soil extreamly fruitful in delicate Wines, Corn, and Pattures: There are also several Mines of Agate and Jasper; and fine Gold is drawn out of the Sand of the Rhine, of which they coin very good Ducats, which bear

the Name of that River.

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The Rivers here are,

I. The Rhine, already described. Rivers.

2. The Neckar, which washes Heidelburg, and so falls into the Rhine at Manbeim.

3. The Nabe, which washes Ebernberg and Creutznach, and falls into the Rhine at Bingen; not to mention several of smaller Account.

This Country takes its Name from the Office of Count Palatine, bestowed by the Emperor on those who administer d Justice in his Name to the Empire: Of which

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which Officers there were two-one and Rhine, who had the Charge of Problems and the neighbouring Countries: and the other Countries fulfact to the Sexon Laws, Hence the that the Elector of Baxon, or the Rhine Palatine, or Elector of Baxon, or the Rhine cars of the Empire in their respective to vinces, when there is an Interviewment the Empire of Death, or otherwise.

History.

At first the Count Palatine of the Rome had no Possessions on that River; but in Process of Time got them by Manuar. Purchase, or Imperial Gift, and former very considerable Principality? So that resides the Palatinate, and several Fiels between Coblems and Andernach, he has faller and Berg lower down the Rhine; and the Dutchies of Newburg and Sultando near the Danube, and other Dependences on them.

The Electoral Family of the Princes Palatine of the Rhine, is descended from Otho the Illustrious, Duke of Bavaria, who died in 1245; leaving two Sons, Lewis II, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Elector, and Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria. The Elector Frederick III begun in 1576 to entertain many Protestant Families in his Dominions, who fied from the Low Countries. His Successors doing the

the like, did thereby mightily entitle Country. This Prince made his Research tion, Right of Conduct to Strangers, Toll upon Merchandizes that paffed his Te tories, and the Title he had to the Goods of Strangers, or those who died without Will in his Dominions. Frederick III was succeeded by his Son Lewis IV, who turned Protestant, and was succeeded by Frederick IV, who also abandoned Popery. He married Louisa, Daughter to the Prince of Orange, by whom he had Frederick V., who was chosen King of Bobemia in 1619; but being dethroned after the Battle of Prague, in 1620, his Tenritories were given to the Dake of Book ria, with the Dignity of Elector. He died at Mentz in 1632, leaving behind him three Sons, by Bhaabeth Daughter of James I, King of Great Britain, viz. Charles, Robert, and Edward. Robert, or Rupert, commonly called Prince Rupert, and well known in England, was created Duke of Cumberland, and died without Legitimate Iffue. Edward died a Papist at Paris in 1663, leaving three Daughters by Princes Anne of Mantua; one of them, Anne, married to the Prince of Conde. Charles had Part of his Father's Inheritance reftored to him, by the Peace

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of Munfter in 1648, and an eight torate was created in his Behalf tine of the Rhine; the Upper P. and the Priority of Rank, which he held in the Electoral College, in the Duke of Bavaria's Hand Elector Charles married Charlotte, D ter of the Landgrave of Heffe-Ceffel whom he had Charles, and Ele Charlette, who was married to the D of Orleans, only Brother to King Lewis XIV, of France. Charles succeeded his Father in the Electorate, and in 1671 married Willelmina-Ernestina, Danghter to Frederick III, King of Denmark. He died in 1685, without Iffue, and was fueceeded by Philip-William, Duke of Newburg, a Popish Prince. In 1688 and 1680 the French entered his Territories, and laid most of them waste, on Pretence of the Allodial Succession claimed by the Dutchess of Orleans, Sifter to the late Elector, who died without Iffue. This Elector died in 1690, and was fucceeded by his eldeft Son, John-William, who refided at Duffeldorp, in the Dutchy of Berg, during the Devastation of his Country. This Prince dying in 1716, without Heirs, was fucceeded by his Brother Charles-Philip, the late Elector, who died in 1743, leaving the Prince of Sultzback, Son

Son of that Prince who had married his Daughter, and descended of a collateral Branch of his Family, his sole Successor. This young Prince, named also Charles-Philip, and born in 1724, is the Elector now reigning. Great Disputes were expetted to arise about his Succession to the Dutchies of Berg and Juliers, Part of the Estates of the House of Cleves, to which he has but a very remote, if any, Claim, other than by Donation; and which were claimed by the King of Pruffia, whose Ancestor had been joint Heir with the Elector Palatine, to the Succession of the House of Cleves: But nothing has yet happened to diffurb his Possession, tho nobody can tell what may hereafter happen, from a Prince of that Ambition and Secrecy as his present Prussian Majesty.

This Country may admit of two Divifions; the Palatinate properly fo called, and the Dominions of feveral particular

Princes adjoining to it.

1. The Palatinate properly to called, wherein are, and to see the properly and an accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly are the properly and accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly and accommon to the properly are the properly and accommon to the properly are the properly are the properly and the properly are the

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Caub,
Greutznach,
Nevostat,
Keiserslautern,
Bacharach,
Simmeren, County,
Ingelbeim,
Traerbach.

2. Places adjoining to the Palatinate of fubject to several Princes:

Spire, Imp. Bish.
Worms, Imp. Bish.
Philipsburg, to the Emperor.
Darmstat, Landgraviate.
Deux-Ponts, Dutchy.
Birkenfeld, County.
Mont-Royal.

Remarkable Towns in the PALATINATI

Heidelberg HEIDELBERG, Lat. Heidelberga, (which some think to be the Budoris of the Antients) is the Metropolis of the Palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the Foot of an Hill, on the Nechar, over which it has a Wooden Bridge. It is said to have formerly belonged to the Bishoprick of Worms, but was granted to Lewis

Lewis Count Palatine in 1225, be charged by Rabert, or Rapert, Coulatine, who was chosen Emperor, in And the same Rapert Count Palatin ded an University here in 1387. Town has been large, fair, well built, and well peopled. It was the usual Residence of the Elector, who had a noble, magnificent, and strong Castle here, till the French blew it up in the War before-mentioned, when they were forced to leave it, contrary to the Capitulation made with the Dauphin. The Town-House, and the Churches of St. Peter and the Holy Ghoft, are stately Buildings. The Wine of this Place is much effected.
The Caftle is also famous for a huge
Wine-fat, commonly called the Tun of Heidelberg ... The University has great Privileges; one of which is, Power of Life and Death over all that belong to it, without Power of Revocation, or Infringement, in the Prince himself. This University. has been famous for many great Men, and had one of the best Libraries in Exrope, which Count Tilly fent to Rome in, 1622, after he had taken the Town, which fuffered extreamly in the late German Wars. It was taken by the French in 1688, and a little while after burnt and abandoned. In 1693 Heidelberg was

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begraved to the French King's der the Command of N the City leid in Afhes, the Didead Princes and Princes in stroyed, and their Corps expo Garrison and Inhabitants cruelly ed; and the Women, after Pro promised, brutishly ravished, Part Garrison, flying to the Caftle, ca A little while after, Heiderflor vernor, being condemned to De Council of War at Hailbron, was re ed : But degraded of the Tentonica led about the Imperial Camp in buffetted in a difgraceful Manner common Hangman, treated wit Height of Ignominy, then banish cudgel d to Death by the Peasan he was let go by the Executioner, delberg confifts chiefly of one large forme Street, with a spacious Market Since its Devastation, the Electoral dence has usually been at Manbein. famous Tun, before-mention d, hol hundred Tuns of English Meafore, of Hoops, it is encompassed with Trees of Knee-Timber, like the Ri a Ship, which have feveral Inferi and Figures painted and carved on and are supported by carved Pedel On one Side of the Veffel there is a h Some fome Stair-case, leading to the Top, into a Gallery, surrounded with Ballisters, three and forty Steps from the Ground. It is no uncommon Thing, in other Towns of Germany, to see Vessels of enormous Magnitude; but this at Heidelberg exceeds all the rest. It stands 13 Miles N. E. of Spire, 16 S. E. of Worms, 8 E. of Manheim, 18 N. E. of Philipsburg, and 38 almost S. of Francksort. Long. 8 D. 40 M. Lat. 49 D. 20 M.

DATE OF THE PARTY Manbeim is feated on the Confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar. It was taken and ruined by the Spaniards in the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century, but rebuilt and handsomely fortified by Charles-Lewis Elector Palatine. It was taken by the French in 1688, and entirely ruined in a most barbarous Manner. But this City feems to have recovered much of its antient Splendor, as well as Strength, during the Repose enjoyed by the Palatinate. The late Elector erected here a magnificent Palace, where he usually refided, as does also the present. The chief Security of this City, as well as Heidelberg, seems to be in its Situation . on the Right-hand Side of the Rhine, the French having frequently marched much lower down that River on the opposite N 2 Shore.

The THEATRE of

Shore. It stands 8 Miles W. of H berg, 11 N. of Spire, 9 S. E. of Work and 20 N. E. of Landaw, Long. 8 D 31 M. Lat. 49 D. 22 M.

III. Frankendal.

Frankendal, Lat. Franckendalia, formerly no more than an Abbey, afterwards a Place of Refuge for the Low Country Exiles. About 1574 it grew into a City, and was well fortified, at scarce a League distance from the Rhine. It was taken by the Spanjards in the last Century, and restored to the Elector Palatine, by the Pacification of Munster, But in the Invafion of the French it was most cruelly laid in Ashes. It stands 12 Miles almost W. of Heidelberg, 5 N. W. of Manbein, and 5 S, of Worms.

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Oppenbeim, Lat. Oppenbemium, a small Oppenheim City, Imperial and Free, till it was granted with its Territory to Rupert Prince Palatine by the Emperor in 1402. It stands upon a Hill near the Rhine, 9 Miles almost S. of Mentz, 12 nigh W. of Darm-fladt, and 14 N. of Worms. The French put a Garrison into it in 1688, and afterwards ruined it in 1693. Neither this Town nor Frankendal are now Places of any confiderable Strength, Canb

Caub is a little Town, with a Castle called Gudenfelts, on the Rhine, against which, in the Middle of the River, is the Caftle of Pfaltz, whence forme erroneoufly would have the Prince's Title of Pfaltz-grave derived. It stands 5 Miles 8, of Rhinfels, and 20 nigh W. of Mentz.

Canb.

XI.

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311 France

Creutznach is a pretty good Town, on a Hill, near the small River Nabe, with a strong Castle. It was subject to the French after 1688, but now again under its natural Mafter the Elector Palatine It stands 17 Miles S. W. of Mentz, and 24 almost N. W. of Worms. Ebernberg, about 2 Miles to the S. W. upon the fame River, is another small Fortress.

VI. Creutxnach.

Newstat is a small fortified Town, seat-VII. ed on the River Spirebach, 8 Miles N. of Newstat. Landaw, 15 N. W. of Philipsburg, and 13 almost W. of Spire. Vint Continu

Keiserslautern, Lat. Casaropolis, is upon the River Lauter, near the Dutchy of Deuxponts. The French call it Caseloutre. They took it in September 1688, under the Marquiss of Boufflers, after they had been re-pulsed in two several Storms. But it returned to the Elector upon the Peace. It some S. V. S. V. Ingelends

VIII. Keifer-Rautern. stands 25 Miles S. W. of Worms. W. of Spire, and 35 almost 5. of

IX. Bacharacb.

Bacharaeb is a small Town on the Rie once free and imperial, now belonging to the Elector Palatine. It stands 20 Miles W. of Mentz, 69. of Rbinfett, and 9 N. W. of Bingen.

Simmeren, Lat. Simmera, is the Capital City of a little Province of the fame Name, bearing the Title of a County. This Place is adorned and strengthened with a very confiderable Caftle. It belongs the Elector Palatine, but has been ful to the French. It stands 23 Miles night of Coblentz, and 30 W. of Mentz. It's a Place of no Strength; but Castelaune, Miles to the N. W. is fortified.

Ingelbeim, Lat. Ingelbemium, and Inge Ingelheim. lenbemium, is a small Town near the Rome, once free and imperial, but now belon ing to the Elector Palatine, and to the French. The Emperor Cha maigne was born there in 742, and alle wards repaired it. Lewis the Debonair died there in 840. It stands 7 Miles W. of Ments, and as many E. of Bingen. Algestein is another Fortification, at about 2 Miles to the S. W. of Ingelbeim.

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TO BATH BATE OF of Miles S. W. of Worms 28 nich the lat to 2 floodle to him wing and a do no nwo Dinami and a red and a once her and any cold soon her sent none the Proper Palestant Instanting of the W of March 6 S. of Bleet, the W the state of the state of the state of City of a table frozings of the large Mane, bearing the Table of a county. Table large El a sandand thoughtened with very consister able Kathler. Its helonor in the Color of the has been a been to the French Reliands of Mile Tools of Cohenes, and so W tol Mentes. It is a Place of no Sugar training but Callebrain. Miles a the N.W. as kertified ing the on the positionium, and, intentera many is a feest I own near the street one mer had begin Arrent wow be are increased and Report of the contract of the to the French Who Emperor Chatter may was been the surely and midwords recovered the "I secretarion from die there in 840. It it inds 5 Miles !! of Warter and as many E, of the of Alteration a another Forence at that a Miles to the S. W. of Ingelbran.



Traceback is a trong Town and Farty is upon the Majore, to the Councy of Simble being between Here Colleged and Cell in the Electorate of Traces. It was fulfact to the French with the rost of the Palatinate, at the Bad of the last Century, but restored by the Peace of Faylwick to the Elector Palatine. The French took it again in 1702. The Imperialists retook the Town in 1702, and blockased the Castle, from which they were dislodged the same Year by the French as these were dispositelied again the next Year by the Hereditary France of Helle-Castle. The Elector Palatine how possesses Traceback, it stands a Miles S. of Mont Keyal, 18 N. E. of Trever, and 28 S. W. of Cablantza.

Other formited Places in the Polatinate are, Tuekheim, whiles N. of Neuhais; Neuhinangen and Gruntat, both about 6, and Gelbeim, about so Miles farther to the N.W.; Kischeim, Alizes, formerly the Residence of the Electers; Sintifheim, where Marshal Turenne obtained a signal Victory; Odernbeim, Mollem, See, small Places at a Durance from the Roman on the West, and on the East, Laderberg, upon the Neckar, between Manheim and Heidelberg, under the joint Demands of the

the Elector Palatine and the Hills Worms; Gernsbeim, upon the Palatine Miles N. of Worms, and others of Importance.

Places adjoining to the PALATINA

I. Spire.

CPIRE, or Spires, Germ. Speir Spira, or Augusta Nemetum, or magus, has been a great, rich, po City, near the Rhine, with a Biffic under the Archbishop of Menta. Imperial and Free City, but und Protection of the Elector Palatine. Cathedral was built in 1411, by Co the Emperor, in which are the Sepu of the Emperors Henry IV, Philip V dolph I, Adolphus of Nassau, and Albe The Imperial Chamber, which was instituted at Francfort in 1495, by Ma. lian I, was in 1530 removed to this by Charles V. It confifts of two P dents, whereof the one is a Protest the other a Romanist, and of 15 Cour fellors, of whom feven are Protestants, a eight Romanists. The Government of City was all Lutheran; but the Cathedral was in the Hands of the Bishop, a Roman Catholick, There were feveral Convents of both Sexes, and a College of Jefuts.

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The Calvining has also a Church sheet but their Number was not confiderable. The the Town fitbules chiefly by the Imperial Chamber, yet there was an end-less Dispute between them and the Chamber, concerning their Privileges. For the Government of the Town pretended of the Judges of the Chamber, as they were private Men, and out of the Court of Ju-dicature, were subject to them; and in the Year 1685 they put one of them in Prison: And, on the other hand, the Judges faid their Persons were facred. In the War of 1672 between the French and the Emperor, the City emjoyed a Neutrality, on the Account of this Chamber But in the Year 1688 it was taken and garrison'd by the French; and in 1689 a War enfuing, for the Recovery of the Countries ravished from the Empire by the French, they with the utmost Indiumanity burnt and destroyed this antient and venerable City. Hereupon the Imperial Chamber was by the Dyet, with the Confent of the Emperor, removed to Withar, a City of Heffe. To this Court there lies an Appeal from any Prince's Court in the Empire, and the Electors themselves may in some Cases be summoned to appear there. Spire, in its present recovered State, is large and populous, but not ftrong

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ftrong enough to suffain a Sieue and fore it lies open to almost creating that happens to march that Way stands 12 Miles S. W. of Hall 15 N. of Philiphurg. 12 S. of Mariand 20 S. of Worms. Long. 8 D. at Lat. 49 D. 14 M.

Other Towns in the Diocele of Son are Bruchlal, Weibflat, Altrip, Manatraul, Killoch, and Philippurg: The later of which we shall describe separate

II. Worms.

Worms, Lat Vormacia, Barbete Barbitomagus Vangionum, is a great Imperial City, upon the Rhin a Bishoprick, Suffragan of Ments Bishop is Lord of it, as well as little Country, whereof it is the Attila destroyed it in the Fifth Ce and Clovis repaired it again. It h often taken in the Wars of G The Town was honoured a confi Time with an Archbishop's See, it was deprived about 750, by Po chary, who removed that Dignity to Worms, in Punishment of Ger Treachery, the last Archbishop, wh an Officer, whom he had invited to to confer with him out of his E mosel.

veral Councils held, as in 764, 776, 1078, &c. A famous Dier was held held in 1521, in which Luther defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. Worms was also burnt by the French in 1689. It is fince great Part of it rebuilt but there are still, as formerly, large void Spaces within the Walls, planted with Vines, which yield two or three thousand Hogsheads of excellent Wine annually. The Inhabitants are a Mixture of Papists and Lutherans; but the Papists are possessed of the Cathedral, and most of the Churches. Worms stands 20 Miles N. of Spire, 16 N. W. of Heidelberg, N. of Frankendal, 25 N. of Philipsburg, 23 S. of Mentz, and 33 S. of Francfort. Long. 8 D. 22 M. Lat. 49 D. 32 M.

Within the Limits of this Bishoprick are the Towns of Hernsbeim, Obenbeim, Pfedersbeim, Westboffen, Oostboffen, Dal-, sheim, and some others.

Philipsburg is a very important Forness near the Rhine, called formerly Udenbein. It took its modern Name from Philipschriftopher de Saleren, Bishop of Spire, and Archolishop of Treves: This Prelate cansed it to be built, and fortisted with seven

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feven Bastions, where the Bishop' and the Village of Udenbeim stood, upon the East Bank of the Rh Plain furrounded with morthy G The Place was configned to the of Spice, but still under the Protect the Emperor. The Bishop has even his Residence in the Castle, which poble Pile. It fell into the Hands of Imperialists in the Wars at the Beg of the last Century, through the Co liness of the Governor. The Swede them, thence in 1634, and gave Lewis XIII; but as the Fortification could not be finished, because of gour of the Winter, the Imperialis prized it by Night, in 1635, After the Duke of Enguien, having defeat Bavarians at Friburg, retook Spi Philipsburg, in 1644. The French K caused it to be regularly fortified made it a very important Place. Germans, and their Allies, who had b ed it up for a long Time, belieged May 1676, and it was furrendered to th upon Articles the September following September 1688, it was invested again by the French, and in October the Dauphin of France came hither, and here made first Campaign. The First of No it was furrendered, when it might have holden arter of

holden out much longer. However, this Siege drawing the Attention of the Prenth on that Side, gave Liberty to the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William of Great-Britain, to come over into England. Philipsburg was again befreged and taken by the French, in 1734. The Siege was long and bloody, and remarkable befides for the Lofs of the famous Duke of Berwick, who was killed in it by a Camfon Ball. The great Prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperial Army, made several Motions in vain to relieve the Place: For the French, under the Direction of Baron & Alfeldt, had thrown up such Intrenehments round their Camp, that it was thought impracticable to attack them. They restored the Prize that cost them so dear upon the Peace that followed, at the Beginning of the Year 1736: Since which, *Philipsburg* has continued in the Hands of the late and prefent Emperor. It stands 5 Miles S. of Spire, 12 E. of Landaw, 25 W. of Hail-bron, 20 N. E. of Weissemberg, and 18 S. W. of Heidelberg. Long. 8 D. 25 M. Lat. 49 D. 8 M. the Francisch alidium,

Darmstat, Lat. Darmstadium, with the IV.
Title of Landgraviate, is above two Leagues Darmstat.
from the Rhine. It belongs to a Prince of
the

the Family of Heffe, and has a well for field Gastle. The Castles of Marienes on the Rhine and Russelbeim on the Marienes belong also to that Prince. Darmstat base on the little River of the same Name is Miles S. of Francfort, 16 nigh R of Mentz, 19 N. E. of Worms, and about 26 nigh N. of Heidelberg and Manbein.

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V. Deux-Ponts. Deux-Ponts, Lat. Bipontium, Germ Zweibruck, is a Town on the small River Swolbe, with a strong Castle, and the Title of a Dukedom. It stands 40 Miles S. W. of Worms, and about 50 from Strasburg on the S. E. Mentz on the N. E. and Triers on the N. W.

This Town gives its Name to a very antient and noble Family, which is a Branch of that of Palatine and Bauaria, in this manner. Stephen Duke of Summeren, second Son to the Emperor Robert the Little, had two Sons by his Wife Anne of Veldents, viz. Frederick and Lewis the Black. Lewis dying in 1489, left Accorder, sirnamed the Lame, Duke of Deutsander, sirnamed the Lame, Duke of Deutsander, who died in 1514, and was succeeded by Lewis II, who embraced the Protestant Religion, and died in 1512. His Son Wolfgang was his Successor He added to his Father's Dominions the Proceeding of Newburg, and died in France, we can be added to his Father's Dominions the Processing of Newburg, and died in France, we can be added to his Father's Dominions the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be added to his Father's Dominions the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the Processing Successor of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the succession of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the succession of Newburg, and died in France, we can be successed to the success of the success

ont of the Pulating Philip, Lewis, Jake Prodenie Charles, and two Daughters. 13 his Successor, who died in 1604, by his Wife Magdalen, (Daughter to William Duke of Clever and Julian, who brought along with her the Reversion of her Father's Effates) four Sons ; Louis William, who died in 1981; John II; Frederick-Cafmir, (who married, in 1614. Amelia Daughter of William Prince of Orange); John Calmir, (who, in 1650, married Catharine Daughter to Charles K, King of Sweden, by whom he had Charles-Gustavus King of Sweden, and Adelph John;) and two Daughters. John II, Duke of Deux Ponts, took the Title of Dake of Cleves and Juliers, and died in 1635, leaving behind him, by his fecond Wife, (Louisa-Juliana, Daughter to Frederick. IV, Elector Palatine) several Daughters, and one Son called Frederick, who enjoyed his Father's Estates by the Treaty of Welphalia, in 1648, and died in 1661, without Issue His Nophew Prederick-Lewis (Sonb to Frederick-Cosmic, and Amelia Countels of Orange and Nassau) facceeded him. This Prederick Lowis was married to his Coufin Juliana-Mag-

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Magdalen, Daughter to John II, h he had Lewis-William, born in 16, whom belong d the Dutchy of Daus Yet upon the Pretence of the Ki Squeden's Right to it, the French themselves Masters of the Tow Caffle of Deux-Ponts in January which they kept till it was for the ind ruined. The Family of Deux-Por extinct in 1732, in the Person of G vus-Leopold, who fucceeded Charles III King of Sweden, Grandfon of the before mentioned Charles-Gustavus, Since Time this Dutchy has been in Sen tion, the Landgrave of Heffe Dan and the Abbot of Fulda, both R Catholicks, being Administrators. Elector Palatine, as Duke of Newberg claims this Succession, as does also the Prince of Birkenfeldt, who is a Protestant, and next Claimant to the Electoral Dignity after the House of Sultabach.

VI. Birkenfeld, Lat. Birchofeldia, is a final Birkenfeld. Town with the Title of Principality and Dukedom, in the Palatinate of the Rhine. It stands in the Country of Handruk, near the Nabe, 22 Miles almost fin of Triers, and 45 nigh S. W. of Menta. The present Prince of Birkenfeld, Christian III, resides chiefly at Bischweiler in Lower

Lower Alface, of which Town and Terhtory, with fome other (mall Diffricts; he holds Pollettion by French Curtefy.

Mont-Royal was a very strong new little Town, built by the French in 1687 in the Palatinate, upon the Lest-Side of the Moselle, over-against Truerbach. They were obliged to demolish it in 1697, by the Peace of Ryswick.

VII. Mont-Royal.

The Archbishoprick and Electorate of MENTZ

THE Archbishorick and Electorate Bounds.

of Mentz borders Weteraw on the

North; the Electorate of Triers on the

West; the Lower Palatinate on the South;

and Franconia on the East.

It is so strangely divided, and intermix'd Extent. with other Provinces, that the Dimensions

of it cannot well be given.

nier

Its Archbishop is Arch-Chancellor of History. the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College. In all publick Conventions, he sits at the Right-hand of the Emperor. This Dignity is elective, and depends upon the Chapter, which consists of twenty-four Canons that have Voices, commonly called Capitularies. There are other Canons,

nons, who have neither Voice nor have neue, the they have made the mid Proofs of Nobility; (for none but Gathernen, who can prove themselves so by Descent, are admitted into this Chapter; but they may fill the Vacancies of the Twenty-sour. This Elector has a Marshal and a Chancellor under him, the suffer Military Affairs, and the other for the Administration of Justice: His Dominions consist of five and twenty Bailiwicks, which in good Times yield the Archbishop about 100,000 l. per Ann. The greatest Part of this Revenue is raised in Mentz, by the Toll which all the Boats that go through it are obliged to pay.

The present Elector, Frederick-Charles, is but lately chosen, in the room of Charles

Philip d'Eltz, elected in 1732.

Rivers.

The chief River which waters this Electorate, besides the Rhine, is the Main, or Mein, which falls into that near Mentz.

The Electorate and Archbishoprick of Mentz is scattered in several Provinces. The Places most commonly mention'd are,

Mentz, Arch. Cap. Bingen,
Weisbaden,
Elfeldt,
Rudisheim,

about the Rhine.

Fridberg,

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Fridberg, Imp. Fritzlar,

Aschaffemburg,
Biscoffsheim, in Franconia. Reineck, County,

Erfort,
Heilingenstat, and Thuringia. Duderftat,

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We shall give here a particular Description of those Places only, which are about the Rhine and the Mein, the rest being altogether foreign to our Defign.

Mentz, French Mayence, Lat. Moguntia, Maguntia, and Moguntiacum, is fituated upon the left Bank of the Rbine. It deriveth its Name from the River Mein, which falls into the Rhine over-against it, and is the antientest City in that Part of Germany, having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, and famous in the Times of Drusus, General of Augustus. In 745 it was made an Archbishop's See, instead of Worms, to which it was Suffragan before. It was very feverely treated by Frederick Ænobarbus, or Bar-

Barbaroffa, the Emperor, in 1168 rebuilt and restored by Otho IV. In 146 it was taken and deprived of its Im-Privileges by Adolphus of Nassau, its A bishop. Its University was open 1461. Gustavus Adolphus, King of den, enter'd it in Triumph in 1621. was retaken from the Swedes in 1615; but they took it again the next Year and kept it till the Peace of Music. This is a very strong Place, adorn'd with Churches, Monasteries, and other Buildings; but the Narrowness of the Streets, and the many old Houses, take away from its Beauty. It is most extended towards the River, and that Part ercels the other towards the Land, as being more populous and better built. This City is famous for the Invention of Printing about 1430, or rather for the Skill of John Guttenburg, who first taught the Use of it in Europe, which some lay he had learnt in China, where they pretend to have had it for above two thoufand Years. The Inhabitants also fay, that Gunpowder was first invented here, by Bartholdus Swartz, a Franciscan Fria. But it is plain beyond Contradiction, that the Composition of Gunpowder was known long before in England to Friar Bacon; and as to Printing, the City of Har-

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Harlem in Holland still disputes the Honour of it with Menta, which they ascribe to Lawrence Coster, a Citizen of their own, Menta received a French Garrison in 1688; but being besieged by the Consederate Forces under the Duke of Lorrain, it was surrendered September 11, 1689, after six or seven Weeks Resistance. It stands 21 Miles almost W. of Francfort, 28 almost N. of Warms, 48 N. W. of Heidelberg, 74 S. E. of Cologne, 90 N. of Strasburg, 25 N. of Worms, and 66 E. of Treves. Long. 8 D. 20 M. Lat. 49 D. 53 M.

Bingen is a fine little Town and Castle upon the Mouth of the River Nahe, or Nave, on the Left of the Rhine. Ammianus Marcellinus, and the Itinerary of Antoninus make mention of it. It was once Imperial, but is now subject to the Archbishoprick of Mentz, and stands 16 Miles W. of that City, and 17 E. of Simmeren. Near it is an Island in the Rhine, with a Castle called Mausziburn, wherein it is faid, that Hatto, second Archbishop of Mentz, was eaten alive by Rats: It is now almost wholly ruined. Travellers are very full of the Reality of this Story, which perhaps they had better infert in the fabulous Legend.

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Among

II. Bingen. Among the Towns of the Rhingan, a narrow Tract along the Banks of the Rhine, belonging to this Elector, we see to mention, besides those already inscribed, Elfeldt, a Town of some Strength, 15 Miles W. from Mentz; Erbach, a markable for its magnificent Monastery, Rodesheim, famous for the Growth of the best Wines, and about 2 Miles N. E. of Bingen; and Winckel and Estrich, about two Miles asunder, and both fortified

It would have been foreign to our Purpose to take notice of the Elector's Possessions on the Main, had it not been that they were, by an unexpected March and Action, the chief Seat of the last Campaign in 1743. Here we have worthy of Remark;

III.

Hockst, situate on the North of the Main, having the Privilege of taking Toll of the Vessels which pass up and down that River, for the Benefit of the Elector. It stands 4 Miles E. of Mentz, and 6 W. of Francfort. Here the English lay a considerable while encamped before the March to Aschaffembourg, which produced the Battle of Dettingen.

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Aschaffembourg, fitnate likewise on the IV! North Side of the Main, at the Influx of Afchafthe little River Aschaff, 40 Miles E. of fembourg. Mentz, 24 E. of Francfort, and 25 N. of Erpach. It was once Imperial, but now subject to the Elector of Mentz, who has here a fine Palace, wherein his Britannick Majesty took up his Quarters during the Stay of the Army in those Parts. Geographers call it the strongest City in the Elector's Dominions; but we imagine, by what passed in the last Campaign, unjustly. For it was at this Place that the French intended to have passed, after the Confederates had quitted it, in order to attack his Majesty in the Rear upon his March: Nor did they find any Difficulty in taking Possession of the Town, tho' the Bravery of the Confederate Troops, and the Rashness or Mistake of one of the French inferior Generals, defeated the Project of Marshal Noailles, and obliged his Party, that had paffed the Main at Seligenfadt, to repass it with Loss and Disgrace. This Seligenstadt is a small Town, on the left Side of the Main, about 5 Miles E, by S. of Hanau, and 14 E. of Frankfort: As Dettingen, where the Action happened, is a small Village a little higher up the River, on the other Side, about Midway between

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between Aschaffenbourg and Hanne about fix or seven Miles from each

V. Hanay. Hanau, whither the Confederates much ed after the Action at Dettingen, and which they had before passed in their Way to dichaffembourg, is a strong Town in the teraw, the Metropolis of the Count of Hanau, and subject to its own Count, who is Prince William of Hesse, Brother to the King of Sweden, and Father of Prince Frederick, who married the Princes Marry of England. It stands on the River Kintz, near the Main, 11 Miles E. of Francfort, and 18 N. E. of Darmster.

VI. Francjort, Francfort upon the Main. We only mention this large, strong, and rich City, one of the principal of Germany, instead of describing it particularly, as we imagine its Dignity and Liberty, being Imperal, and at present the Seat not of the Emperor only, but of the Diet of the Empire, will preserve it from any Violences during the present War. It stands on the North of the Main, but has a large Suburb on the South, called Saxenbausen, and a small District round it. Distant from Menta 20 Miles almost East.

The Archbishoprick and Electorate of TREVES.

THE Electorate of Treves, or Triers, Bounds:
lies towards Weteraw and the Palatimate on the East; Lorraine on the South;
Luxemburg on the West; the Dutchy of
fuliers, the Archbishoprick of Gologue,
and the Westerwalt on the North.

It is of great Extent, above 80 Miles, Extent.

It is of great Extent, above 80 Miles, Extent, from North-East to South-West; but no where above 50, and in some Places not

25, from North to South.

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It is watered both by the Rhipe and Rivers. the Mofelle, and yields most plentifully Quality. all Things necessary for the Life of Man.

The Chapter of Treves have the Privilege of chusing their Archbishops, and receive no Princes, nor scarcely any Counts, in their Prebends or Canonries. The Gentlemen reserve them for People of their own Rank, as their only Means to come to the Dignity of Elector, or Prince of the Empire. But the Canons, before they are received, must give as good Proofs of their noble Birth, both by Father and Mother, as is required of the Knights of MalMalta. The Elector of Treves is titul Great Chancellor of the Empire in the Gauls, and in the Kingdom of Arles; but does not exercise the Function of this Charge, because these Places are not now under the German Empire. He has Precedency of the Elector of Cologne, and possessible posses before all the other Electors in the Dyes and Affemblies of the Electors, in which he has his particular Seat over-against the Emperor, between the two Benches of the other Electors. The King of France, in the late Wars, was Master of several Towns and Castles in this Archbishoprick all along the Mofelle, which he was obliged to restore upon the several Pacifications. But he always allowed the Archbishop the Ecclefiaftical Privileges and Revenues, which in Times of Peace amount to about 70,000%. Sterling, per Annum, according to the Author of the Present State of Germany. This Archbishoprick has twenty-four Bailiwicks. The prefent Elector is Francis-George, Count of Schoenborn-Puckbein, chosen in 1729, upon the Refignation of the late Elector of Mentz.

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The principal Cities and Places in this Electorate are,

Treves, or Triers, | Grimberg, Arch, Cap. Coblentz. Hermenstein, Sarburgh,

Bopart, Pruim, Abbey, Oberwefel, Ulmen,

Treves, or Triers, Lat. Augusta Trevirorum, is a very antient City, seated on the Mofelle, being an Archbishop's See, and an Electorate of the Empire. Some will have it to be the most antient City of these Parts, and to have been built long before Rome itself: But this is certain, that it was in the Time of the Romans one of the most considerable Cities in Europe, having been the Residence of several Emperors, whose Coins and Medals are still found there. It was ruined four or five Times by the Huns, Vandals, Goths, and French; but always recovered with greater Luftre, while the Emperors, that staid any Time in the Gauls, made it their ordinary Residence. It was then adorned with a Cirque and Capitol. But it is at present, however, thro the Vicisfitudes of Fortune, neither very well built nor populous. The Archbishop of Treves

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in that Quality is Prince of the was formerly Metropolitan of the B ricks of Mentz, Cologne, Liege, Ut Strafburg, Worms, and Spire, all are now separated from his Archb rick: So that he has but three Suffer Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which a under the King of France. Th tend they have our Saviour's Tuni Trever, and that, left it should be away, they conceal the Place it is h in; tho' probably this Care is take better to keep the Cheat undiffe Several Synods have been held here chief whereof was that in 386, upon the Subject of the Prifcillianists, by Order of the Tyrant Maximus. This City has four Collegiate Churches, five Parishes, two Abbies, and feveral Religious Houses. It was put into the Hands of the French in 1632, to preserve it, as was pretended, from the Swedes: They kept it till 1645. Marshal Crequi was defeated near Treves, at the Bridge of Confanbrick upon the Sarr, August 11, 1675, and afterwards retired to this Place, which was immediately befieged by the Germans, who forced the Garrison to surrender upon very dishonourable Terms. The French became Masters of it again in 1688, and kept it till the Peace

the PRESENT WAR.

Peace of Ryfwick. In 1703 they took it again, but loft it to the Duke of Marks. rough in 1704, who determined the next Year to carry the War into France by the Mofelle, it being less defentible on that Side than towards Flanders or Brabant But Lewis XIV. hereupon fending a large Army into Flanders to frighten the Dutch and make a Diversion, the Duke was obliged to abandon his Delign. Treves then fell once again into the Hands of the French, after the Lois of all the Magazines that had been erected there for the Use of the Army; and the Seat of the War being no more moved that Way, it remained to them till the Peace of Utrecht, when they restored it to the Elector. It stands 28 Miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 70 S. of Cologne, 95 N. of Strafburg, and 60 N. W. of Mentz. Long. 6 D. 48 M. Lat. 40 D. 46 M.

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City upon the Confluence of the Mofelle and Rhine; for which Reason it is called in Latin, Confluences, or Confluentia. It is a pretty Place, with fine Churches and stately Houses, along the River. The Elector of Treves has a Palace here, where he makes his ordinary Residence. It stands 52 Miles N. E. of Treves, 28

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S. E. of Bonn, 13 W. of Naffau. W. of Mentz, and 42 from Cologne to the S. E. Gasper a Petra much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the most regular modern Way. On the other Side the Rbine, is the strong Fortress of Ebrenbeistein, commonly cal. led Hermanstein. This Castle is situated upon a Rock, and has Communication with the Town of Coblentz by a Bridge of Boats over the Rhine. It is esteemed one of the strongest Citadels in German, and could not be taken, in 1637, otherwife than by Famine. There is another good Stone Bridge over the Mofelle. Coblentz is nearly of a triangular Form, two Sides being defended by the Rivers, and the other by the Works; and is the most confiderable Place, next to his Capital, that belongs to the Archbishop of Treves.

III. Sarbrug.

Sarbrug, or Sarbruken, Lat. Sarapons, or Saraburgum, is on the River Saar, over-against St. Jean, on the Borders of Lorraine; formerly an Imperial Town, but exempted by the Emperor Rodolphus I, and belonging to the Electorate of Treves. It has been a fine Town, very antient, and is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine;

nine; but falling under the Duke of Dorraine, came into the Hands of the French. It is, however, now under its proper Master, and gives Title to a Prince of the House of Nossau, who has a Castle here, which was his usual Residence. It stands 12 Miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 40 E. of Metz.

Bopart, Lat. Bopartium and Bodobriga, is a small Town upon the Rhine, at the Foot of a Hill, antiently Imperial, now subject to the Elector of Treves. It stands 8 Miles S. of Coblentz. Here the Veffels which pass the Rhine pay a Toll to his Electoral Highness.

IV.

Pruim, or Prume, is a little Town and Abbey of Benedictine Monks, in the Fo- Praim. rest of Ardenne, between the Electorate of Treves and Luxemburg. It is an Ecclefiaftical Principality of the Empire, whereof the Abbot was formerly Lord; but fince 1576 the Elector of Treves has it, and it was confirmed to him by the Diet of Ratisbon in 1654. It stands on a little River of the fame Name, 27 Miles N. of Triers, and 31 S. of Aix la Chapelle.

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VI. Grimberg is a small Town about 16 Grimberg Miles S. W. of Triers, subject to this Elector.

VII. Oberwesel, Wesel, Lat. Ficelia, or Vestina Oberwesell is a Town upon the Rhine, Imperial and Free, till, in 1312, it sell into the Hands of the Elector of Treves. It is memorable for St. Werner's Death, slain here by the Jews in 1287. The Mother of Alexander, the Roman Emperor, is also said to have been assassinated here. This Place stands 20 Miles S. of Coblentz, and 10 N. W. of Bingen.

VIII. Ulmen.

Ulmen is another small Town, 27 miles W. of Coblentz. Travellers mention befides in this Electorate, Meyn, on the River Nette, 15 Miles W. of Coblentz; O cheim, a fortified Town on the Molelle, 8 Miles N. E. of Cell; Saffich, the Capital of a County of the fame Name; Engers, a handsome Town on the king, 4 Miles N. of Coblentz; Berncaftle, Town of confiderable Trade on the Ma felle, 3 Miles S. W. of Traerbach, when they make good Wine; Cell, also on the Mofelle, 6 Miles N. E. of Traerback, for mous likewise for Wine; St. Vendel, a late fortified Town on the Borders of the more a superior of foreign in Keeler Palatinate, Limburg, St. Marinis, Phalez,

the Archailtop of Cologue has the Pos-

The Archbishoprick and Electorate of

THE Electorate of Cologne, by the Bounds.

Natives called Gaven, borden the Dutchy of Juliens on the West, the Black torate of Treves on the South; the Dutchy of Berg on the East; and Chypes and Gelderland on the Narrhy

Its Dimensions cannot really be deter-Extent.

mined, because it is intercoined with other

Provinces. However, in general it extends about one bundred Miles North
and South, along the Banks of the Rhine,
but is feldom more than fever or eight

Miles in Breadth.

Miles in Breadth.

The Archbishop is Great Chancellor of History, the Empire in Italy, but never exercises the Function of his Office: For Princes that hold any Principalities of the Empire there are its perpetual Vicars, in which Quality they can do in all Places of their Jurisdictions what the Emperor could do in common Cases, and in higher Points have Recourse to the Imperial Court. Wherefore the Archbishop of Mentz, who is Great Chancellor of Germany, is Keeper P

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of the Archives, and the Titles that concern Italy. The Golden-Bull bears, that the Archbishop of Cologne has the Privilege of crowning the King of the Romans: Nevertheless it seems this does not belong to him, but when the Ceremony is performed in his Diocese, or in the Suffragan Bishopricks; for the Archbishop of Marks disputes it with him, when it is done offewhere. This does not hinder but the Archbishop of Cologne goes before him of Ments within the Diffricts of his Province, and Chancellorship of Baly, where he puts himself at the Emperor's Right, leaving the Elector of Mentz, who precedes him in all other Places, the Len.
The Elector of Cologne has also, by the Golden-Bull, the second Suffrage in the Electoral College, with Privilege to vote immediately after the Archbifhop of Treves He exercises Justice by his Officers in all criminal Cases in the City of Cologne, the otherwise free, and immediately depending on the Empire. But the Citizens of Cologne do not fuffer him to make any long Stay with them, nor come with great Train, for fear of furprizing them, and depriving them of their Liberty which has been the Occasion of several Debates these many Ages, and is the Reafon why that Prelate keeps his Refidence for for the most Part at Bonn. The Great Chapter of Cologne is one of the noblest in Europe; it confifts of fixty Canons, all Princes or Counts, for they receive no meaner Person : Quite contrary to those of Treves and Mentz, where they receive neither Princes nor Counts, unless for fome weighty Reasons. The twenty-four Elders of the fixty form a particular Chapter for the Election of the Archbishop, and have their active and passive Votes, having Power to chuse any of the Colleagues, or to be chosen themselves to the vacant Dignity. The annual Revenues of this Archbishoprick, in Time of Peace, amount to about 130,000! per Annum. But the present Elector, Clemens Augustus of Bavaria, Brother of the Emperor, (who succeeded his Uncle, the Elector Joseph-Clement, in 1732, to whom he was before Coadjutor,) is possessed of so many other great Benefices, as to make his whole Income amount to no less than 300,000 l. a Year: For he is Bishop of Munster, Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Ofnabrug, all confiderable Sovereignties, and Grand Master of the Teutonick Orwas built before the came and the that

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The most remarkable Places in the Electorate of Cologne are,

Cologne, Arch. Cap. Kempen,
Bonn,
Reckling baufen,
Dorftein,
Lintz,
Nuis,
Andernach,
Alfter.

I. Cologne.

Cologne, or Collen, or Ceulen, Lat. Colonia Ubiorum, and Colonia Agrippina, is seated upon the Rhine. It is an Imperial Free City, and one of the four capital Hans Towns, with an University and Archbishoprick, whereof the Prelate is Prince, and last Ecclesiastical Elector of the Empire. This Place is very antient, deriving its Origin from the Ubii, who courted Julius Cafar's Alliance to refift the Suevi, their mortal Enemies. In Augustus's Reign they put themselves under Agrippa's Protection, and paffing the Rbine they founded on the left Bank the Town of Cologne, which they then called the Colony of Agrippa. Some say the Place was built before they came, and that they only enlarged it, about twenty or twentyfour Years before our Saviour's Birth; and that afterwards Agrippina, Grand-daughter

ter of this Agrippa, and Nero's Mother, to shew her Power and Magnificence, when married to the Emperor Claudius, made the Circuit of this City far wider than it was before, and established a Colony of Veterans in it, about forty-eight Years after our Saviour's Birth. Vitellius and Vespafian disputed the Empire, A.C. 69, this Town was befreged by Tutor and Sabinus, who had revolted against the Romans. The Colonians obeyed the pressing Necessity, and received their Garnion, which they afterwards maffacreed, when Cerealis had beaten the Rebels. King Meroveus of France beat the Romans hence in the Reign of Valentinian III; and foon after Attila ruined it. But it being rebuilt by the Romans, Childeric, Son to Meroveus, took it from them a fecond Time, and gave it to a Prince his Cousin, Father to Sigebert, called the Lame, King of Cologne and Ribarols, who was killed in 509, by Cloderic his Son. It was then that Clovis the Great, who for this Murder put the Executioner to Death, united the People of Cologne to the Crown of France, under which it remained during the Reigns of the Kings of France of the first Race. Under those of the second it fell to the Kings of France, Emperors of Germany. In 881, when Charles the Gross

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Grofs went to have himself proclaimed Emperor beyond the Alps, Godfrey and Sigefrey, Kings of the Normans, took and burnt Cologne, with fifteen or twenty of the best Cities in Gallia Belgica. The Emperor Otho the Great, under whom it was repaired, subjected it to its Prelater about 950; but succeeding Emperors made Frederick I. allowed it great Prifince which Time it increased vileges, mightily, especially in 1260, when it entered into the League of the Hans Towns. and became Capital of the fourth of their After this it was governed by Provinces, Senators, till the Senate was changed in 1513, by a rising of the People, who massacreed the Consuls, Treasurers, and fome other Magistrates, accused to have cheated the Publick. The Senate, before this Change, was looked upon to be much like that of old Rome. At present, Cologne is governed by fix Burgomasters, seven Aldermen, and a hundred and fifty Common-council Men, who all continue for Life. They govern and judge in civil Matters: But for Criminals, they have only the Power to seize and examine, without the Authority of acquitting or condemning them. For the Elector, as before hinted, reserves this to himself, as the highest Degree of Sovereign Authority;

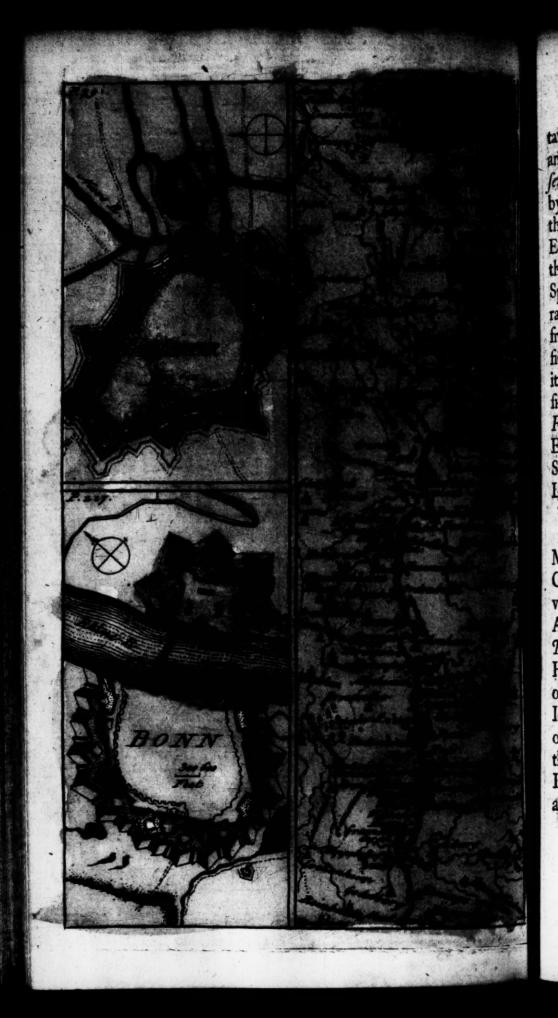
and 'tis for this Reason, that the' the Town is free, yet it does him Homere, and fwears Allegiance, upon Condition that he will preserve the Privileges it enjoys. As for the reft, Cologne is called the Rome of Germany, for its Magnitude, its Senate, and fine Buildings. For it is certainly one of the finest, richest, and biggest of all Germany. The Fortifications are at present so inconsiderable, that whoever is Master of the Field, may soon become Master of this City also. It is, however, environed with Walls, that have eighty-three Towers, and a triple Ditch, that furrounds it in Form of an Half-Moon. The Metropolitan Church of St. Peter would be one of the most magnificent in the whole World, if quite finished. Besides which it has ten Collegiate and nineteen Parish Churches, eleven Monasteries, twenty-two Nunneries, feveral Hospitals, and thirty Chapels. The University was re-established in 1388. Besides which there is a Jesuits College, built after the Italian Fashion, with a very fine Dome. There are five great Squares, or principal Places, in this Town, where, besides its Bigness, the Cleanness of the Streets, the Magnificence of both its private and publick Structures, the fweet Humous and Civility of the Inhabi-P 4 tants,

tants, amongst whom there is ever a great Number of learned Men, contribute much to render it confiderable. There are abundance of Relicks in this City, among which three Skulls, richly enfhrined, and faid to belong to the three wife Men. who came to visit our Saviour, hence called the three Kings of Collen, are the most taken notice of by Travellers. Cologne has been a Bishoprick in former Times. Suffragan of Treves, but was erected into an Archbishoprick in 755, ten Years after Mentz was made one in Favour of Boniface. The first Archbishop was called Adolph. He had, for Suffragans, the Bishopricks of Munster, Liege, Ofnabrug, Minden, and Utrecht; but the two last being become fecular, there are but the three first that depend on it now. The antientest Assembly of the Clergy held at Cologne was that of 346, wherein Euphrates, then Bishop of the Town, was deposed for siding with the Arians, and Severinus put in his Place. Charlemaigne ordered another there in the VIIIth Century; and there were some others held in the IXth, &c. In 1688, Prince Clement of Bavaria was chosen Archbishop of Cologne, in Opposition to Cardinal William of Furftemburg, who, being supported by the King of France, entered this Electorate to maintain of nd ne nat n-ras Bi-in

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tain his pretended Right by Force of Arms, and made himself Master of Bonn, Keiferswert, &c. which were retaken in 1689, by the Brandenburgers, and restored to the right Owner. This Contest about the Election of the Archbishop of Cologne is the more remarkable, as it was the first Spark that kindled the War, which raged thro' most Part of Christendom, from 1688 till 1697, when it was pacified by the Treaty of Ryswick. In 1701, it received some Dutch Troops, in Oppofition to the Elector, who was in the French Interest. Cologne stands 25 Miles E. of Juliers, 68 almost N. of Triers, 70 S. of Munster, and 7.4 N. W. of Mentz. Long. 7 D. 10 M. Lat. 50 D. 55 M.

Bonn is fituated upon the Rhine, 14 Miles almost S. of Cologne, in a very fine Country, environed with Hills, and covered with Vines and Wood. Several Authors fabulously say it was built by the Trojans, after the Destruction of Troy. However, it is certainly the Ara Ubiorum of the Antients, and the Bana of Ptolomy. Its Name was also found in some Medals of Augustus, related by Goltzius, under the Name of a Colony, Col. Julia Bona. It is a regular Fortification; the Walls are faced with Brick, and the Ditch, which

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is dry, is pretty broad; but the Counterscarp is none of the best. As for the Town itself, it is not large; yet remark. able, as being the ordinary Residence of the Elector of Cologne, who has there a very fine Castle, and curious Gardens, with Waterworks, in the Neighbourhood. The Town-House is also very well built with divers Paintings, and a Clock with a melodious. Chime, after the Fashion of the Country. There are still fine Churches to be seen, notwithstanding the Ruins occasioned by the late Wars, the principal of which is dedicated to the Martyrs, Caffius, Florentius, and Malufius. This Town fuffered much in the first Wars of the Low Countries, and was fiercely attack'd partly by the Bavarians, partly by the Troops of the Duke of Parma, who carried it at last by Famine, in 1588. In this City Frederick of Austria, chosen in Opposition to Lewis of Bavaria, was crowned Emperor in 1314. It was in Times past an Imperial City, tho' now entirely under the Archbishop. In 1673 the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of Great-Britain, having taken Naerden, and fecured Holland by a Part of the Army, marched with the rest into Germany, and joined Part of the Confederate Troops to besiege Bonn, which had

had been put into the French King's Hands, by the Elector of Cologne; and the taking this Place forced the French King to withd aw his Forces out of the United Netherlands. The French made themselves Masters of it again in the Beginning of the War of 1688, Lewis XIV having given Troops to Cardinal Furftemburg, to maintain his pretended Right to the Electorate. It was belieged in the Summer of 1689, by the Elector of Brandenburg, who, after having almost ruin'd it with Bombs, took it by Capitulation. In the War which commenced in 1702, Bonn stood by its Elector for the French Interest, and was reduced by the Confederate Army under the Duke of Marlborough in 1703, remaining in the Hands of the Emperor till it was restored at the general Peace that followed ten Years after. At the Siege of this Town by the Elector of Brandenburg, they found a Vault in which there was an Iron Cheft, that was full of Medals of Gold, to the Value of 100,000 Crowns. The Metal was Ducat-Gold. and the Impressions made for Roman, but very ignorantly, as not being above 4 or 500 Years old. Some few of them, that feemed true, were of the later Greek Emperors. Bonn stands 14 Miles almost S. of Cologne, 28 S. E. of Juliers, 55 almost

The THEATRE of

most N. E. of Treves, and 60 N. W. of Mentz. Long. 7 D. 18 M. Lat. 50 D. 44 M.

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III. Rhineberg.

Rhineberg, or Rheinberg, Lat. Rhenoberga, is a little but very strong Town, situated upon a Hill near the Rhine, and towards the Dutchy of Cleves. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Hollanders in 1633, and continued under them till 1672, when it was taken by the French, and restored to the Elector of Cologne, the right Owner. In 1702 it was garrisoned by the French, and some of the Elector's Troops; but surrendered to the Prussians in 1703, and was again restored by the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, to the Elector. It stands 42 Miles N. W. of Cologne, and 12 E. of Gelders.

IV. Keiserswert. Keiserswert, Lat. Colonia Traja, Cayserswerda, and Insula Rheni, is a very
mean but well fortified Town, upon
the Right-Hand Side of the Rhine.
It has a broad Ditch, very regular
Fortifications, and high Walls, faced
with Brick; as is also the Counterscarp,
which is in very good Condition. This
Town was first mortgaged to Adolph Duke
of Cleves, by Charles IV, Emperor of
Germany. Gerard Duke of Cleves, Brother of Adolph, sold it to the Archbishop
of

of Cologne for 100,000 Florins, about the Year 1399, and in 1464 it was finally, with Bielstem and Frederberg, confirmed to him, in Exchange for Soest and Santen, by John Duke of Cleves. The French had possess duthermselves of it for Cardinal Furstemburg; but the Elector of Brandenburg retook it in 1689. It was deliver'd to the French by its Sovereign in 1701, and recovered by the Confederates in 1702, who kept Possession till the Peace of Utrecht. It stands 24 Miles beneath Cologne, to the N. W. 6 N. of Dusseldorp, and 9 S. of Duysbourg.

73

Nuis, or Nuys, Lat. Novesium, is seated on the lest Bank of the Rhine, where it receives the little River Erpt. It is an antient strong City, and samous for the Resistance it made against Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, who besieged it a whole Year. It was often taken and retaken during the great Wars of Germany. The Emperor held it, with other Towns of the Electorate, during the Ban against its Sovereign. It stands 22 Miles N. W. of Cologne, and 3 S. W. of Dusseldorp.

V. Nuis.

Andernach, a small Town, stands on VI. the left Bank of the Rhine, by the Borders Andernach of Triers, 18 Miles almost S. E. of Bonn, and

and 9 N. W. of Coblentz. It was once Imperial, but now subject to the Elector of Cologne. It is a Place of some Strength, but not capable of any great Defence.

At Broel, in the Midway between Co logne and Bonn, the Elector has a fine Hunting-Seat: Lintz is an old City on the East Side of the Rhine, 18 Miles to the Northward of Coblentz: Zons, 7 Miles South of Nuis, stands in a Country plentiful in Corn; Kempen, upon the River Erpt, is a fortified Town and Castle, near the Confines of Cleves and Juliers; Recklingbaufen and Dorftein are other fortifed Places, the former under an Abbels of its own, and the latter standing upon the River Lippe. These lie between the Bi-Shoprick of Munster and the County of Mark, at a Distance from the Body of the Electorate.

The Succession of CLEVES and

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Bounds.

Berg, Mark, Ravensberg, and Ravestein, are about the Rhine, but so strangely dispersed that it is hard to determine their Bounds. One may say, however,

in general, that they border the United Provinces on the North; the Catholick Provinces on the West; the Archbishoprick of Triers on the South; and Hesse and Westphalia on the East.

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Their Extent North and South is about Extent. a hundred Miles; and about feventy East and West, including the Electorate of Cologne, which is incircled in them.

The Air is here pretty cold: The Soil Quality. fertile in Corn, Wine in forme Places, and Pastures.

The principal Rivers here, befides the Rivers.

Rhine, are, the Roer and the Lippe, which
fall both into that, the first at Duysburg,
the other at Wesel: There are also several

Springs of Hot-Waters, and some Marshes.

The Succession of Cleves and Juliers is Division. divided into fix Territories, viz.

- 1. The Dutchy of Cleves, Cleves,
- 2. The Dutchy of Juliers, Juliers.
- 3. The Dutchy of Berg, Duffeldorp.
- 4. The County of Mark, Dortmond.
- 5. The County of Ravensberg, Ravensberg.

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6. The Lordship of Raveflein, Raveflein.

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History:

Dutchy of CLEVES

Bounds. THE Dutchy of Cleves lies Part on this, and Part on the other Side of the Rhine, having the Bishoppel of Munster and other Part of Welthhalia to the East; Brahant, and Part of the Dutchy of Gelderland to the Welt, the Archbishoppick of Gologne, and other Part of Gelderland to the Sputh; Overginal and the Provinces of Zutphen to the North.

rail that they horder the United

Extent. This Country is about fifty Miles in Length, and near thirty broad.

The Soil, the hilly, and much covered with Wood, is very fruitful in all Kind of Grain, and abounds with good Paffue, and great Quantity of Game.

The Dukes of Cleves were a Sovereign Family of Germany, extinct by the Death of John-William, Duke of Cleves, Juliers, Mons, &c. in 1600, without Islue by either of his Wives, Jacqueline of Boden, Daughter of Philibert Marquis of Boden, or Antoniette of Lorraine, Daughter to Charles II, Duke of Lorraine. This Death was the Source of the Civil Wars of Germany in this manner: Mary-Eleanor, the Duke's eldest Sifter, (married to Albert-

Albert-Frederick of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia) left four Daughters. The Elder, called Anne, was married to John Sigifmond Marquis of Brandenburg, and Elector of the Empire. This Elector, the Duke of Newburg, the Marquis of Burgaw, and John-George of Saxony, which three last married the three younger Sisters, pretended all to the Succession. of Bavaria, Duke of Deux-Ponts, Son of John of Bavaria; and of Magdalen of Cleves, Sister to Mary-Eleanor, laid in his Claim likewise; and Charles of Gonzague and Cleves, Duke of Nevers, appear'd alfo, because he was Cousin by the Mother's Side, and bore the Family-Name. In the mean Time, the Emperor Rodolph II would sequester the Estate, pretending it was a Fief, with an Intention, perhaps, to appropriate it to himself. It is thought that Henry IV, the Great, King of France, was about taking the Field to decide the Quarrel, when he was murthered in 1610. Afterwards the Marquiss of Brandenburg, affifted by the Dutch, and the Duke of Newburg, fupported by the Spaniards, disputed the Succession by Force of Arms, which they divided at laft, after long Contest; the Dutchy of Cleves, with the Counties of Mark and Ravensberg, falling to the first, and the Dukedoms of Julier's and

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and Berg, and the Lordship of Ravestein, being left to the Duke of Newburg. The Spaniards, under Spinola, made themselves Masters of Juliers in 1622; but it was restored to the Duke again in 1659.

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The Places of Note in the Dutchy of Cleves, are,

Cleves, Cap.

Emmerick,

Rees,

Wesel,

Meurs, County,

Genep,

Burich,

Orsoy,

Calcar,

Duysbourg,

Santen,

Fort de Skenck.

I. Cleves.

Cleves, Lat. Clivis, or Clivia, because it is built in a Place near the Rhine, where there are three deep Declivities, or Descents. This Derivation of Name from the Latin makes some think that the Town was built by the Romans. However, it is but fmall; yet well peopled, and lies upon a little River, near the Place where the Rhine divides itself into two Branches, and where the Fort Skenck commands them There is a square Tower, and other Remains of old Buildings feen near it, which shew that it has formerly been far greater than it is now. Cleves has been the last Time in the Hands of the Brandenburgers Miles almost S. E. of Nimeguen, and 66 N. W. of Cologne. Long. 6 D. 25 M. Lat. 51 D. 48 M.

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Emmerick, vulgo Embric, Lat. Emmerica, is a large, beautiful, and wealthy Emmerick. City, seated upon the Right of the Rhine, making almost a Triangle with Cleves and the Fort Skenck, being about 6 Miles N. E. from the first, and near as much S. E. from the latter. It belongs to the House of Brandenburg, now Kings of Prussia, but was garrison'd by the Hollanders a long Time, who took it from the Spaniards in 1600. The Elector of Brandenburg pawned Emmerick, Orfoy, Wefel to the Dutch, and by the taking of them, the French began their Conquest of the United Provinces in 1672. But the Year next following they restored them to the Elector.

Rees, Lat. Reefium, is a small Town upon the Rhine, formerly well fortified and garrison'd by the Hollanders, tho' it belong'd to the Elector of Brandenburg. It was taken from them by the French in 1672, and restored to that Prince in 1674, but was first dismantled. It stands 12 Miles E. of Cleves.

Rees.

Wesel

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Wefel is a strong City, seated upon the IV. Right of the Rbine, a little below the Wefel. Influx of the Lippe, and directly over against Burich. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Hollanders in 1629, and from the Hollanders by the French in 1672, who left it to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1674, after they had dismantled it. It was very well fortified afterwards by that Prince. This Place stands 23 Miles S.E. of Cleves, 12 N. E. of Geldres, and 48 almost W. of Cologne.

Meurs is a well fortified Town, with a V. Meurs. fmall Territory, and the Title of a County: Some place it in the Archbishoprick of Cologne, with which it is in great Part furrounded. It had particular Counts formerly, but more lately belonged to the House of Orange and Nassau, and so to the late King William III. Upon the Division of that Prince's Succession it came to the House of Brandenburg, and is now subject to his Prussian Majesty. The City of Meurs stands 28 Miles S. E. of Cleves, 6 W. of Duysbourg, and 37 N.W. of Cologne.

Genep, or Gennep, Lat. Gennapium, is a fmall City, well fortified, 10 Miles S. W. of Cleves, and 11 S. of Nimeguen, It is **feated**

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feated upon the River Niers, where it falls into the Maes, in the Territories of Brandenburg. It was once taken by the Spamards, but recover'd by the Hollanders in 1641, who garrison'd it till the last War, when it came to the King of Prussia.

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Burich, or Budrick, Lat. Burichum, and Budriachium, or Burunchium, is a little Town pleasantly seated on the Rhine, and pretty well fortified. The Hollanders were formerly Mafters of it, and it is one of the four Cities which the French King caused to be attacked, at one and the ame Time, at the Opening of the Campaign in 1672. Marshal Turenne besieged and carried it; but it was afterwards furrendered to the Brandenburgers, and now belongs to the King of Prussia. It stands 20 Miles E, of Cleves, and 48 N. W. of Cologne.

Orfoy, Lat. Orfovium, or Orfocum, is a strong Town upon the Rhine, about 3 Miles S. E. of Rhinberg, and 8 N. W. of Duysburg. It was taken by the Prince of Orange in 1634, for the Hollanders, and afterwards taken from them by the French

in 1672; but abandon'd in 1674, and now belongs to the King of Prussia.

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IX. Calcar. Calcar is fituated upon the little River Men, a League from the Rhine, and two from Cleves to the S. E. It has a Castle, and is well fortified: The Streets are narrow, so that there is nothing considerable but the great Square, where the Town-House is. It is in the King of Prussia's Possession.

X. Duysburg.

Duysburg, Lat. Duisburgum, is feated on the River Roer, at its Influx into the Rhine, and belongs also to the King of Prussia. It was an Imperial Town formerly, but has lost this Privilege. This Town is to be distinguished from the other Duys urg, the most antient Viscounty of Brabant. It stands 35 Miles S. E. of Cleves, and 16 almost N. of Dusseldors.

XI. Santen. Santen is a large and antient Town, not far off the Rhine, 9 Miles W. of Wesel, and 15 S. E. of Cleves. It is under the King of Prussia, and noted for the finest Church in all that Dutchy, wherein are above thirty Altars, with the History of the Gospel carved exquisitely in Timber. They have abundance of Relicks here; and among other Tings pretend to a Manuscript of St. Paul's Writing. This Place is remarkable for the Encampment of the French Army near it during Part of the Year 1702, before the Allies were strong

ftrong enough to make Head against them in the Field.

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Fort de Skenck, Lat. Arx Skenckia, XII. Germ. Schenkenschans, is a strong Fort on Skenck. the Borders of Gelderland, in a Place where the Rhine, dividing itself into two Channels, makes the River Wahal, the other Branch keeping the Name of Rhine. This Fort takes its Name from the Builder, Martin Skenck. The Spaniards took it by Surprize from the Hollanders in 1635, who retook it the next Year, after a Siege of eleven Months. In 1672, it was taken by the French in two Days, an' was by them furrender'd to the Duke of Brandenburg in 1674. In 1679 it was mortgaged by that Prince to the Hollanders, who are now Masters of it. It stands 4 or 5 Miles N. of Cleves, 6 N. W. of Emmerick, and about 12 E. of Nimeguen.

Dutchy of JULIERS.

THIS Dutchy lies betwixt the Maes and Bounds. the Rhine, the Countries of Gelders and Limburg, the Bishoprick of Liege, and the Archbishopricks of Cologne and Treves.

It is about thirty-fix Miles in Length, Extent. and 20 in Breadth.

The

The most considerable Places in it are,

Juliers, Cap.
Duren,
Aix la Chapelle, Imp.
Zulch, or Zulpich,
Kerpen,
Dalen,
Munster-Eiffelt,
Nideck,

Enskirchen,
Gangelt,
Erkelens,
Bredebent,
Grevembruck,
Aldenboven,
Monjou,
Germund, &c.

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1. Juliers.

Juliers, Lat. Juliacum, Germ. Julick, or Gulick, is fituated upon the Hither Roer, which falls into the Maes at Roermonde, (the other Roer, or Rhur, running into the Rhine at Duysburg and Roeroort).

It is an antient and strong City, with a good Citadel. Some Authors affirm it was built by Julius Cæsar, the others are of Opinion that it was built by Drusus. It was taken in 1622 by the Spaniards, but restored to the Duke of Newburg by the Pyrenæan Treaty in 1659. The House of Newburg coming to the Electoral Dignity by the Extinction of the Palatine Branch of Simmeren, the Dutchies of Juliers and Berg have been annexed to the Palatinate during the three last Reigns, and were suffered to pass peaceably under the Prince of Sultzback, the present Elector, not-

the Claims of the House of Brandenburg, and the Disposition of his Prussian Majesty. The City of Juliers is 24 Miles W. of Cologne, 15 N. E. of Aix la Chapelle, and 33 E. of Maestricht. Long, 6 D. 46 M. Lat. 50 D. 48 M.

Duren, or Dueren, is a small Town on II. the River Roer, 8 Miles S. E. of Juliers. Duren. It was once Imperial, but is now subject to the Elector Palatine. This Town pretends to great Antiquity.

Aix la Chapelle, Lat. Aquifgranum, Germ. Aken, is an Imperial Town on the Aix la Frontiers of Juliers. It is faid to have been built by Granus, the Brother of Nero, A. C. 50, and thence called Aguis Granum: Others give it a fabulous Etymology, deriving its Name from Apollo, called Granius, because of its Medicinal Waters and Baths. Charlemaigne riding thro' the Woods a Hunting, his Horse's Foot struck into one of those hot Springs, which occasioned his observing of the Place, and the Ruins of many Palaces adjoining, the City having been destroyed by Attila, King of the Huns. He found the Place so agreeable, that he built it up again, and chose it for his Refidence, conferred great Privileges upon

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upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this Side of the Alps; ordaining that the King of the Romans should be crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at Milan with one of Silver, and at Rome with one of Gold. He built here a Collegiate Church, dedicated to the Virgin, and enlarged and fortified the City; fo that it flourished till 882, when it was destroyed by the Normans. It has suffered much by Fire divers Times fince, and particularly in 1656, when 20 Churches, and 5000 private Houses were confumed. The Town-House is well built of Free-Stone, having a Hall of 162 Feet long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of Our Lady, built by Charlemaigne, is adorned in the Infide with Pillars of white Marble, and Brass gilt Statues, Brass Doors, and much Mosaick Work. In the Middle of the Church, where Charlemaigne was buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Brass, adorned with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver, of about a Foot high, and 32 which are leffer, between which stand 48 Candlesticks to receive the Lights burnt there upon Festivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor Frederick I, who took up the Body of Charlemaigne, and buried it again again in a Silver Coffin, under his own Tomb-Stone, which is of white Marble. and faid to have been that of Julius Cafar. It has the Figure of Proferpine upon it. Out of this Tomb were taken a great many Parities and Relicks, which the faid Emperor had got from Aaron King of Persia, the Patriarch of Constantinople. and others. In this Place is also the Tomb of the Emperor Otho, who is faid to have first constituted the Electors at the Beginning of the XIth Century. Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphur, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, and Lapis Calaminaris, with which they make Brass, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. This City is still famous for its Hot Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient: Three of them are within the Walls. The principal is called the Emperor's Bath; it has five Bathing Rooms, in one of which Charlemaigne used to bathe These Baths rise so hot, that and fwim. they are faid to let them cool twelve Hours before they use them. There is also a Fountain of this hot Water, much reforted to, and drank of in the Summer. A little from this City, on the other Side of a Hill, at a Village called Borfett, are many hot Springs on both Sides of a little Rivulet, which compose twenty-eight Baths

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Baths, whose Springs are hotter than any of the City, and are reported to be cool'd eighteen Hours before they are used. But how this agrees with Reason, I leave Philosophers to determine. This City fuffer. ed much in the late Wars, being taken by the Protestants, and retaken by Spinola in 1614. Several Councils have been held in this City; which is also famous for a Treaty of Peace concluded there betwixt the French and Spaniards in 1668, and for some Negociations within every Man's Memory. It stands 32 Miles almost W. of Cologne, 26 almost E. of Liege, and 15 almost N. E. of Limburg. Long. 25 D. 36 M. Lat. 50 D. 48 M.

IV. Zulch. Zulch, or Zulpich, Lat. Tolbiacum, stands near 20 Miles S. W. from Cologue, and is the same that was formerly called Tolbiac, samous for the Victory won there in 496 by Clovis, because it occasioned his Conversion.

The other Towns in Juliers are not very remarkable, except Grevembruck, which is famous by the Defeat of the Imperialists in 1648. Erkelens, tho' in the Midst of this Dutchy, belongs to Gelderland, as does Zulch to Cologne.

Dutchy

Dutchy of BERG, or MONS.

The Election Codes, when a cold only

THE Dutchy of Berg, or of Mons, Bounds. is a small Country upon the Rhine, betwixt the Country of Mark, and the Archbishoprick of Cologne.

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Boumbe floor

It abounds with excellent Corn, and Quality.
Coal Mines, and belongs to the Elector

Palatine.

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The Towns in it are,

Dusseldorp, Cap. Bensberg,
Solingen, Everveld,
Lennep, Monbeim,
Ratingen, Blankenberg,
Hardemberg, Siegberg,
Wieldenberg,
Wipperford, Rhindorf.

Dusseldorp, the chief Town of the I. Dutchy of Berg, is pretty well fortified upon the Rhine. As it belongs to the Electors Palatine, so was it their chief Residence during the Devastations of the Palatinate, towards the End of the last Century. It has its Name from the River Dussel, which here falls into the Rhine. The Town is large, pleasant, and well built.

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built. It has a confiderable Trade in Corn. The Elector's Palace, the Church of St. Martin, and the Jesuits College, are the most admired.

The other Places in this Dutchy are not confiderable enough to merit a particular Description.

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County of MARK.

Bounds. THIS County lies betwixt the Dutchy of Westphalia to the East; the Bishoprick of Munster to the North; and the Dutchy of Berg, or Mons, to the West and South.

The most remarkable Places in it are,

Dortmund, Cap. Brakervelt,
Luynen,
Unna,
Ham,
Essen,
Sigburg,

Brakervelt,
Hattingen,
Werden,
Kamen,
Castrop.

I. Dortmund, Lat. Tremonia, is a little, Bortmund rich, populous, imperial, and Hans-Town, on the River Empser. It belongs now to the

King of Prussia, and stands 34 Miles S. of Munster, and 40 almost N. of Cologne.

Essen, 15 Miles N. E. of Dusseldorp, has a noble Nunnery, to which none but Ladies of the best Descent are admitted. The Natives are reckoned excellent Artificers in Iron, and particularly in Fire-Arms.

II.

The other Places here do not deserve a particular Description, nor are they much in Danger of being affected by the present Hostilities.

County of RAVENSBURG.

This County is a small Territory Bounds. that lies between the Bishopricks of Minden and Osnaburg to the North and West; that of Munster to the South; and the County of Lippe to the East. The only Place of Note here is Ravensberg, situated upon a Hill, and subject to the Elector of Brandenburg. We mention it only as Part of the Clevian Succession, and not as a Place interested in the present Disputes.

The Lordship of Ravestein has been already mentioned in Dutch Brabant.

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Return-

Returning back again up the Rom yond Coblentz, between Bopart and Oh wefel, we meet with the strong Form Rhinfelden, or Rhinfeldts, which we ted as we went down, because it did belong to any of the Princes whole Ter of the most considerable Places for Strength in these Parts, for which Reason we have given the Plan of it over our third Man of the Course of the Rhine. It stands one fleep Hill, about a Mile North of St. Geor, or St. Goar, in the County of Catzenellogn, and gives Title to a Branch of the illustrious Family of Heffe. The French befier ed it in 1692, but soon abandoned their Enterprize. By the Treaty of Utrecht it was confirmed to the Landgrave of Hill-Cassel. Rhinfeldts stands 16 Miles S. of Coblentz, and 22 N. W. of Mentz;

Still further up, and turning off on the Left from Manheim, we have, upon the Neckar, the Town of Hailbron, of which, for the same Reason of its Importance, and coming often in the Way of Armies, we have also inserted a Plan, tho' it lay not directly in our Route. This Place is free and inperial, and of considerable Strength. It stands in the Dutchy of Wirtenberg,



A. PRESENT 3 N. of Statgart, 20 % E. of the Mary end of E of Figure 4. of the Anterior Land of the HE project of the second The things are The second second second second in the late of the second section is the second s a significant tent, of total entrated when is any their the Miles of the Lamine Let over a for an extended with Library and of the british of the grant mount from the desire which the day of the Cardonia baragan John Con Contract by Bounds institute and the Printerior South to the reductioned; and on the West or follow were directeding from North in Contract of Message and about and a second second second of the first trade of the formal and the state of the first of the fir de Christe Rhine, tout were tales a con a elane of the Equipment and read the south with adoptive collective and access Ball of Wall Vanser The second of the second of the second Control of the State of the Sta

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28 N. of Stutgart, 26 S. E. of Heidelberg, and 33 E. of Philipsburg.

Of the Dutchy of LORRAIN.

THE present Situation of the Armies in Alface, and the supposed Intention of Prince Charles, in case he proves successful, makes it necessary to say somewhat of this Dutchy, tho' no Part of it

lies very near the Rhine.

Lotharius one of the Successors of Charlemaigne, (quasi Lother-Reich, Lotharius's
Kingdom) is bounded on the North by Bounds.
Luxemburg and the Palatinate; on the
East by Alsatia; on the South by the
Franche-Comté; and on the West by Champaigne; extending from North to South Extent.
100 Miles, and about the same from East
to West. It is reckoned in the Circle of
the Upper Rhine, tho' not subject to all
the Laws of the Empire, and thus divided:

larrain, properly so called, containing the Bailiages of,

Nancy, - - - Nancy.
Vauge, - - - Mirecour.
Vaudrevange - - Vaudrevange.

R

The Dutchy of Bar, - Bar le Duc,

The Three Bishopricks of

Metz, - - All with Capitals of the Yerdun, - - Same Name.

The Bailiage of Nancy lies in the Midst of the Province of Lorrain, and comprehends these considerable Towns:

Nancy, St. Nicholas, Luneville, Moyenvic,

Vaudemont,
Marsal.
Rosieres,
Nomeny.

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Nancy.

Nancy, Nanceium, the Capital City of Lorraine, is fituated in the Midst of the Province, near the River Meurte, 155 Miles directly E. from Paris, and 20 from the River Maes; 45 from the Borders of Alface, and 60 from Strasburg to the W; 30 from Metz to the S, and 50 from the Confines of Franche-Comté to the N. It is divided into the Upper or Old Town, wherein stands the Duke's Palace and Magazine, and the Lower or New Town, which is of larger Extent, and contains many very fine Buildings, taken into the City

City in 1587, having been before only a Suburb. It is adorned with divers Churches and Monasteries, a College of Jesuits, and three Gates; a Chamber of Accounts, and a Seneschal's Court. This Town, or rather this City, hath fustained many Sieges, and been often taken; for Charles the last Duke of Burgundy, took it in 1475 from René Duke of Lorrain; who regained it again the next Year: At which Charles being enraged, immediately befieged it, but loft both his Life and the Battle on the 5th of January following. Nancy was extreamly well fortified in 1587, during the Civil Wars: Nevertheless Lewis XIII made himself Master of it in 1633, and its Fortifications were destroyed by Lewis XIV, in 1661. They were afterwards repaired with great Advantage, and again demolished upon the Restoration of the Dutchy to its lawful Sovereign, from whom the French King had wrested it. They continue at present in their ruinous Condition.

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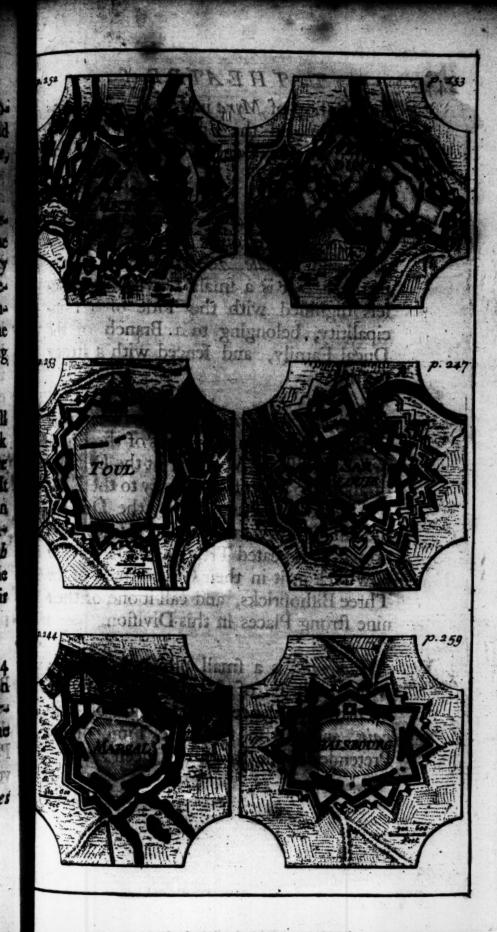
St. Nicholas, Fanum St. Nicolai, is a . II. Borough, very pleasantly seated on the Ri-St. Nichos ver Meurte, two Leagues above Nancy to the S, and samous for the Concourse of People resorting thither to pay their Devotions at the Shrine of St. Nicholas, some-R 2 time

The THEATRE of

time Bishop of Myra in Lycia, who vigorously opposed the Errors of Arius, and affished in the General Council of Nic. A. C. 325.

- Vaudemont, Vadanus Mons, and Valde Vaudemont montium, stands on a Hill between the Maes and Moselle, 20 Miles from Nancy to the S. It is a small Town, nevertheless dignissed with the Title of a Principalitity, belonging to a Branch of the Ducal Family, and senced with a strong Castle.
- Marfal, Marfalium, is a small but well fortified Town on the Banks of the Brock Selle, amidst the Marshes, at the Distance of about 20 Miles from Nancy to the E. It was ceded to Lewis XIV by the Duke in the last Century, and has been since confirmed by repeated Treaties. The French now reckon it in their Government of the Three Bishopricks, and call it one of their nine strong Places in this Division.
- Miles nigh E. of Nancy. It has often been the Residence of the Dukes of Lorrain, and was so for some Time of the Pretender in the Reign of Queen Anne.

Rosieres



WAS PRESENT WIR Affire de the Action of Mich & F. of News, do confiderable for Sale springs Bened saffords , the gett no was the SARKmiddle ". Think between Westerland, Africa in how managraphia in chili sin din din bina of starty that that a week the THIV to the second of the second of the second of the second of the gray tracks our mayor hould blad time South to Lepter XIV, the end Titalis of dudies - and configured in remograms South of Harket a Willer and list mostly in the transfer of the and the equivor's will so this standard and transported, keep a volucion is to the STOREST COME · Protes of H Sandana C Mysterict, Merecurium, olinsis Town XI of called the chief of the Balters are literated at 1955 partice it of Magate gage, to be whence he British on the tribing on the tribing e d'action de la fait de la company de la co Nothing of Vitam is those Soundis

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Roseres, on the Meurte, 12 Miles S. E. VI. of Nancy, is considerable for Salt-Springs about its Neighbourhood.

Nomeny, on the Selle, another small VII. Town, between Nancy and Metz, is ho- Nomeny: noured with the Title of a Marquisate.

Moyenvic, a small Fortress upon the VIII. Road, called le Chemin Royal, which the Moyenvic, French hold thro' Lorrain into Alface, was granted to Lewis XIV, by the Treaty of Munster, and confirmed by subsequent Treaties. South of Marsal 3 Miles.

The Bailiage of Vauge is extended on the South Side of the Province of Lorrain, and comprehends these principal Towns;

Mirecourt, Cap. | St. Die; Remiremont, | Conflans, Fontenay, | Plombiere, Epinal,

Mirecourt, Mirecurtium, a small Town, IX. but called the chief of the Bailiage, is situated Mirecourt. near the Rife of Mount Vauge, from whence the Bailiage hath its Name, on the Rivulet of Maiden, which falls into the Moselle at Chaligny: It is distant 25 Miles from Nancy to the S, about as many from Toul, R 3 and

and 15 from the Confines of Champaigne to the E.

- X. Remirement, Romaricus Mons, Romarici Mons, and Romaricum Castrum, or Avendi Castrum, is situated on the River Moselle, at the Foot of Mount Vauge, and remarkable on account of a famous Abbey of Nuns there. It is distant only one League from the Frontiers of the Franche-Comté, 30 Miles from Mirecourt, and 50 from Nancy to the S. E.
- XI. Epinal is a small Town upon the Mofelle, nigh Midway between Mirecourt and Remirement.
- XII. St. Die stands upon the Meurte, near the Borders of Alface, and in much the same Parallel with Schelestat.
- XIII. Conflans is the most Southerly Town in Lorrain, upon the Confluence of two small Rivers, which soon after join the Soane in Franche-Comté.
- Plombiere is another small Town upon Plombiere the Frontiers of Franche-Comté, between Remirement and Constans.

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Fontenay, Vontenay, Fontenæum, a small XV. Village, seated on the Frontiers of the Franche-Comté, about 25 Miles S. from Mirecourt; famous on account of a sierce Battle fought near it, with a very great Slaughter on all Sides, between the Emperor Lotharius, Lewis King of Germany, and Charles the Bald, King of France, all three Brothers, A. C. 841.

The Bailiage of Vaudrevange, Balliviatus Valderfingæ, takes up the North-East Part of Lorrain, and contains these Places of chief Note;

Sare Louis, Vaudrevange, Sirk, Fenestrange, Sarwerden,

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Dieuse,
Saralbe,
Putelange,
Sarbruck,
Sarguemine, &c.

Sare Louis, Saravum Ludovici, is a very XVI. ftrong Fortress, on the South Side of the Sare Louis. River Sare, about 2 or 3 Miles above Vaudrevange, and so called in Honour of the French King, Lewis XIV, who built it in 1680, and established therein a Presidial Court of a large Jurisdiction. It is distant 30 Miles from Triers, 10 from Sarbruck, and 17 from Homburg.

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Vaudre-

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XVII. Vaudrewange, Vaudrevange, Waldersingen, the chief Town of the Bailiage of the same Name, is likewise seated on the Sare, 30 Miles from Metz to the N. E. as many from Thionville, and somewhat more from Deux-Ponts to the N. W. It was almost ruin'd during the last German War, but hath been well repaired.

XVIII.

Sirk, or Sircques, Sirca & Sericum, is watered with the Streams of the Moselle, and defended by a strong Fort, built near it on a Hill, and the very Borders of the Dutchy of Luxemburg, about 20 Miles from Metz to the N, 15 from Triers, to the S. W. and as many from Luxemburg to the S. E. This Town hath been in the Possession of the French King ever since the Year 1643.

XIX. Fene-frange.

Fenestrange, upon the Sare, is a small Town, of some little Strength, near the Borders of Alface.

XX. Sarbourg.

Sarbourg, Saralbe, Sarwerden, and Sarguemine, are all of them small Towns, with inconsiderable Works, that lie in a Line upon the same River, from which they receive their Name.

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Bitche, at the Foot of the Vauge Mountains, is also a Fortress, that commands one of the Passes between Lorrain and Alface.

XXI.

Bouquenon, a little below Sarwerden, XXII.

upon the same River Sare, is of some Bouquenoga

Strength, and considerable Magnitude.

Putelange stands upon a small River, XXIII. between Sarabe and Old Homberg, which formerly gave Title to a Branch of the House of Nassau.

The Dutchy of Bar of Barrois, Barenfis Ducatus, is extended on both Sides of
the River Maes, from the Country of Burgundy to the Dutchy of Luxemburg, between Lorrain and Champaigne, This
Country is divided into fix Bailiages:

The Bailiage of Bar le Duc,
The Bailiage of Grand Recours,
The Bailiage of Baffigne, or de la Mothe,
The Bailiage of St. Michel, or Miche,
The Bailiage of Pont a Mousson,
The Bailiage of Argonne, or Clermont,

Bar le Duc, Barroducum, stands on a XXIV.

nising Ground, near the Banks of the Bark Duc.

River Ornain, and hath a strong Castle

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for its Defence, at the Distance of about 40 Miles from Nancy to the W, and 500 6 from the Borders of Champaigne. This Town, being the Capital of the Dutchy of Bar, is fair and well built, and subject to the Duke of Lorrain.

St. Michel.

St. Michel, Fanum St. Michaelis, is fitt. ated on the East Side of the River Maes, almost in the Midst between Tout to the S, and Verdun to the N, and 20 Miles from Bar le Duc to the N. E. It hath been for some Time a very confiderable Town, and is at present the Seat of the Parliament of Barrois. It was taken by Lewis XIII. in the Month of June, A. D. 1632, and afterward refigned to the Duke of Lorrain by the Teaty of Livurdin: Nevertheless the same French King made himself Mafter of it a second Time in 1633, when the Inhabitants revolted against his Garrifon, but were at length constrained to furrender at Discretion. It was again, with the rest of the Dutchy, restored to the Duke.

XXVI.

Pont a

Mousson.

Pont a Mousson, Mussipontum, is seated on both Sides of the River Moselle, near the Ruins of the Castle of Mousson, from whence it took its Name, at the Distance of 17 or 18 Miles from Nancy to the the N, towards Metz, and almost as many from St. Michel to the E. It is a very fair Town, but destitute of Walls, dignified with the Title of a Marquisate, and adorned with two Abbies, divers stately Churches, and an University founded in the Year 1573, by Charles Cardinal of Lorrain, who gave it to the Jesuits for the teaching of Divinity, Philosophy, and the Learned Languages: Afterwards the Duke of Lorrain established certain Professors of Law and Physick, and Pope Gregory XIII added a Seminary for the Scotch Nation.

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Longwy is a strong Town of the Dutchy XXVII. of Bar, in the Bailiage of St. Michel, and Longwy. upon the Borders of Luxemburg. It stands upon an Eminence, bounded on the East and South by a Precipice. It a regular Hexagon, fortissed with Half-Moons, Bastions, and Ravelines. It was taken by the French in 1646, and afterwards fortissed by Lewis XIV in the present Manner, which makes it pass for one of the strong Places of French Lorrain. It is distant about 24 Miles from Thionville, and 6 from Montmedy.

The Three Bishopricks, Tres Episcopatus, form, as it were, an equilateral Triangle

The THEATRE of

Triangle in the Northern and Western Parts of Lorrain. The chief Cities are

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XXVIII.

Metz, Metce & Metenfis Urbs, olim Divodurum & Mediomatrices, is feated on the Confluence of the Rivers Seille and Moselle, in a very fruitful Country, at the Distance of 30 Miles from Nancy to the N, 17 from Thionville to the S, 30 from Verdun to the E, and 156 E. from Paris. It was heretofore the Metropolis of the antient People named Mediomatnices, as also afterward of the Kingdom of Austrafia, under the first Race of the French Monarchs; and is at present the capital City of the Country of Messin, dignified with an Episcopal See, under the Metropolitan of Triers. The Bishop is stiled Prince of the Empire; and the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an antient and noble Pile of Building, wherein are to be feen many Curiofities, particularly a Font, made of one entire Piece of Porphyry, ten Feet The whole Diocese is divided into four Archdeaconries, comprehending fix hundred and twenty-three Parishes, whereof fixteen are included within the Walls of Metz. There are also seven Abbies for Nuns, divers other Religious Houses, a College of Jesuits, &c. This City had been for a long Time imperial and free, until Intil it was taken in 1992 by the Conftable of Montmorency, General under the
french King, Henry II, who caused it to
be fortified with a Citadel and other Bulwarks; by which it was made so strong,
that the Emperor Charles V, having invested it in the same Year, was compelled to raise the Siege. This City is
the Seat of a Bailiage, and of a Court of
Parliament, established by Lewis XIII.

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Toul, Tullum, or Tullum Leucorum, is XXIX. feated on the River Moselle, in a fertile Toul. Soil, as are all the Towns of this Province, at the Distance of 30 Miles from Metz to the S, 13 from Nancy to the W, and 27 from Bar le Duc to the E. It was confituted an imperial and free City by the Emperor Henry I, but fell into the Possession of the French King in 1552. It is Capital of the Country of the same Name, the See of a Prelate, Suffragan to the Archbishop of Triers, and the Seat of a Bailiwick: Its Diocese is very large, and contains a great Number of Abbies and Convents.

Verdun, Verodonum & Virodunum, a XXX.

Very antient City, and one of the largest Verdun.

of Lorrain, is seated upon the River

Maes, which there dividing its Stream,

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forms divers small Islands, which do no a little contribute to its Advantage: It is fortified with a Citadel and other regular Works, and honoured with an Episcopa See, depending on the Metropolitan of Triers. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, hath a confiderable Chapter, from whence have proceeded divers illustrious Prelates, who are usually stiled Counts of Verdun, and Princes of the Sacred Empire. This City hath been also imperial and free, but was taken by the French, together with the other Bishop ricks, under Henry II, A. D. 1552, and is at present the Capital of a Bailiage. I stands 30 Miles W. of Mentz, and some thing more N. W. of Toul.

As these three Bishopricks, with the other Towns we have mentioned, belong entirely to the Crown of France, we may say, that all the rest of the Dutchy virtually does so ever since the Year 1736 when it was given to King Stanislaus Father-in-Law of Lewis XV, during Life and upon his Death to be incorporated with the French Monarchy. In Exchange for this the reigning Duke, Francis-Stephen, was obliged to accept of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, upon the Extinction of the Family De Medicis. But as Concessions

cessions extorted by Power are never binding when the Party aggrieved is able to reclaim them, we may expect the Brother. of this Prince, the gallant young Charles, will make a Push this Way, in case the Army he commands continues victorious in Alface, and is not recalled to oppose an Enemy in the Empire. and waster of fixe.

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At the Time of writing this there is great Probability that these Expectations will not be disappointed, his Serene Highness, after passing the Rhine without Loss, and in a Manner that must do Honour: to the most experienced General, having in a short Time over-run most of the Lower Alface, driven the Enemy from feveral Lines, and made himself Master of Lauterburg, Weissemburg, Haguenau, and many other Places of Confideration. He also bids fair for the taking of Fort Louis, which will secure him a Passage over the Rhine at Pleasure. As to Landau, and even Strafburg, there is no doubt but they must fall of course in a short Time, if he can but remain Master of the Field. But the French King having now turned his main Strength (which during the former Part of the Campaign over-awed the Allies, and covered his Conquests in Flanders) that Way, and being also gone to command his Army in Person, we may expect very extra-

THE THEATRE of, Sec.

extraordinary Efforts to be made, the Event of which remains at prefent only in the Breaft of Providence. In the mean Time it is a Satisfaction to observe, that the Alarm Lewis XV has received on the Rhine, has not only stopped his Career in the Netherlands, which he threaten day most to swallow before Winter, but given the Allies an Opportunity to turn the Tables upon him, and quarter on his Dominions, while his Army is content to trust for Security to Rivers and Entrenchments.

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INTRODUCTION

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Art of Fortification.

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CONTAINING

Draughts of all the Common Works used in MILITARY ARCHITECTURE, and of the Machines and Utensils employed in Attacks and Defences;

WITH

Brief REFERENCES for their Explanation.

ALSO, A

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

WHEREIN

The said Works and Machines are not only more fully described, but all the other Technical Terms and Phrases made use of in the Science of War, are distictly explained.

LONDON:

finted for and Sold by JOHN BRINDLEY, Bookfeller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Feathers in New-Bond-Street.

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Intro



OF

FORTIFICATION.

ORTIFICATION is defined the Art of applying the Doctrine of Plain Trigonometry to the Calculation of the Lines, Sides, and Angles of a Fort of any Figure, regular or irregular, in order to secure and defend the Place so fortified, against the Attacks of an Enemy. It is better taught by Representation than by Discourse, and therefore we have laid down all the Parts of it in the two Cuts hereto annexed; in the first upon a Plane, and in the fecond by an Orthographical Section, or Profile, which are explained acccording to the References, and more fully under the respective Articles in the subsequent Dictionary: To these therefore we recommend our Reader for whatever might be farther expected in this Place, by Way of Introductory Discourse: Particularly in the Words Fortification and Maxim.

a 2 EXPLA-

REFERENCES

Plates of FORTIFICATIONS and TACKS, and MILITARY UTER

A. THE Town, an Irregular Fortif

B. The Citadel, a Regular Pentagon.

C. A Horn Work.

D. A Crown Work.

E. A Single Tenaille.

F. A Double Tenaille.

G. A Priest's Bonnet.

H. A Swallow's Tail.

I. A Counter Guard.

K. A Raveline.

L. A Half Moon.

M. Two Lunettes.

N. N. Tenailles in the Fofs.

O. A Horse Shoe.

P. A Bonnet.

Q. A Regular Bastion.

R. An Irregular Bastion,

S. A Deform'd Bastion.

T. A Flat Bastion.

U. A Demi Bastion.

W. A Retrenchment,

X. A Retirade.

Y. Redans, or Indented Works,

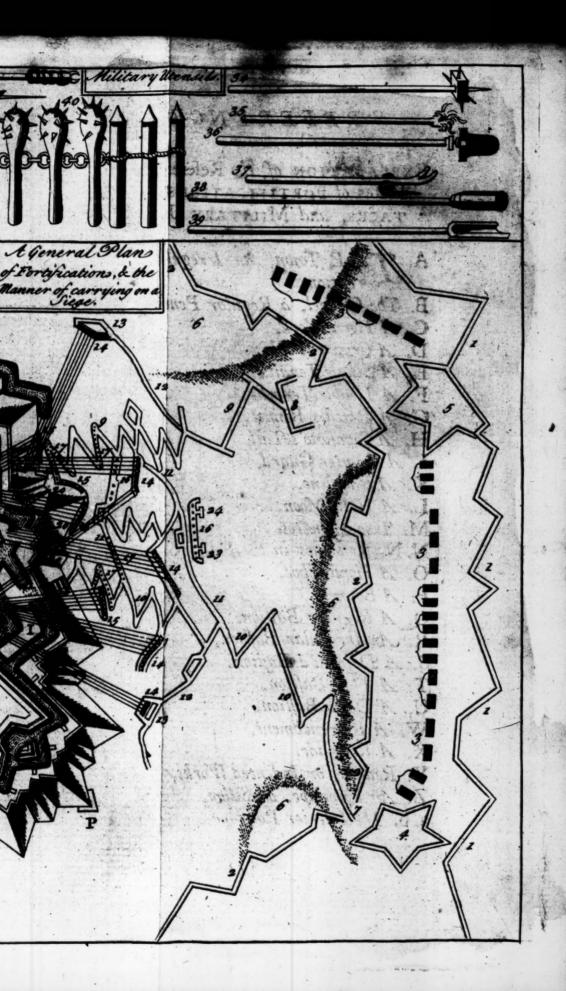
Z. An Envelope, or Sillon.

a, b. The Interior Poligone.

c. d.







Chrome Little Contractly dieses the Comp

cef. e gal. c. c.fs. r. p.q.n. r. o. t.

s. u. v. w. x. y.

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RELIGIOUS BURNES

c. d. The Exterior Poligon to Smill . a. f. M. Ourline with The Land of Manager. e.g. A Flank of the Reifing Grand A. A. g. s c.g. A Face. 8. Exaulanient. e, h. The Gorge, Migist at an Anoth. f. e. g. Angle of the Curtine. e.g. c. Angle of the Shoulder. a, b. k. Angle of the Poligone. c.z. Line of Defence Razant, c.fs. Line of Defence Fichant, fs. z. The Second Flank; r.c. The Capital, when the work of S. A. Kappeler .. q. Orillons. n. A Shoulder. . more should have I. A Cavalier. o. A Platform. wit also at some The t. A Coffre, who We salt no strongle I se u. A Traverse. . rodnand doubl A v. The Covert Way, and Counterscarp. w. Places of Arms. x. The Glavis.
y. The Advance Foss, Ditch or Moat. I. Lines of Circumvallation. 2. Lines of Contravallation. 3. Part of the Camp.

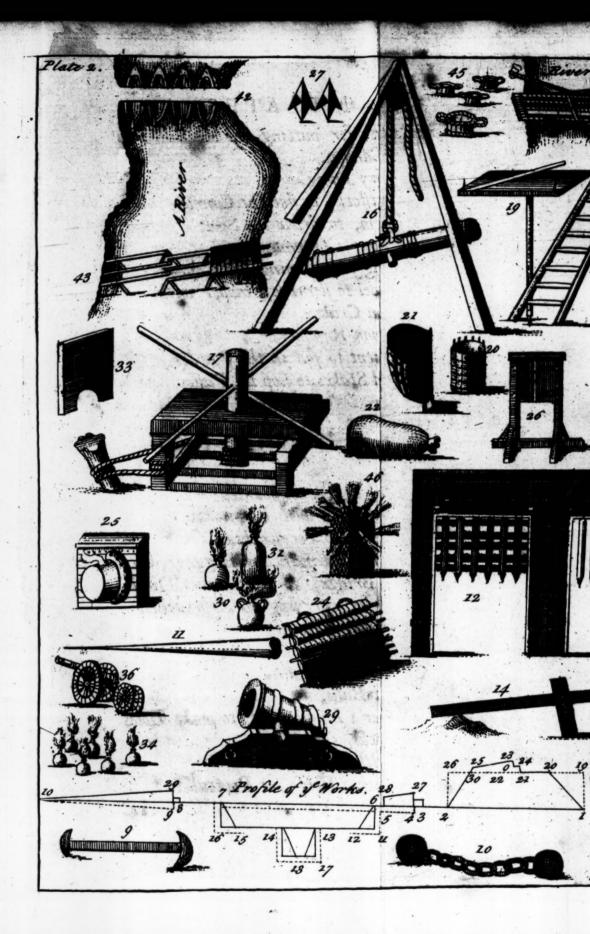
4. Park of Artillery.
5. The Head Quarters.

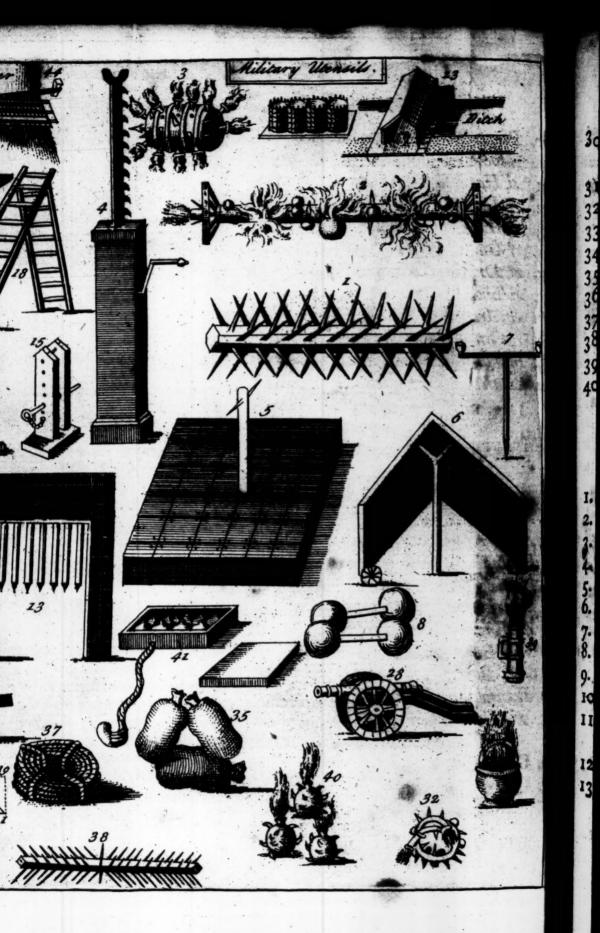
6. Rifing

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6. Rifing Groundship Two	of The Every
7. Opening of the Trenche	s, by the Man
tage of the Rifing G.	rend I have
8. Epaulement.	Carl Fr Day
9. Attack on the Right.	Some Profit Land
10. Attack on the Loft.	do chough work
11. Parallels, Lines of C	hammication
Boyau's, Agail but	the Flore
12. Likewife Boyau's.	while Angle of
13. Places of Arms.	Total America
14. Batteries for difmoun	ting the Real
Guns. Enodofficons	
15. Breach Batteries.	Telegraphy Second
16. Mortar Batteries.	
17 Coehorn Mortars	The second V
17. Coeborn Mortars. 18. A Sapp.	7
19. A Lodgment.	Crillions, the Shorkler, the Cavalier.
20. Mines.	
21. Traversee to pass the	Factor and the same
22. Lodgments on the Wo	
23. A Powder Chamber. 24. A Bomb Chamber.	
ay, and Counterfear to	
MILITARY U	W. Places of Lin
Felt, Ditto or Most.	LENSTER
25. Facines, or Faggots. 26. Earth Barrels filled.	2762 07 2376
27 A Horse	Total of Cons
27. A Hersellon	Part of the C
28. A Herfillon.	Park of Art
29. A Wedge for pointing	
Buffey on Sand	30

BUNDARTS BOOK STATE of Overeign of the Transity by the t. ezer of the Relative fire E Pennsyman, Bride How hard and the state of t re Bruch Bermer Contract Contract " (And St. 18) to the same THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN English at the Witter, or CONTRACT TESTAND The Manual States to the war is the same of the WE'N WENT Trace in Magazine of Fire March hinds and the A Book - Shall being St. of Linguistics. In 180 "North mention not allered to 30







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o. Pincers, for putting med her Ball into A. M. Lintflock, to fire the Comen 3. A Worm, to draw the Shape A. A. Gunner's Hambian I was the County of 6. A Shopel to fir the Powden A y. An Iron Croso. 21. A Doffer. 8. A Cannon Rammer and To got A . See 10. Chain'd Stakes to Hop up Rafferal 3 MILITARY HTENSILS, Plant IIIM 28. A Cannon on its Stocks. 29. Romairou vil de Seine bell land A. 29. and with Direnter Months wolles K. 15. for lifting beaut Baggage, Cit.
Bridge, to crofs a wet Ditch. S. Cooker to top Trallad Springs . 1. A Miner's Instruments, to make Holes 3. Gate with a Herfe, or Portcullis. J .O. is A Carffon, with its Lid and Sancidge.

REFERENCES

ia de ligh Grab, to rail 15. A Chiorette, or Cra 16. Another Crab, to for C Garriages. 17. A Captane, or Crane 18. A Scaling Ladder, Vine 19. Board for taking of Plats 20. A Gabian, 21. A Doffer. 22. A Bag of Earth. 23. Gallery, with a Covering 24. Clayes, or Hardles. 25. A Petrard, with its Madre 26. A Chandelier 27. Gultrops, or Grows Feet. 28. A Cannon on its Stocks. 29. A Mortar on its Stocks. 30. Bombs, will all 31. A Hollow Bullet. 32. A Grown Firework, or Cro Fine-pot. 33. An Aim Frontlet 34. Grenades. 35. Sacks of Earth for the Befiged 36. A Cannon on its Stock and Care 37. Cables to Stop Flying Be Boats, &c. 38 Herissons. 39. Piece to Shoot at Rejoicings 40. Carcaffes. 41. A Caiffon, with its Lid and Saucidge. 42.

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42. A Brid

43. Flying

44. Floating

45. Corbeilles, or little Baskets.

46. Fire per full of Firemorks

An Orthographical Section of all the com-mon Works, for the better understand ing of the Plan sale to Hanni

1, 10. Level of the Plan.

1,2. Base of the Rampart. 2,5. The Fausse Braye.

2,4. Space of the Fauffe Braye.

4, 5. Base of the Parapet of the Faust Braye.

5, 6. The Berme, or Foreland. 6, 7. Breadth Ditch.

7,9. The Court

29, 10.

3, 4. Bres th of the Banquet of the Fausse Brave.

8,9. Breadth of the Lanquet of the Covert

1, 19, 2, 26. Height of the Rampart.

19, 20. Inward Talus of the Rampart.

26, 30. Outward Talus of the Rampart.

22, 30. Base of the Parapet.

22, 23. Height of the Parapet.

12, 25. Glacis of the Parapet.

27, 28. Glacis of the Fauffe Braye 6, 11. 7, 16. Depth of the Ditch. 11, 12. 15, 16. Talus of the Ditch. 6, 12. The Escurpe. 7, 15. The Counterscarpe. Wasan 13, 14. Breadth of the Cornette. 9, 29. Depth of the Covert Way. 20, 21. The Terre Plain, or the Level of the Rampart. mer lentlemen of Moto en the Catery and they are the ring's Aus a Camp. strippe General List two North States Major Gue LOT AGNICOL ASS Officer size Leaves the Water of Part of the faction of his Daty. and perform it all in his Ab-Music d Gurya. See Tues.

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A Right Mark in form C 1/1 Line talling D Andles and

Angle upon the Back, of the

DTUTANT is most used ler abroad.

Advanc'd Foffer A D the Glacis, or B Place, to prevent See Avant Fosse.

Advanc'd Guard. See Guard. Aid de Camp. An Officer always following one of the Generals; that is, the Field Marhal, General in Chief, Lieutemant General, or Major General, to receive and carry their Orders, as Occasion requires. When the King is in the Field, he aptres's though I A gives by the

וו נמנד מול מו שנים Rejuit, occaferia

points young Gentlemen of Note to carry his Orders, and they are alled the King's Aids de Camp.

Lieutenant General has two Aids de Camp, and a Major General one.

Aid Major, or Adjutant. An Officer who eafes the Major of Part of the Burthen of his Duty, and performs it all in his Abfence. He receives Orders from the Major, and delivers them to the Serieants in a Ring; appoints Detachments for Convoys, places the Guards, distributes Ammu-nition, &c. Some Majors have several Aids Majors. Each Troop of Guards has but one

Aids Majors as it contains Batta-When a Battalion is drawn up, the Aid Major's For is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant Colonel.

Aim Frontlet. An Engineer's Machine, whereby he levels and

directs his Compos.

Aldom, fometimes fallely write Alarum, is a sudden Apprehenfion upon fome Report, which makes Men run to their Arms to fland upon their Guard. Falle Alarms are when they are taken upon false Reports, occasioned by a fearful or negligent Centinel; or they are given by the Enemy, only to keep their Adverlaries from Reft, or otherwife to deceive them; or fometimes by a vigilant Officer, to try if the Guards are first upon Duty.

The Ground Alarm Pof. appointed by the Quarter Mafter General for each Regiment to march to, in Cafe of an Alarm.

Ambuscade, or Ambust. A Body of Men that he concealed in a Wood, or other convenient Place, to surprize or enclose an Enemy. To fall turo an Ambufb; To discover an Ambufb; To defeat an Ambulh; are Phrases wfed on Account of these Parthat is provided for. buted to the Soldiers. The Allowance is a Loaf of fix P to every Soldier, once i Days.

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Angle. As a Geom Term in general, ignimeting of the line, and ing one another in the Plain; yet not lying in the ftrait Direction, but fo, prolong'd, they would co another, and fo form Angle upon the Back of firft.

A Right Angle is form'd by a Line falling perpendicularly on another, and the Meafi this Angle is always up grees.

In Acute Angle. Th is tharp, and less o right Angle, in Meast

90 Degrees.
Mr Obnife shayle. That is blink, and more open the right Angle; the fan

In Angle Restilinear in by firait Lines, to diffe from the Spherical, or C

Ande at the Center !! tification, is that which is ed in the Midst of the P or Figure, by two Lines ceed Angles of the Polyg

Angle of the made by, and the Curtin and t

Angle of the Peligon.
which is made by the M
of the two Sides of the f or Figure, in the Center of the Baftion.

Angle of the Triungle. Malt

the Angle of the Payer.

Angle of the Bellion, or Flant'd ingle. That which is made by the two Faces, being the utmolt fact of the Batton, most exposed to the Batton, but of the Batton, and called the Point of the Battion.

Angle diminifo'd. Only used by the Desch Engineers, and composed by the Face of the Baltion, and the experior Side of the Polygon

Angle of the Shoulder, or En k. Form'd by one Page and one Flank of the Bath

Angle of the Flank, Vide Angle of the Curtin.

Angle of the Totalle, or outward Flanking Angle, call'd ulfo Angle-mars, or Dead Angle, Au-gle Rentrant, or Angle Inwards. Made by two Lines Fichest, that is, the Faces of the two Baltions extended 'till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtin, and s that which always carries its Point towards the Work.

Angle forming the Face, is the inward Angle, composed of one Face.

Sallying deal fearp before the Point of a

Angle Rentment, or But dogle, As Angle pointing wards, as the Smillent close wards. Such is the Angle the Counterfearp before d

Inward Flanking Angle. The and the C

ngle of obe C by two Sides of the O terioup before the Mi Curtin,

of a Bettalia by the last Men at the Radso ne Ranks and Files

Front Angles. T Men of the Front Re Rear Angles. T The two last

The two litt Men of the Rear Rank.

Anfpefade. See Laufpe Antellature. A Smit trenchment, halfily mad Palifa-

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Buildoes, Gabiens, or Bags of Lery india Burth, wherewith Men cover like Stores themselves siddenly, to dispute troller, as theoreth of the Ground, when Officers be the Enemy has gained Part.

A Root Soldier, bardiers, G. Brand, for his long Service and Pioneers, P. Brand, Property, receives penters, Wh. Pry above the private Centinels, Coopers, Ti and expects to be advanced. This makers. See in France only, we having no Artillery F. Inch in Expland.

Approaches. All the Works that are carried on towards a Place that is belieged; as the Trenches, Epaulments without Trenches, Redonbts, Places of Arms, Sappe, Galleries, and Lodgments. See these Words in their several Places. Approaches also figurify Attacks.

Return, or Gallery of a Mine. See Gallery

Area. The superficial Content of any Rampart, or other Work.

Army. A numerous Body of Troops, confifting of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, commanded by a General, and divided into Brigades. See Wings, Genter.

Flying Army, or Flying Camp.

Arms, Place of. See Place.
Arfenal, or Magazine. A
Place appointed for making and
keeping of all Kind of Warlike
Stores.

Guns, Mortars, Petards, and the like. The Train of Artillike Stores. There is a troller, and very man officers belonging a lery befider Condens. Pioneers, Pontoon-man penters, Wheelwright, Coopers, Tinneer, and Complete. See Campa.

Artillery Park Affault, or Storm. fort Men make, and they engage in, to sters of a Post, and main Force, driving t Bodies, for this Purp Fire of the Belieg the Defence of any Wor Affault is generally m the Regiments that gu Trenches, fustained by ments from the Army it lasts, and both Part mixed, there is no Dange Cannon on either Side, both are afraid of destroy own Men among the I The Phrases the Word in are; To give an Affan be commanded to the Affault frand to an Affault & To fe Affault : To repulse an Aff carry by Affault.

To Affault, or Storm.

of Drum before a March, a which they strike and roll up their Tents, and stand to their Arms.

Attack. The General Affault

Trooped the street has a collected as forced a

Prenches, Galleries, Sappes, or Form, according to any of its Sides . Most con any of in Sides. Most community two Attacks are carried on Counterfearp, next the Camagainst one fame Tensille, or paign, at the Poot of the Chicis Pront of a Place, with Lines of Engineers do not approve of it Communication between them. ly two Attacks are care Communication between them. Vide Trembes, A man and I make

not being intended to do the ame Effect, but only to give a Diversion to the Belieged, diride the Garrison, and favour

a succession of the state of th

Works de Reguler, or De tion but the long beautiful and and

on- Avant Refle, or Dich of the raining it, because the on with fuch Vigour as true, fiegers, to defend themselves a not being intended to do the gainst the Sallies of the Besieg ed; and belides, it oblivets th throwing of Success into the Place of state of distinguishing in their feweral Flores Hygy carine

क्षेत्रक मित्रकारिक क्षेत्रकार कार्या के विकास में किया है। The state of the s

The enches of the sment, terms in the BACULE, A Gate made like a Pitfall, with a Counterpoise before the Advanced Guards, near the Gate, which s supported with Stakes.

Baggage Wagges. Thole in which the Officers and Regiments Baggage is carried. Before a March they are appointed a Rendezvous, and are marthall'd by the Waggon matter General, at the Head of a Body of Troo ments have in an Army. On a Army, by Sound of Trump of themselves. The General's Bandeliers. Little Woode march from the Right, the Bag. which every Mufketeer-ufed to

rage of that Wing has the Van if from the Left, the Buggag of the Left has the Van. Eac Waggon has a Flag, to the to what Regiment it belongs.

can or Gallery to the Mind

Bags. Vide Carvas Bags. ut. See Bayout.

Bagona: See Bayond.

Ball. Vide Bullet and Fire Ball. asperts open

Bas. A Proclamation made according to the Rank the Region or in the feveral Quarters of the March they fometimes follow or Beat of Drum, either for ob-their respective Columns of the ferving of Martial Distripline, or Army, Cometimes the Artillery, for declaring a new Officer, or and fometimes make a Column punishing a Soldier, or the like.

laggage is first. If the Army Cases covered with Leather, of

gion a Shoulder through E contained the Charge of Pawder three Poot for a Mulest. But they are not Barm, o now, the Foot Soldier a Leathern Pouch to a Broad Belt.

Bonde Bodies of Foot properly, as the French formerly. thed all their Infantry, Blands Francoifes. In England the Word h fill used, the Militia being called the Trained Bands: As lo for the Band of Pensioners, a Company of Gentlemen attending the King's Person upon so-Jenn Occasions.

Banquette. Vide Footbank.

Barrack. A Hut, like a little Cottage, for Soldiers to lie in the Camp. Once only those, of the Horse were called Barracks, and those of the Foot Huts; but now the Name is indifferently given to both Thefe are made, either when the Soldiers have not Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather; because they keep out Cold. Heat, or Rain, better than Tents, and are otherwise more commodious. They are my's Shot. They are generally made by fixing four forked Poles in the Ground, lay - that there may be Space ing four others a cross them, them below for the Men and building the Walls with thre upon the Enemyor Wattles, Sods, or fuch as the are generally a Foot and a Place affords, The Top is eighthigh, as much broad at I ther thatch'd, or cover'd with and eight or ten Inches at Planks, or fometimes with Turf. tomation a solution

Barbe. To fire en Barbe, is to fire the Cannon over the clofure. The fame to Parapet, instead of putting it Broget and Add most

three Poot and a

Barm, or A Lind Age of the

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Barrels, filled ferve to make Pa the Men, like the G Canvas Bage.

Thundering Bar with Bombs, Gre other Rineworks, to down a Breach

Bafe, or Bafes. Line on which any W that is even with the or other Work on w erected. Thus the Base Parapet is the Rampart.

A Base signifies also the left Piece of Cannon, carry Ball but of five Ounces.

Ball-ring of a Capson great Ring next to sud the Tough-hole.

Bafkets, or Corbeilles to fill with Earth, an one by another lupon a P to cover the Men from the the Top then at the

Baffe Enceinte, or Bolle

Baftien.

Batth, forgettions in det liebt with Stance or Briefs, and formations with Sound paterally university to the Sound paterally university to the Lines terminating it are two Paces, two Flanks, and two Designorges. The Union of the two Paces to the two Flanks, makes the SideAngles, call'd The days of the SideAngles, call a The days of the SideAngles, call a The days of the SideAngles, call a The days of the SideAngles, call a The days of the SideAngles, call a The SideAngles, call a the Flanks, makes the SideAngles, call a the Flanks to the two Curins, forms the Angles of the Flanks.

A Baffine Campe'd is when the two Sides of the interior Religar are very unaqual, which makes the Gregoralia unequal:

A Baffine of of which a Tensille, in Herock, Baffine could be Baffine & Tensille, is that whole Point is one of, and true Points outwards that is a Tensille. This is done when Water, or any other Assident, hinders carrying on the Baffine to its full Extent.

A Bastian defared. That which wants one of the Damigorges, because one Side of the interior Polygon is so very thorn.

A Demi Bastian. Has but one

A Demi Bastion. Has but one Face and Flank, and is nintly before a Horn-work, or Crownwork. It is also call'd an Epaniment.

A Baffion detach'd, or cut off.
That which is separated from
the Body of the Work. It differs from a Half Moon, whose
Rampart and Parapet are not so

Photo of the Body of the Photo of the Photo of the grown white on the Photo of the grown white on the Photo of the grown white on the Photo of the Photo of the Photo of the Photo of the Photo of the higher of the

A fielding or Reided Ration in Francis, Battion fluides or Order, has only a Ramon to and Parague about in Flanks uniformation leaving an empty Space towards the Center, and the Earth to low, that when an Banemy is superiody'd on the Rumpart, there is no making a Remarks there is no making a Remarks there is no making a Remarks there is no making a Remarks that will be under the Fire of the Reference.

Diffance between the Angles of the interior Polygos be double the usual Length, then a Raffion is made in the middle before the Curtin or finit Eine; whereas the others are generally before the Angles: And this is call'd a Plat Baffion. It has getterally this Diffativantage attending it. That unless there be an extraordinary Breadth allow'd to the Moat, the returning Angle of the Counterfearp runs back too far into the Disch, and hinders the Sight and Defence of the two opposite Flanks!

A Regular Basion, is that which has a due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

An Irregular Bassiss, is that wherein that Equality of Proportion is omitted.

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If to the Ramparts of the Place, without any empty Space to-wards the Centre. They have this Advantage above others, that they afford Earth enough to make a Retrenchment, in case the Enemy lodge himself on the Top of the Bastion, and the Besieged are resolved to dispute every Foot of Ground.

Batallion. A Body of Foot, commonly confishing of 700 or 800 Men, two Thirds whereof pled to be Musketeers, and the other Third Pikemen, who were posted in the Centre. But the general Use of Bayonets has brought that of Pikes into Difuse. Battalions are for the most Part drawn up fix deep, that is, fix Men in File, or one before another; those in length, or fide by fide, being call'd Ranks. Some Regiments confift of but one Battalion; but if more nuanerous, they are divided into feveral Battalions, according to their Strength; so that every one may be about the Number aforefaid. Thus the Battalions of French Guards have commonly but five Companies, because each of those Companies have 150 Men; but of other French Regiments there go 16 Companies to make up a Battalion, because they are but 50 Men in a Company. Of the Savisi Guards four Companies make a Lattalion, because they are 180 in a Com-In the English Footpany. Guards, the First Regiment confifts of three Battalions, and the Second and Third of two each.

When there feveral Regime and they those of the e themfelves on the R of the second on th fo the others successi Right and Left, till t eft fall into the Centr fubaltern Officers take before their Com Captains on the Righ according to their Des talions are divid great Divisions, which Right and Left Wings, Centre. The Gre whom there are now u Company in a Battallio the Right of the other C nies. In marching, wh is not room for fo large a l they break into Subdivisio cording as the Ground w low. The Art of drawin Battalions, teaches how to a Body of Foot, in fuch C and Form, that it may mon advantageously engage a gr Body, either of Horse or I or both : But the main Delign is, to prevent the Foot being broken by the Horse when attack'd in open Field, where there are no Ditches, Hedge, or other Advantages to fee them. Formerly they used to reduce the Battalion to an Offigon, or Figure of eight Sides; and fince the Hollow Square h been us'd : But both thefe Methods require too much Time upon fudden Occasions, and Men must be very well disciplin'd, or it will put them into greater ConConfusion. There is usually great Uncertainty in computing the Number of an Army from that of the Battalions, which by the common Chance of War are often liable to be very in-

compleat.

Battery, or Platform. A Plac to plant Guns on. It is laid with Planks and Sleepers for them to rest on, that the Wheels of the Carriages may not find into the Earth. They are al low'd a little Stoop, or Inclining towards the Parapet, that th Guns may recoil the less, and be more easily brought back to their Place, Field or Camp Bat-teries are to have a Ditch before them, to be pallifado'd and have a Parapet on them, and two Redoubts on the Flanks, or Places of Arms, to cover the Troops The that are to defend them. open Spaces in the Parapet, to put the Muzzles of the Guns out at, are called Embrazures. and the Diffances between the Embrazures, Merlons. The Guns are generally about 12 Feet diftant from one another, that the Parapet may be firong, and the Gunners have room to work.

Battery of Mortars, Differs from that of Guns, being funk into the Ground, and without Embrazures: The Dutch call it

a Kettle.

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Battery Sunk, or Bury'd. In French, Batterie Enterré, or Ruinante. When the Platform is funk into the Ground, so that there must be Trenches cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns for them to fire out at,

or to ferve as Embrasures. This Sort of Battery is generally us'd upon first making the Approx es, to beat down the Paras the Place.

Crofs Batteries. Two Batteries which play athwart one another, upon the fame Body, forming an Angle there, and beating with more Violence, whence follows greater Destruction; because what one Bullet hakes, the other beats down.

Battery de Enfilade ; That which fcours, or fweeps the whole Length of a strait Line. or the Face or Flank of any

Rattery en Echarpe ; That which plays on any Work ob-

Battery de Revers, or Murdering Battery; That which plays upon the Enemy's Back.

Joint or Comerade-Battery in French, Batterie par Camarade. When several Guns fire at the same time upon one Bo-

To raise a Battery', 'To plant a Battery', 'To ruin a Battery', are the Phrases that respect this Work. The latter fignifies to blow it up, or nail the Guns. In a Siege, Guns are brought to the Battery in the Night, by Men, having Harnels for that Purpose.

Batterie de Tambour. French fo call the Beat of Drum, which we call the General. Vide General, To beat the Gene-

Batteurs d'Estrade. Scouts or Discoverers, Horsemen sent out before,

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before, and on the Wings of an Army a Mile, two or three fodificover, and give the General

Account of what they fee.

Battery-Mafter. His Province
is to raise the Batteries: The
Office is now suppressed in Engband, but not in Holland.

Battle. The regular Engage-

ment of two Armies.

The Order or Line of Battle; the Form of drawing up the Army for Fight. Main Battle. In French, Corps

de Bataille. The main Body of the Army, which is the fecond of the three Lines, whereof the first is the Van, and the third is the Rear, or Referve. Line.

A broad Dagger Bayonet. without any Guard, generally made with a round hollow Handle, and a Shoulder, to fix to the Muzzle of a Musket, in which Manner it ferves inflead of a Pike, to receive the Charge of Horse, all the Men having first the Advantage of their Shot, and then, as many as there is Occasson for, with their Bayonets thus on their Muskets, cover the rest of the Musketeers. Frequently the whole Body fire with their Bayonets fix'd, which they do clear of them by means of the Shoulder abovemention'd, that they may be ready to use them instantly:

To beat a Parley. Vide Cha-For this, and all other made. Beats, fee also Drum.

Beetles. Great Sledges, or Hammers, to drive down Palifadoes, or for other Uses.

Biovac. A Gu bich either at a S before an Enemy, exing draws out from I Huts, and continue under Arms before Camp, to prevent any When Troops are morals d, or there is no go prehendion of the Energy times it is allowed in the that the two front R Turns, fund under Arr the rear Ranks take for on the Ground. The V ovac is a Corruption of man Weinach, which double Guard. To r Biouac', is to return the time after Break of Day

Blindes. Pieces of V the Faleines, or Clayes them, loaded with Earl Th ver the Workmen. nerally done when the W about the Glacis, and the is carry'd' on facing the Pl

Blinder, are also some only Canvas stretch'd to away the Sight of the E Sometimes they are Plants up, for which wide Mante others of Baskets, for which Gabious; others of Barrels, others of Sacks fill'd with Lart But most properly Blandes Bundles of Ozier, or other in Wood, bound at both Ends, a let up between Stakes or Claye In thort, they fignify any the that covers from an Enemy.

Blinde

Blide is also the same as O-

Blockade, or Block. Is in the Nature of a Siege, when Troops are posted on all the Avenues that lead to the Place, in order to keep any Supplies of Men or Provisions from going into it; so that it is proposed to have and waste it out, and not take it by regular Natures. To form a Blockade. To turn a Siege into a Blockade are I males here used, and all very intelligible.

To Blockinde, or block up a Place; To flut up all the Avenues, fo that is can receive no

Relief.

Blunderbujs. A fhort Fire-Arm with a very large Bore, to carry a Number of Musket or Piftol Bullets, proper to do Execution in a Crowd, or to make good a narrow Passage, as the Boor of a House, a Stair-Case,

or the like.

Bolts, in Gunnery, are of fe-veral Sorts. Those between Thofe between the Cheeks of a Gun Carriage to strengthen the Transums, are talled the Transum Bolts. The large Iron Knobs on the Cheeks of a Carriage, which keep the Hand-Spike fleady, are called Prife-Botts. The two fhort Bolts, that, when they are inserted in each End of an English Mortar Carriage, ferve to traverie her, are call'd Traverse-Bolts, The Bolts that pass thro' the Cheeks of a Mortar, and keep it fix the at the Elevation by the Help of Coins, are call'd Bracket Botts. And the four Bolts that faften the Brankes of Checks of a Moran of the Bed, are called Sec

Bolds.

Bolds, An Iron Shell, or a lew Hall, with a large Too Hall, with a large Too Hall to put in a Pules, whit is made of Wood, and full of Composition that is to burn fit by that it may talk all the Total Bonds is flying, and the notice that to the Powder will till it falls, and lo do Exceed by firing what is about it, or the Pieces of the Shell flying the Court of the Shell flying the Court of the Shell flying the Court of the Shell flying the Court of the Shell flying the Court of the Shell flying the Court of the ces of the Shell Tying bout This Bomb is clasp ut to a Mortar Piece, moun strilage, and when the B ardier has fer fire to the Fal with one Hand, he gives Fin to the Touch Hole of the Mor tar Plete with the other. Wh the Bomb is filld with Powe the Fusce is hard into the Voca or Touch Hole, and pirch'd over to preferve it. Whe Bumb is put into the Mort the Puffee is uncapp'd, an firew d- with Meal Powder. flombs may be used without Mortar Pieces, as the Vandia did at Candia, when the Tark had policis a themselves of Dirch, rolling down Bombs of on them, along a Plank let Rooping towards their Works, with Ledges on the Sides to keep to Bomb right forwards. They a alfo baried under Ground to bio it up, for which fee Carffon.

ploy'd about a Mortas, who drive the Fusee, fix the Chells, load, and fire the Mortar, &c.

Bomb Kerch, Is a famil Veffel made firong with large Beams,

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Romer. A Work confifting of two Faces, which make an Angle Saillant, in the Nature of a finall Ravelin, without any Birch, having only a Parapet, three Feet high, and pallifado'd, with another Palifado at ten or twelve Feet Diffance. The Bonner is made beyond the Counterfearp, in the Nature of a little advanced Corps de Garde.

Bannet a Prefire, or Prieff's Cap. An Outwork, which at the Head has three Angles faillant, and two inwards, and differs from the double Tenaille only in this Point, that its Sides, instead of being parallel, are made like the Queue d'Yronde, or Swallow's Tail, that is narrowing or drawing close at the Gorge, and opening at the Head.

Boyau, or Branch of the Trembes. A Line, or particuhar Cut, that runs from the Trenches to cover fome Spot of Ground, and is drawn parallel to the Works of the Place, that it may not be enfiladed, that is, that the Shot from the Town times a Boyau is a Line of Communication from one Trench to another, when two Attacks are carry'd on near one another. The Parapet of a Boyau being always next to the Place belieged, it does the Service of a Line of Contravallation, to hinder Sallies, and cover the Pig-

Branch, see Boyan above.

Branch of a Mine. Vide
Gallery.

Breach. The Ruin of Part of the Works, bearen of with Cannon, or blown Mines, preparatory to the ing an Affault. To make the Breach; Tafortify the limits Chevaux de Prize, or it with Crows Feet; To make the Breach; that is, to remain the Ruins, that it may be better defended; are the Physical Control of the Part of the Physical Chemical Control of the Part of the Physical Chemical Chemic

To break Ground. To beat the Works for carrying on the Siege about a Town, or for It is performed in the Night by the Advantage of form hollow Way, or Eminence, of whatever will ferve to cover no shelter the Men.

Breaft Work. See Parage.
The Breech of a Gun, It is
very End of it next the Touch
hole.

Bridge. The Word in general needs no Exposition: But this may be said in relation to it, that of late Years Copper and Tin Boats have been much used to be carried in Armes, for laying Bridges over River upon Occasion, which is one by joining these Boats Side by Side, 'till they reach across the River, and laying Planks over them to make all plain for the Men to march upon. This is called a Bridge of Boats. See Pontoon.

Flying Bridge, or Pont colon, is made of two small Bridge, laid one over the other in such manner, that the uppermonstretches and runs out, by the Help

Help of certain Cords running shrough Pullies plac'd along the Sides of the Under Bridge, which push it forwards, 'till the End of it joins the Place it is delign'd to be fixed on. When shele two Bridges are stretch'd out at their full Length, so that the two middle Ends meet, they must not be above four or sive Fathom long, because if longer they will break; and therefore they are only us'd to surprize Out-works, or Posts that have but narrow Moats,

Bridge of Rushes, or Pour de jour. A Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes that grow in marshy Grounds; which being bound together, have Planks sasten'd on them, and are so laid over Morasses or Boggy Places, for the Horse and Foot to march over. They have also been used to pass the Moat of a Place besieged, and are not so easy to be burnt as Fascines, tho' these be loaded with Earth.

Draw - Bridge. A Bridge made fast only at one End with Hinges, fo that the other End may be lifted up, and then the Bridge stands upright to hinder the Passage of the Moat. There are others made to draw back to hinder the Passage, and to thrust over again to pass. Again, there have been others which open in the Middle, and one half of them turns away to one Side, and the other to the other Side, and fo they are join'd again at Pleasure: But these are not so proper, because one half of them remains on the Enemy's Side. la the common Way they are

form'd with Plyers, twice the Height of the Gate, and a Foot Diameter: The inner Part is travers'd with a St. Ambres's Crofs, which ferves for a Counterpoize; and the Chains which hang from the other Extremities of the Plyers, to raife or fall the Bridge, are of Iron or Brais.

Bridge of Communication, is a Bridge thrown over a River, by which two Armies or Towns, separated by the River, commuaicate with each other.

Brigade. A Party, or Bo Commanded by a Brigadier.
There are two Sorts of Erigades, a Brigade of an Army,
and a Brigade of a Troop of Horse. A Brigade of an Army is either of Horse or Foot, an not fixed of what Number of Force it must be; for the Brigade of Horse may consist of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of three, four, five, or fix Battalions. eldest Brigade has the Right of the first Line; the second of the fecond Line; and the rest in Or. der, the youngest possessing the The Battalions, Centre. Squadrons, which compose Brigade, observe the same Order. The Brigade of a Troop of Horse is the third Part of it, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troops be a hundred strong, it is divided into fix Brigades. The Troops of Horse Guards in England are divided into several Brigades.

Brigade Major. An Officer appointed by the Brigadier to

Arigade. The most shie Captains are nominated to this Post. They are in the Brigade as Major Greenals in the Armice, seceiving the Orders of their Prin-

Brigadier. The General Offic er that commands a Brigade. Brigadiers of the Army are those that command a Bris of fo many Squadrons of Horfe, or Battalions of Foot, as was mention'd in speaking of the Brigade of an Army: they having the fifth Dogree in the Ato my, being nett in Command to the Major Generals, above whom are Lientenant Generals: Generals, and, of late Years, Field Marshals., Every Brigadier marches at the Head of his Brigade upon Service. The Brigadier of Foot commands him of Horle in Garrison; and the Brigadier of Horse him of Foot in the Field. Brigadiers of the Horse Guards command as youngest Captains of Horse. Other Troops of Horse in France have Brigadiers, which they have not generally in England, where they are called Corporals of Horie: But there are in the English Horse Guards Sub Brigadiers, as well as Brigadiers. Bringers up. The whole last

Rank of a Battalion drawn up, being the hindmost Men of every File.

Budge Barrels. Are small Barrels well hoop'd, with only one Head. On the opposite End is nailed a Piece of Leather to draw together with

Strings like a Purie; that By it for carrying Powder with a Gun or Morear, as he are less dangerous, and portable than whole had They are also used on a Burn of Mostary, to contain the

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Ball of Iron, or Lead fird out of a Cannon, or Piltol; for it con all Sorts. That of t or whole Cannon, we of the Baltard Canno the ordinary Demi Con of the 24 Pounder 24 large Culverin 18, of Pounder 12, of the lar Culverin 10, of the 6. 6, of the Saker 5 and a Coof the Minion about Pounders 3, of the Pedreroes, and Bales, g lefs. All thefe are o The Muket Ball is Ounce; the Carabine fol, and those of Lea Red bot Bullets are Sieges to fire Houses, the more Mischief in a They are heated in a made for that Purpole, the Battery, whence I taken out with an Iron and thrown into the Pie which before a Tompion o or Turf is ramm'd down. the Bullet may pot tou Powder. It fires not only buftible Matter, but Floors Planks.

for a Bastion, or Rampart, now antiquated. See those Work let kinne, about 500 hards Companyal. The Vardicely and merid arministration of the management of the second of the control of the co

man, the to lear the ence, and want for Frenchis arries Arms as a private was recompany of Poot. He lets from a Volunteer, because he received the Pay of a common Soldier; whereas a Volunteer lerves without Pay. In France the King allows but two Caders to be received into any one Company of rook. The proper Signification of the Word is a younger Brother, and there apply d to bear this Senie; because younger Brother; take this apon them to raise their fortunes. It also is taken for an Officer who, in respect of another, is younger in the Service.

Caisson; or Supericial Four-tiem. A Wooden Cate or Chest, into which they put three or sour Bombs, and sometimes to the Number of fix according to the Execution they are to do, or the Execution they are to do, or as the Ground is termer or looser. Sometimes this Cheft is only fill d with Powder. When the Belieged dispute every Foot of Ground, the Califon is buried under forme Work the Enemy intends to policis himself of, and when he is Matter of it, they fet Fire to it by a Train tonvey d in a Fipe, which blows the Execution they are to do, or convey d in a Pipe, which blows them up. Thus we may fay After the Mine of Fourness ha detroyed the Boners a Carpon was buried under the Ground farown up, and the Emeny ad-

To postdia n. s

or Buile

ferve Exactness.

Californ. Vide Cross Fast.

Cass. The Ground on which an Army pitches its Tents, and lodges; fometimes intreaching, and fometimes without anyother. Defence than chaining the Advantage of the Situation. It is mark done by the Quarter Minier General, who allow every Regiment its Ground: in doing which he is to confluir the Nature of the Country, both for Defence against the Enemy and Supplies for the Army. It should have a Communication with Garrisons, have Plenty of with Garrisons, have Plenty of Water, Forage, and Fuel, and either Rivers, Marlhes, Hills, or Woods to cover it. An Army always encamps fronting the B-nemy, and generally in two parallel

diffant; the Horle and Dragons on the Wings, and the fore any To fear dirigades encomp between the two Lines, and are called the two Lines, and are called the two Lines, and are called in the Rear of the two Lines.

A Bettallion of Foot is allow'd Sizes of a structure one Battalion and another. A Squadron of Horle has 30 Pages for its Camp, and 30 for an interval or more, if the Ground will allow it. Each Battalion polit a final Guard, commanded by a inhaltern Officer, about 100 Yards before the Front of the Regiment, called the Quarter Guard. And each Regiment of Horle mounts a final Guard confifts of Horle mounts a final Guard on Foot, called the Stendard Guard. The Grand ders. 6. 6 Guard confifts of Horle, and is carrying posted a Mile and a half distant towards the Enemy.

flying Camp, or Army. A firong Body of Horse and Foot, commanded for the most Part by a Lieutenant General, which is always in Motion, both to cover its own Garrisons, and to keep the Army in continual Alarm. It is also used for the Ground on which such a Body of Men encamps.

Year that an Army continues in the Field, during any War. We fay, 'A Man has ferv'd fo many Campaigns. 'The Campaign will begin at such a Time. 'This will be a long

Campaign. A The Want used for the open Count fore any Towns.

annon of Eight thofe are both too common Ule, to who lowing are chiefly a Demi Cannon, carry of 32 Pounds, and the Lower Tire of a Man of War. 2, 24 3. Whole Culveni 18 Pounds. 4. 12. 5. Dami Culverins, ders. 6. 6 Pounders. carrying 5 Pounds ter. 8. Minions, Pounds; and laftly, a for Drakes, Slings, Pederoes. See more under its proper Letter non often fir d. must fully cool'd, onelie it The Length of a true Gun is about feven D of the Metal at the V Diameter of the Me being three Diamete Bore; fo that a 24 Pc ing fix Inches in the of her Bore, the Thi the Metal at the Vent Foot and a half, and h thirteen Foot and a hal more under Battery,

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continued and theory

Carous B m Bags contained Foot of nd to raife a Parr in Thefe are of Uf te Ground is rocky, and afform at Earth to carry on Approaches, because they can miy brought from that of, an moved at Will. The Proall them Sacrio-Tores, that is, lath Bags. The fame ! on Occasion, are us'd fo lowder, and hold to Rounds. Capital. A Line drawn from Angle of the Polygon, to the ont of the Baffies

Capitulation. The Condition n which a Place that is befing'd menders, being Articles agreed a between the Befing'd and diegers.

Caponiere, A Work, or Ladge ent, funk four or five Fest into t Ground, with a Parapet on Sides made with the Earth rown out of it, rifing about

the Pa

T.t In France t re are feveral C tain Lie two Troops of dent Troops of Light Horfe, whereof the King, Queen, Dusphin, or Duke of Orleans, are Captains. Those of the Musquetaires, Gendarmes, and Light Horfe, whereof himself is Cap-

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Careti. The chir Distinction in fome Measured to often; that it requires to be of the communication of the Grands or in Moreau piete; if the Grands of the Grands or in the Grands of the Grands or in the Grands of the Grands or in the Grands of the Grands or in the Grands of the Grands in Cap Careties which or Grands of the Fore Troubs Below upon any or captain of the Four Troops of Horie Guards. Captain in the Guards, or Captain in the Guards, is the Captain of a Company in a Regiment of the Poot Guards.

Carabine: A finall Pire Arm

Carabine. A small rire Arm
Between a Pittol and a Mulket,
uled by all the Horie. It carries
a Bull of 24 in the Pound.

Carabiners. Regiments of
Light Horie, carrying longer
Carabines than the other Horie,
and uled fometimes as Foot,
like the Draggette. like the Dragoons.

an Iron other Carea

have but two V

their and forcing their jurk institution, the order to be Wheele and publish beyond the Business of the Biston. The Carriages from Microstrum and low, match from Wheele the Santage of one Pieces, manufilet like other flows.

The toring on the Trenches Mide

Gottel man Appearant interested Princes at Was if we the Buchange of Pallantes

Carturel. A Cain of Woods shout these doctors think as head to be shout and with Martin, holding about and Musics Bells, beides far as eight Balls of Lang of a Paunditach. It is fired out of a Haubits, it fmall fort of Mortar to defend a Pales. Caber Sorts, of different Inventions, and fome for great Gam, as we infered of Particles Shot.

Infend of Partition Shot.

Garringe: A Roll of Capers.

Patheboard, on Parthment, like a Cafe, made to contain the Charge of any Rine Arm. Cartridges for Riftels and Mulkets are made of Papers, which is fufficient to contain that Charge of Powder and Ball; but they are of Patheboard, or Parchaent, to hold the Shot, bealess from and Powder to charge Camon, when it is to fire near at Hand. In Carmon of Caperantees, or nother Posts that defend the Paffage of the Ditch, or the like, these have a draudful Rifest.

Cartridge Box. A Case of

Certifice Box. A Case of Wood, or turned iron, holding a Dozen Musket Charges, It is worne upon a Belt, and hange

Pocket Golden and set one Copyright The You had not

er of the floured as the second

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Harden That Body of Soldien that ferves and fights on Historiacia. These are either regimented, now independent Troops, as the Troops of Guards in England; and in France the Gendarines, and Mulquemires on Hardeback. All these upon Service are drawn up in Bodies, call'd Squidrons, a Number of which form a Brigade.

Canting A natural Hollow,

Gabine A natural Hollow, feets cover Troops, and facilitate their Approach to a Place. If in he within Musice thor, it is a Place of Arms ready made to Hand, and a Conveniency for opening, their Trenches, out of Feet of the Enemy's Shore

Gameston A. Platform in that Part of the Flank of a Baltion next the Curting fornewhat netir'd, or drawn back towards es it confifts of three Platforms, one above another, the Terre-plain of the Baftion being the highest; for which Reason the french give the others the Names of Places Basses, or low Places & Behind their Parapet, which fronts along the Line of the Flank, there are Guns plant-ed, leaded with Cartridges of all Shot, to four along the Disch a and thefe Guns are covered from the Enemy's Batteries by circular, or fometimes fquare Earth Works, faced or lined with Wall, and called Orillons, Shoulders, on Epaulments. The Gazematte is the most excellent Descrice a Place can have.

Garana, or Barrach. Little

Roses, well of the land of built there were the land of a forest of the same of the land o

three; but to that the being always about quarks are but four left in his four or two ima. Bed, want in the Genter. The bridge want would be any Worle or Rody of Man Pikes used to be in the Countries Battalion v the left and another them, the years I given to, see in the Countries are drawn, the form of a Place are drawn, the form of a Place cation.

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Chair of a Gan, The a Longth of it.

Chair for Engineer, thing but a Sert of Wire had divided into Links of an actual Length, which Engineers at the Ground, because the line apt both to shrink and go Way.

Chain Shot. Vide Shows Chamada. A Signal method the Enemy, either by Brown Drum, or Sound of Town when they have any Main propole. Otherwise will found, or heat a Packet, is the more proper English & Chamada begins to grow for as do all other Freeh Town Martial Affairs. We fan Thefregers beat the Chamada Parley, to have Leave to be

the normal at the state

the Dends The Reflegal beat the

Ghend of the Cha e wh Shot lie and wife

Chamber of a Mortar. Where the Powder lies also. It manuch marrower than the raft of the Cylinder, and of different Porms; but the most common Forms;

but the most common permit
cylindrical.
Chember of a Battery. Cal
led Powder Chamber, or Bomi
Chamber. A Place funk made
Ground, for helding the Pow
der or the Bombe, where the
may be out of Dinger, and preferved from Rains.

Chandeliers Wooden Fr large and strong, to pile Fa gots against, one upon another, to cover the Workmen instead of a Parapet. These are to remove from Place to Place, as Occasion requires, upon fadden Emergencies, or while the Trenches are digging. Sometimes they are only from Planks, with two Pieces of Wood perpendicular, for the Fascines to bind between: But they are made in other Forms

for other Occasions.

Charg'd Gylinder, or Chamber. That Part of a Cannon which contains the Powder and Shot.

Chauffe. Res de Chauffe. The Level of the Field, the plain Ground.

Chauffe Traps. See Crow's

Speeks of a Mortar, Strong

variet d

Chraife. A Word a of Date, formerly figure Wall that faced or line of Earth, especially a Soil was family and lo herefore could not felf, without allowing Checaus de Krifet Class Tumpikes; only dan have it, that the Chern onger than the Tu n in the Language, g the Frenth, the ot nglife Name; yet both forestly now afed in Eggs and the French rather the mole See Turnithe An antient Orde

Cinquair. An anticat Ord of Battle, to draw up ave Bam lions, fo that they may mai three Lines, that is a Van, Body, and Body of Re Supposing the five Battalion be in Line, the ad and advance and form the Van, the Guard, or Body of Refere upon the fame Ground. The

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draw Buttalion wag is to have a signature of Profit Units Right, and attacker on its Left. Any Standard of Regiments produced by the Matuellitation of the Standard Laws up in the fame Matthew

milation. A Line, or Grandon Latin. A Line, or Trench, with a Parapet, thrown up by the Beliegers, a Canton-thot from the Place, encompairing all their Cump, to defend it against any Army that they attempt to veliciothe Place. So that the Army belieging lies between the two Lines of Contravalences the two Lines of Contravalences the two Lines of Contravalences the two Lines of Contravalences the factor against the Belieged, and the factor against the Belieged, and the factor against the Belieged. the former against the Besieged, and the factor against choic that fails precent to refleve shem.

The Topof the Line of Circumevaluation is generally about fe-Peet broad. The Parapet runs quise round the Top of it, and ar certain Diffences it is frength-Form The Bale of it is gainey about eight Poor wide, the he Outlide ave, with a Banquet of three Foot wide, and one and what high. The Line of Cirag the Foot of a rising Ground, security if an Bueny shall pofmight plant Cannon there, and

Caracle: Is a Port with four, twe, or fix Battions, raised on the most advantageous Ground about a City, the bester to comment it, and commonly divided

Opace, the treet of Approach of an Estate that the Cinner to the contract of the contract of the contract of the City and a strack the City are the contract of the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the City are the contract of the city are the city

out the Ramparry or the Glose. Are the James of the James

To clear the Treatment beat out those that are up them with a vigorous Sally the Place believed; to down the Parapet, all the Parapet, all the Parapet, and nail the Cannon.

To Clay Gam: Vide To Gaffre. A Depth family

To Clay Gazz. Vide To Coffie. A Depth finish in Bottom of a dry Ditch, of his of feven Foot wide, and Length of it the whole his of the last Ditch from St.

Side It is to Hurdles, Feet al Ditch ; whi ficial of a Particle in it is being made Belieged, felve Beliegers, when the cross the Disch. Capamiers, which does not teach the whole Brustich of the Birch and it differs from the Travers and Gallers, in that there was and the Coffer by the Besieged. The Besieges speaks or cover the felves against the Coffers by throwing up the Barth on that Side on which the Musketzers in it fire.

it fire.

Coffre, in also taken for the fame as Caiffer. Vide Chiffer.

Colonia. The Community in Chief of a Regiment, wither of Horfe, Foot, in Diagoom in England. But in France and Spain they gail the Colonels of Horfe Mainton & Com. Colonels of Foot take Place, and command one another, according to the Antiquity of their Regiments, and not of their Commissions; but those of Morfe on the contrary, according to the Date of their Commissions, without regard to the Antiquity of the Regiments. Then Point is the Head of the Regiments is three Paces before the Captains. Generals of Horfe, Poot, and Dragooms are usually Colonels, whose Authority extends pair. Dragoom are usually Colonels, whole Authority extends parti-

ral fees expedient, each Columbeing led by a General Officer
Command. Word of Command. The Terms rifed of Officers in Exercise, or appearance.

Commanding Grand. A rife Ground which overlooks as Post, or strong Place. The are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three Sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts of Commanding are three sorts are three sort are three Sorts of Commandia

A Front Commanding Cross A Heighs opposite to the Factor of the Post which plays upon i

front.

A Reverse Commanding Graend.

As Eminence, which plays upon the Back of a Post.

In Englade Commanding Graend.

of Cartie Commanding Graend.

A high Place schick with its Short fewers all the Length of a

Countifier Several of the Master, or Master Master General. He takes Account of the Strangth of every Regiment, as often as the General plentes; reviews

them.

them, fees the Horle be well mounted, and accounted, all the Men well armid and accounted, all the receives and inspects the Muster Rolls, and knows exactly an Army's Strength.

Stores. An Officer in the Artillery, who has the Charge of all the Stores, for which he is accountable to the Office of Ordnance. He is allow'd an Affitant, Clerks, and Conductors under him.

Commissions of the Horses. An Officer likewise of the Artillery, who has the Inspection of the Artillery Horses, having under him a Number of Conductors of Horses for his Assistants.

Commissary General of Provificus. Has the Charge of fur nishing the Army with all Sorts of Provisions, and mult be very vigilant and industrious, that they may never suffer Want.

by which every Officer acts in his Post, fign'd by the King, or by his General, if he be impower'd.

Commission Officers. Vide Officers.

Communication. See Line of

Company. A finall Body of Foot, the Number never fix'd, but generally from 50 to 75, commanded by a Captain, who has under him a Lieutenant and an Enfign, and fometimes two Lieutenants. A Company has mually three Serjeants, three Corporals, and two Drums. In the Guards the Companies con-

fift of Bothler and Portwo Thirds of the Ode were armiestrick Mades, the set with The

which is not interported.

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which forms the with a Parapet, fiegers cover th next the Place food them against the my forming a Sieg the Lines of Com and Contravaliation, is carried on without Shot of the Town la times goes quite round it times not, according as neral fees Occasion. It be made in the fame M the Line of Circums Which Word fee.

Contro Queue d' Tronde, activer Sapullow's Tail. An work in the Form of a Tenaille, wider next the Fethat is, at the Gorge, the theHead, or next the Games whigh is the contrary to Queue d'Tronde, or Sand Head. The Sides of the Queue are not fo wall from the Place as those of Tail, and sherefore it is a good.

or Tax, paid by all Fre

Money, Amn D, CORT Men likew fecure any thing f

Corbriller Vide Bookete

Pathoms, Fret & c. to mark Outworks on the Ground, us'd by Enginee affed the Fores on

Cordoni Is a Butting out of Stone commonly rough, running round the Wall sowards the

Caridor. Vide Covers way fon Officer belonging to every Troop of Horfe, subordinate to the Captain and Lieuzenant. equivalent to the Enfigurations the Foot. Hist principal Duty is to carry the Standard rearline middle of the first Rank of the Squadron, hel Aman, was last ave.)

Cornifering of a Guno The next Ring from the Muzzle backwards abid to ask the

of Foot, under a Serjeant, who has Charge of one of the Divifions of a Company, places and relieves Continels and keeps good Order in the Corps de Garde. the receives the Word of the nferior Rounds that pais by his Corps de Garden Every Company, if finally has ufuelly the Corporale; but more, if nu

Cope de Gorde. A Bott fome-times under Covert, and fome-times in the open Air, to receive a Number of Men who are re-lieved from Time to Time, to atch in their Turns for the rable Post. This Word Con de Garde, does not only fignif the Polt, but the Men in it.

Corps de Battailles T Body of an Army drawn up for Bureli, whereof the first Line is called the Van, the second the Corps de Battaille or Main Battle, and the third the Corps de Reserve, or Rear Guard, Vide Battle, Corps de Referve. Vide Line of Battle, and Rear Guard.

Govern vivay. In French, Chemis Covert vivay. In French, Chemis Covert, or Covider. A Space of Ground level with the Field upon the Edge of the Dischethree or four Fathom wide, and cover'd with a Parapet, or Break work, running all roun the Most and floping gently towards the Campaign. It h alfo a Foot bank or Ban One of the greatest Difficulties in a Siege, is to make a Lodo ment on the Covert way because generally the belieged Pallifidoe dermine it on all Sides. This is commonly call'd the Counter fearp, because it is on the Ed of it. The Slope is called the Glacis. The Paraper of a Cowert way is about fix Foot high. and forms a faillant Angle before

e 2

of the Body of the Blace There are Counter Guards feveral Shapes, and differently femated. Their railed before the Point of a Battion, confid of two Faces, making an Angla Saillant, and parallel to the Faces of the Battion. Those which cover one of the Faces of the Bastion, are shap'd like a Demi Bastion, with a Parapet upon the trace and Capital, but none on the blank, which mult be open and exposed to the Fire of the Place. This Name of Counter Guard is not much in Ule at prefentamong Engineers who call it usually an Envelope. inter Line Vide Contra-

vallation. The Line of the Roll Countermarch. When the Files Counterfearp. Vide A countermarch, it changes the Face, or Front, of the Battalion; and when Ranks countermarch, it is exchanging the up agains the Ref Wings of the Battalion. The confequently have their Files countermarch to bring towards them, and are a Files countermarch to bring e that are in the Front to from feveral Parts of the the Rear, which is proper when to hinder the Enemy fre a Battalion is charged in the ing Use of them, when the

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affed the Fort. part. Thefe made raifed, or afterwar Merz Carresto

Cantesfeery. Is pro exterior Telur, of the Ditch, one the it. But by this N monly meant the Gand Glacir, and in this is faid the Enemy & Counterfearp, or lo felves on the Coan

Counterfeir po Ditch Contra Quent & Y

Gautten Trench

fore in a before the other S the Line with See Pandours Day 19065

Crown Works I work that tal than any other Tr of a large Gorge, as terminating to paign in two D each of w particular Corr tion, that is me th Work. Crown W to cover forme lang Ground, to fee sence, or to defen of a Camp that is inte

Crowsfeit, Calroys, or Charapes. Four-pointed Ironde, that what Way Recy fally one Point is up, I two, three, or four Inches! long the fhore ones to firew on Bridges, or Planks, the longer on the Earth Both to incommode the Cavalry, that they may not approach without great Difficulty,

and A lament of the

takes 1 1 Pounds 6 Oun of Powder, and carri

is of Inci takes a Charge of 12 Por Ounces of Powder, and 2 Shot y Inches and 2 E Diameter, and soft. We This and the last are good tering Cannon, but too la for Field Service.

Cartin That Part of the Wall, or Rampart, that lies be sween the Flanks of two Ba-Contract and and at a flions:

on their Attacks against sit, becation at its the lies similed of any Part, but on the Passes of the Bastions which are described batiby one Flank.

Coverte, an Charte. A desper Exerch out along the Middle of the dry: Ditche and generally.

the dry Ditch, and generally carried down tell there he Waster toufill the. This is as Ditch within a Ditch and suns all the

where the laft ill relacion, c

A the sate and the second Oro

DEcagon A Polygon Figure
that has ten Sides and as
many Angles, capable of being
fortified with ten Baftions.

Camp, to break up from the Place where the Army lay encamped, and march away.

Vide Line, of Defence.

Defence of a Place. All those Parts of a Fortification that flank other Parts, as the Parapets, Cazemattes, or Fause Brayes, which face and defend those Pass that are opposite to them. It is almost impossible to fix the Miner to the Face of a Bastion, till the Defences of the opposite Rastion are ruin'd, that is, till the Parapet of its Flank is beaten down, and the Cannon in all Parts, that can fire upon that Face which is attack'd, are difmounted.

To be in a Poffere of Defence,

Ounces of Powders a Maker, and there it Ditch in

Les gradf in the less of a line of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it in the reason of it is a reason of it in the reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of it is a reason of its and it is a reason of its and its area.

Is to be ready, and provided oppole on Enemy. As a Depole on Enemy. As a Defence of the significant of it is finished, and is the price on Enemy. And is the price on Enemy. And is the price on Enemy. And is the price of the Enemy. And is the price of the but, by making a few of the off, which gives the International Opportunity of the state of the Rean cannot come to relieve the Front.

Monay short brown

To defile, it to andres at a to a finall Front, to march a fuch a narrow Pollage.

Degree, The chis Term party belongs an Geometric Coften and die Footbase.

is to often used in Fortises, that it will not be improved declare it is a small Part of Archeof a Circle contains 360; which is to measure the Content of t

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2700 Pcun of 20, of 50, or more.

Denn B Demi C Gun that o in Charge of Pos moots point plant The Weight of it Length The 120 Diameter of the Born mo 8 Pares y Mediation sen

Deni Camor brilliary was A great Gun 6 Inches 4 Bights Diameter in the Bore, 12 or 13 Feet long, weighs 6600lb. ukes a Charge of 17 Pounds 8 Ounces of Powder, ca Shot 6 Inches t fixth Diameter, and 321b. Weight, and thoots point-blank 162 Paces

Deni Canon of the greatest Size. A Gun 6 Feet, 6 eight Parts Diameter in the Bore Grom 12 to 14 Feet long, 600dlb. Weight; mkes a Charge of 18lb. Inches 5 Eighths Diameter, and solb. Weight. This Piece hoots point-blank 180 Paces. 19 1919

Demi Culverin of the lowest Size. A Gun & Inches & Eighths Diameter in the Bore, 8 morig Feet long, 2000lb. Weight; takes a Charge of 6 Pound 4 Dunces of Powder, carries a Ball 4 Inches Diameter, and olb. Weight, and thoots point-plank 174 Paces and The State of

Gun 4 Inches 4 Bighths Diameter in the Bore, o Reet long, 2700lb Weight, charg'd with 7 rounds 4 Ounces of Powder;

e Bores the Its ni Gerro Half

ege. Half the G or Entrance into the B not taken directly from A to Angle where the Buildan joins to the Curtin, but from the Angle of the Phint to the Cen-tre of the Buildon, or Angle the two Curtins would make, were they protracted to meet in

Bastion. Vide Gorge.

Depth of a Squadron or Butto is in a File. That of a Squadron is always three, and that of a Battalion generally fix. So we fay, the Battalion is drawn up Defente into the Ditt.

Trenches or Gun made by way of Sappe, in the Ground of the Counterfearp, under the Goversway, and cover'd with Ma-driers, that is, Planks, or with Clays, that is, Hurdes cloic bound together, and well loaded Demi Gubverin Ordinary. A with Earth to fecure them against Fire. In Ditches that are full of Water, the Descent is made even to the Superficies of the Water, and then the Ditch is dilled with English fill broad and amount devith Bath. In the Direction of Control devite to the Bernary and they make Frenchicles, as forms the ledge should be not forms the Miner.

Defines A Soldier that suns corner to the Receipt or that the Service without Leave, or must from oue Regiment to mother. Defencer are published to the Death.

Detaichment. A Number of Men firsten aut of one or more greater Bodies; either to mount Guinds, make an Attack, four the Country, or other Service. Sometimes a flying Army is made up of Detachments influst of whole Regiments.

finds up of Detachments infind of whole Regiments. To different. The attigar and general Meaning is to unhoric, us, to difmount Cavalry: But,

To different Common, is to shrow them off the Carriages, shreak their, and render them unit for Service.

Differt. To dispart a Canmon, is to fet a Mark on the
Muzzle Ring to be of an equal
Height, or Level with the Base
Ring; so that a Line drawn besween them shall be parallel to
the Axis of the Goncave Cylinder, for the Gunner to take
Aim by it at the Mark he is to
shoot; for the Bore and this being parallel, the Aim taken by
it must be true. This Line is
called the Dispart of a Gun, and
is found by a Pair of Calliber
Compasses.

Direb. Vide Moat.

Waser, and thensube Liber in

Direction of the control of the cont

has twelve Sides, and a transport of head for the first with the first Market of Battions.

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Doffer. A Bather of a perlist Loren, flat on one Sie, for the Men to carry Earth & secon their Backs.

Donger, is a Place of Retreat, to carritulate with any Advantage, in Cale of Meetfaty.

Double Tenaille. Vice Ten-

Ranks into one, or love like into one, according as the You of Command expected it. As Double your Ranks, is for the feeched, fourth, and first links to march into the first, third at fifth; so that of fix Ranks shy make but three, leaving dable the Interval there was become them before; which it was to when they double by half like because then three Ranks sho together, and the three their come up to double them) the is, the first, second and third, ar doubled by the fourth, fish me fixth, or the contravy. Duto

to march to it on the Work and then t into twelve twelve d etween ! hat it was

ed, who fe and form Thing that p as being the Horfe, of Foot. Attacks, th Enfans Per being the fir the Field the the Head of the Wings, to c and be the They are divided as the Cavalry, ment into Tro Captains, Lieutenants, and Cor nets like the Horse, and S

nets like the Horie, and Serman Signal to drawed Hom the leants and Corporals like the Foot, but are look d upon as for Soldiers that are dispersed to foot. Their Martial Musick is Drums, and fometimes passes from a dispersed to them. To dear a large foots and Hauthoys.

Draw Bridge. Vide Bridge.

Drain. A Trench cut to foodien Danger, that all may be draw the Water out of a Moat.

As soon as the Moat is drain d, or Chemade, is a Signal to determine the footier of their collisions. To be a disperse, or Chemade, is a Signal to determine the footier of the collisions. they cast into it a Claye, cover'd mand some Conference with the with Earth, or Bundles of Bremy. When a Barralion is Rushes with Planks on them, to drawn up to the conference with the make a Pallage over the Mud. Flanks; and when it marches by Droit Attacks. Vide Arracks. Divisions, or Subdivisions, they Druin. Either the Martial march between them. tround to have got the Duty.

Duty. The Exercise of those Functions that belong to a Soldier; yet with this nice Diffinction however, that Duty is counted the Mounting Guard, and

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the like Whert three is a self-Enemy directly to be enough for when they make the the Enemy, it is call to upon Service.

EARTH Bage. Vide Compar

The distribution of the state o

Echarge To batter en Echarge is to batter obliquely, or fideways. Vide Battery.

Echangette. Vide Gueritte.

Elder Battalion, or Officer. A

Battalion is counted elder than
another by the Time fince it
was raifed. See more of this
under the Word Seniority.

under the Word Senority.

Embrazares. The Gaps, Cuts,
or Loop holes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire thro'. The usual Distance between the Embrazures is generally 12 Feet, for the Conveniency of the Gunners, and that the Parapet may not be too much weaken'd. Every Em brazure is three Feet above the Platform next to the Cannon, and a Foot and a half next the Campaign, to fink the Muzzle, and play low. Each of them is about three Feet wide within, and about fix or feven without, for the Conveniency of traverfing the Guns: See Battery.

Eminence, or Height. A rising Ground that overlooks, and commands that under it.

Empattement. The same as Talus, which see.

Enceinte. The Wall or Rampart which furrounds a Place; fametimes composed of Bastions and Curtis, other faced Brick or Stone or cell a of Farths fometimes only do ed by round or fourte for which is called a Some We

which is critical

Enjant perder. Men description from feveral Regiment to otherwise appointed to give in first Onset in Battle, or an Attack upon the Countercent or the Breach of a Place behavior to call discounter of the implication of the England they are exposed to In England they are commented to the Instance of the England they are commented to the England they are commen

Enflade. The Situation of Post, which can discover and focus all the Length of a third Line, which, by that Mens is rendered almost defenced in

To Enfle, or Enflade the Currin or Rampart. To free the whole Length of it with the Shot. In conducting the Approaches of a Siege, Care must be taken that they be not entileded from the Works of the Place but that they be carried on with Windings and Turnings up to the Glacis, and then strait for wards, being funk deep in the Ground, and covered over Head

Enneagon. A Figure that he nine Sides, and as many Angle, capable of being fortified with the same Number of Bastions.

Enfign. The Officer that

Foot million being and Char and

Colo tain i Es rais ca Pla Ditc

Para fmall to it made cove and not f

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Pen

carries the Colours among the foot, and is the lowest Commission Officer in the Comminy, being subordinate to the Carrier and Lieutenant. He has the Charge of the Ensign in Sattle, and is to die rather than lose his Colours. If he be kill'd, the Captain is to take them in his Stead.

Envelope. A Work of Earth rais'd fometimes in the Dirch of a Place, fometimes in the Dirch of a Place, fometimes like a plain Parapet, and fometimes like a plain Parapet, and fometimes like a fmall Rampart with a Parapet to it. Envelopes are generally made, when weak Places are covered only with bare Lines, and either they cannot, or will not firetch out towards the Campaign with Half Moons, Hornworks, Tenailles, or the like Works which require much Ground. The Envelopes in a Ditch are fometimes call'd Sillons, Contre Gardes, Conferves, or Lunettes. See Sillon, Contre Garde, Lunettes.

Garde, Lunettes.

Epaule, or Shoulder of a Baftion. The Space contained by the Angle, made by the Union of the Face and Flank; whence that Angle is call'd, The Angle of the Epaule, or Shoulder.

Epaulment. A Work to cover aside, or Side-ways, made either of Earth thrown up, of Bags of Earth, of Gabions, or of Fascines and Earth. The Epaulments of the Places of Arms for the Cavalry, behind the Trenches, are generally only of Fascines and Earth.

Epaulment, is also taken for a Demi Bastion. Vide Bastion.

that

ries

Epaulment, or Square Orillon.

A Maje of Earth almost square, and the two lines with a Wall, to cover the Casses of a Cass-

Equilateral. A Figure that has all its Sides equal.

Efcelade. Vide Scalad

Ejecular. Generally is the third Part of a Company of Poot, for divided for mounting of Guards, and relieving one mother: Equivalent to a Brigade of Horfe.

Biplanade. It properly fignifies the Sloping of the Parapet of the Covert Way towards the Campaign, and is therefore the fame as the Glacis of the Counterfcarp; but begins to be antiquated in that Senie, and is now only taken for the empty Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houles of a Town.

Effeils. Vide Star Redoubt.

Etappe. An Allowance of Provisions and Forage, for Soldiers in their March through a Kingdom, to or from Winter Quarters.

Etappier. One that contracts with a Country, or Territory, for furnishing Troops in their March with Provisions, and Forage. The Etappiers are to deliver the Etappe to the Majors of Horse, or Foot, and in their Absence to the Quarter Masters of each Troop of Horse, or Sergeants of the Company of Foot. They are forbid giving Soldiers their Etappe in Money. Sometimes the Etappiers and

one; which

notorious Fraud.

bid of The made by a Body of Men in changing their Posture, or Form of drawing up, to make good the Ground or Post they are on, of possess themselves of another that they may either attack th

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stantage of anticipation accounts GACE of a Baftion. The two foremost sides, reaching from the I lanks to the Point of the Ballion where they meet, are call'd the Faces. Thefe are commonly the first undermin'd, because they reach furthest out, and are least flank'd, and therefore weakest. But even before this can be done, the opposite Plank, which defends the Paffage of the Most, should be ruin'd.

Pace of a Place, call'd also the Tenaille of the Place. The Interval between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, containing the Curtin, the two Flanks, and the two Faces of the Baffions that look upon one another. In a Siege, when the whole Tenaille is attacked, the Approaches are carried on against both Bastions,

Face prolong'd, or extended.

Is that Part of the Line of Defence razant, which is terminated by the Curtin, and the Angle of the Shoulder; that is, it is the Line of Defence razant,

the second to receive the diminished by the F Baftion!

riginally in a property

telinoses sas nes

Face of a Gum, is the S of the Metal at the E the Muzzle of the Piece.

Face is a Word that respethe Motions of Troops is to look towards fu to turn to it; as, Face Right, or to the Left, in, the Face and whole B Quarter that Way, u

opposite Heel. Faggots. The French them Paffevolans. The Men hired to muster, by O whose Companies are not to cheat the Sovereign of many Men's Pay. The King of France order'd, the who should be found for in Musters, if discover'd, have a Flower de Luce upon their Cheek, and their Arms and Equipage. got fare also the fame as Fal

Falfe Attack. Vide Arti Faicon. Vide Faucon.

Falconet.

March. It Colour of the Comman it is a Correct which in Italian fi Fascines, are P Wood, which diftinguith bigger Branches of Trees. cines are greater or loss, accou ing to the feveral Uses they are put to. These that are to pitch'd, to burn a Lodgment, Gallery, or other Work of the Enemies, are but a Foot and a half long, and a Foot thick; but those that are for making Epaulments, or Chandeliers; of to raile Works, or to fill up wet Ditche must be between two and direct feet in Thickness, and four Feet long; and being to be loaded with much Earth to make them more folid, and prevent their being fired, they are bound at both Ends, as well as in the Middle. The Enemy has no Way to defiroy them but by Fire; to prevent which, they are either loaded with Earth, as as been faid, or cover'd with nw Hides.

A Fauton, or Falcon. A very finall Cannon 2 Inches and 6 lighths Diameter in the Bore, 7 Feet long, weighing 750 lb; takes a Charge of 2 Pounds 4

Consess of Fowder, and carries in Ball to Inches and in Blancker, Delayetter, and in Postale of General Weights, the point of the Short is roo Paces.

very finall Piece of Cannous, a Inches and a Bignets
Diameter in the Bore, o Poot
long, weighing ace Weight,
takes a Charge of a Pound &
Ounces of Powder, and carries
a Bullet w Inches and a Bigneth
Diameter, and a Pound y Ounces
Weight. Its point blank Shot
go Paces. These Pieces are now
pretty much out of tile, being
found too finall to be of confiderable Advantage in an Army,
where the three Pounders. Mimore, and Sakers, are generally
the finallest now to be met with.

Pausse Brase. Char

fe Braye, Obenin der la Buceinte, Or La des, Baffe Buceinte, Or Lea Butlofure. This is a Sp the Breadth of two three Pathom round the Foot of the Rampart, on the Outlide, defended by a Parapet, with a Banquet, which parts it from the Berme, or Foreland, and the Edge of the Ditch. The Defign of the Fauffe Braye, is to defen the Moat: But they are useless where Ramparts are faced or lined with Wall, because of the Rubbish the Cannon beats down Therefore most into them. Engineers will have none before the Faces of the Ballion, where the Breach is commonly made, because the Ruins falling, the Fauffe Braye makes the Afcent to the Breach the easier, and what flies from the Faces, kills

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the Soldiers that are to defend them Transcries, Sillong For-College, any mach better Works for the fame furpole of defending the Ditche states, as stated

Fisher Willettine of Defence

Field Office. See Officer.

Field Piers. Small Guns, proper to the carried along with an Army into the Field; Juch'as a Rounders, Demiculverius, and are Pounders, Demiculverius, and are come forwallness, are entire drawn, come forwallness, are entire drawn, come forwallness, are entire drawn, come forwallness, are entire drawn, come forwallness, are entire drawn, come forwallness, and are, open also whole, of less Charge,

Field Stuff. A Wespon carried by the Gunners, about the Langth of abialbert, with a Spear at the End. having on each Side Ears ferew'd on, like the Cock of a Matchlock, where the Gunners ferew in lighted Matches when they are upon Command: And then the Field Staffs are faid to be arm'd.

Field Marshal: A Rank not of long standing in England, but superior to all others in the Military Way. There never have been above two or three Field Marshals in England at once; but the Marshals of France are commonly pretty numerous.

File. The strait Line Soldiers make, that stand one before another, which is the Depth of the Battalion, or Squadron, and thus distinguish'd from the Rank where the Men stand Side by Side, and make the Length of the Battalion, or Squadron. Among the Foot, the Files are

riorie, hav knee Tanana have the first, and passed to the singles. To see the first to put the first to put the first the fir

File Leaders. The Rieman compose the Front, or firther of a Battalion, being the letter every File.

To file off, The fame as to file, to fall off from marches in a spacious front, and marching in Length by Files. When a Regiment is marching in all Front, and comes to a narrow Pals, it may march off by Divisions, or Subdivisions, or Subdivisio

Fire. To fire To discharge

Fire Arms. Under this Name are comprehended all Sorts of Arms, that are charg'd with Powder and Ball, as Canada Muskets, Carabines, Piffolia Blunderbuffes, & C.

Running Fire! When Medrawn up for that Purpose in one after another, so that it must the whole Length of the Line or round a Town, or the like

which is u

made as b nade. T Towe, w Paper OV kin, into which
of a Compositio
flow. This the
Works of would discover them in the N Time. They are also use fire Houses, or Galleries ; are then arm'd with Iron Sp or Hooks, that they may ho

fall where they fall.

Fire Mafter, An Officer that makes the Pulces for Bombs and Granadoes, and other Fireworks. He alfo gives the Directions, and proportions the Ingredients for all Compositions in Fireworks.

Firelock, The Arm carried by a Foot Soldier, 3 Foot 8 the Stock Inches in the Barrel, Foot 8 Inches. It carries a Leaden Bullet of an Ounce Weight.

Fire Pots, Small Earthen Pots, into which is put a Grehade filled with Powder, and then

the Pot is fill'd with fine Powder till the Grenade is cover'd: The Pot is afterwards covered with a Piece of Parchment, and two Matches lighted across. This Pot being thrown by a Handle

a Places. Its the Curtin, the festd the P. atter the Saillage Counterfearp and G whence the Relieged tillery; for the Flanks are Parts of a Fortification, the Benegers endeavour m zuin, in order to take away the Defence of the Face of the polite Baltion.

Flank Oblique, or Second Flank That Part of the Curtin that cas. fee to foour the race of the opposite Baltion, and is the Diftance between the Line Razant and Fichant. This ap pears in a Plan upon Paper to be a good Defence, but is rejecte of Match where it is defign'd, by most Engineers, being liable

ie appolite Ba the erve Defer al Pire of the Pelis communities or and the communities of second Perspect. This ond Perspect. This ond Flank defends well well. raife d feb bliquely the opposite Face, is to be infed only in a Place which is to be uttacked by an Army without Cathon.

Flank retir'd Low or cover'd Flank, Flank retiri. The Plat-form of the Gammatte, which lies hid in the Baltion Thin is generally called the Gazemate, when there is only one Platform setired sowards the Capital of the Bastion, and covered by an Orillon. Thefe retir'd Flanks are a great Defence to the oppofite Baftion, and to the Passage of the Moat, because the Beliegers cannot fee, nor eafily difmount their Guns.

Flank prolong'd, or extended. Is the firetching out of the Flank from the Angle of the Epquie to the exterior Side, when the Angle of the Flank is a right Angle. Thomas constant U will

Flanks of an Army, are the Troops encamp'd on the Right and Left. Flanks of a Pattalion

fire upon the Side or Flank of an . To be on the fame Fo Enemy. Any Fortification which another', is to be under the

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Flying Army

Flying Bridge for So ablo that serve on Foot. arm'd with a Swore Firelock, or Pike. Bandeleers, or Cartrid The Foot are form'd panies, and according nicles of War. a Solo ticles of War. a to leave his Company, Leave from his Office about his own Buline being reputed a Dei tried for his Life. T panies are form dintol

Foot. Is a known divided into twelve Inc are the Files on the Right and the 6th Part of a Fathor Left.

To Flank. To discover and used in Fortification.

Circumitances in this of Service; to have the later I fember of Men, and the little end.

To gain of the Ground for by For, a torsto a contain and relotately. Scheduler every thing to the struct. It for by Dint of Art or Labour.

guette. A finall step of Rech under the Parapet to taile the Men to fire over it, about a Pool and a half high, and three Feet wide. They smally make two or three of them under the Parapets of little Fortama Rechoulds. The Parapet should be always four Foot and a half above the highest Footbank.

Foreland, Barm, Berm, or Livier; Relais, Retraite, and Pas de Souris. A Imail Space of Ground between the Rampart of a Place, and the Moat, which the best Foresications have not, because it is advantageous for the Enemy to come over the Moat, and get Footing; and therefore this is only left, where there is not enough to defray the Expence of Stone to face the Foot of the Rampart, in place whereof this helps to support it, and is generally from 3 to 8, or 10 Feet wide. This Space is left to receive what the Enemy batters down from the Parapet, that it may not fill the Ditch. For the more Security this Foreland is generally passisfaced.

For age. Hay, Straw, and Oats, for the Subsistence of

Porage. Hay, Straw, and Oats, for the Subfillence of Horses. A Ration of Forage is a Day's Allowance for a Horse, which is 201b. of Hay, 10 lb.

long At Engine carried slong with the Artifician for the Smith and the carried special state of the Party of the Ralls is the Place twhen the Ralls is the Place twhen the Ralls are made hot before twee and hath a Burnara below, over which are Ban of from 18 to cover d overflead, and that Ralls laid upon the Rans till they be hot, and are taken out with long Ladler, to be put into the Gun. The Materials for fach Parges are carried along with the Artiflary when there is any Delign of burning Magazines, or the like, with hot Rall.

Formers, are of feveral Sorts; but the chief is for making Cartridges for Cannon. They are round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Diameter of the Bore of a Gun, on which the Paper, Perchment, or Cotton, which is to make the Cartridge, is roll'd before it be fewed.

Fort, is a Work environ'd on all Sides with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet; The Defign of it is to fecure fome high Ground, or the Raffage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, See. They are of different Figures, and are made smaller and greater, as the Ground requires. Some are in the Shape of Bastions; some are fortify'd with entire Bastions, others with De-

ni Bastions: some are raised on Square, and others on a Pen-agon. A Fort differs from a Citadel, because this last is always rais'd by the Orders of the So-vereign. Small Forts are made in form of a Star, having five or leven Angles, and are ra for the Security of the Lines Circumvallation. Fartification. The Art

Fortification. The Art of fortifying a Place, so that every Part may discover the Enemy in Front and Flank, and oppose the Depth of the Ditch, and the Height and Thickness of the Rampart against him; that so small Body of Men within that Racialure may advantageously Anchours may advantageously oppose a great Army. This same Word is also us d to simuly all the Works that cover or de-fend a firong Place. It is also the Art by which an Engineer makes Plans and Deligns, railes different Sorts of Works, digs the Fois, faces the Ramparts, and conducts the Approaches, either in the Attack or Defence of a Place: In short, it requires an Engineer to be a good De-signer, Architect, Miner, and Mechanick, and to understand

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Fortification Regularing the Place being according to the R Sides of the Polygo ceeding a Musker Si Angles being equal;

Angles being equal: in detended by Saltions Works, whole viative equal and uniform.

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Hills; Rocks, of Mountaine and must therefore be to the with Works thinks to the Si testion.

profest the Politics which the Polygon propose of the Grant Called the Exterior Colleges and called

prefer the Pateur Village on Polygon proporties be the A and then that Polygon is call of the Juverior Polygon, the test of its Sides the Juverior Salt testimating in the Centers of the two nearest Bastions.

Portin A finally liter made like a Star, of five or more foods, to freely the five of Circumvallation, of the like.

Fost: Vice Blue
Fostade, Postade of Fost

Forcade, Royale, or Posgafe. A imall Forcasis, or
Mine made like a Well, dight
or ten Peet wide and ten or
twelve in Depth, entry denth
Barrels or Bags of Powder, and
prepar'd under a Post that is like
to be lost. It is covered with
Wood and Earth, and Fire put
to it by a Saucis Train convey'd in a Proc to another bot.
Military Perions its. We con'd
not keep our Pooling on the
Half Moon we had gain a betaule the Enterny plan draw facment we had made upon the
Gorge.

Pourneum. The Chamber of

Barch, lofer its Force. When the Powder's put in Barrels, one of the Staves must be taken out, and a Quantity of Powder feattered round; if it be in Sacks, they must be ripped, and Powder

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Prijes Stakes about discor even Feet long, whereof about e third Part is drove into the Wall of a fortified Place, a little below the Cordon of the Wall. fuch Places as are not aced or lined with Wall, they are planted on the Outfide of the Rampart, about the Foot of the Parapet. They are always stuck in floping a little, that is, not quite parallel to the Level of the Plain, but the Points banging downwards, that Men may not stand upon them. They serve to prevent Scalades and Defertion. Since the same

To France a Battalion, Is fo. to line it every Way with Pikes, ar Bayonets, that it may fland she Shock of a Body of Horse.

Front of a Battalion, is the first Rank, or the File Leaders It is likewife called the Face or Head of a Battalion. Front of a Squadron is the first Rank of Troopers. Front of an Army is the first Row of Tents in the first Line, which are the Quarter To F

Furleugh. At by an Officer to able to for a Ti from a Garrifo ing to an Enemy's C Quarter, without as deemed, and treated ferters. 6 .

A Finer, Fafer. A Pipe full of Wildfire, pure into the Touch hole of a Bombi. Granado, or the like to fire it

Fuziliers, Four Soldiers umed with Firelocks, which are generally flung. There is a Regiment of Walls Ruziliers, and another of Scatch, in the English Services

who a work of the a state of

when the filler with frequency let remain and the course of the course o GABIONS, or Cannon Bafkets. . Great Baskets 5 or 6 Feet high, and about 4 Feet Diameter, as well at the Bottom as the Top. They are filled with Earth to make a Cover or Parapet against the Enemy, and are fometimes used in making Batteries A They are brought empty to the Place, and placed

wong'

three a breaft, which makes the Diffance between the Rubi aures. Two are placed behind these, so as to cover the Joinings of the first three a and one behind the two, which makes the Embrazare wide enough at the Outside, these six Gabions being the Merion The Pioneer Soldiers employed for that Ufe,

are never to good as a Battery sailed of Earth of Salcines, because, if there he a Counter Battery to play them them they are easily runted. Sometimes they are used in making Lodgments on a Post, and sometimes in making the Parapet of the Approaches especially when the Attack is carrying on through a rocky Ground. When the Approaches are got near the Covert Ways, the Batteged andeavour to set the Gabions on fire by small Fascines, or Bayers pitched over, which they throw upon them.

Gallery Pallag cross a Moat, is a Walk of frong Beams, cover'd overhead with Planks, and loaded with Earth. "Twas formerly us'd for putting the Miner to the Foot of the Rampart, Sometimes the Gallery is cover'd over with raw Hides, to defend it from the artificial Fise of the Belieged. It ought to be 8 Foot hig and 10 or 12 wide: The Be ought to be half a Foot thick, and 2 or 3 Feet afunder; the Planks or Boards nailed on each Side, and filled with Earth or Planks in the Middle; the Covering to rife with a Rid that what is thrown upon it by the Beliegers to burn it, may roll off.

Gallery of a Mine, is the fame as Braneb of a Mine, that is, a Passage under Ground of 3 or 4 Feet wide under the Works, where a Mine or Countermine is carried on. The Besteged

Branches upder Ground and Jeanship Caronia and Jean

Garrion Tews, is a livest Place, in which Troops are quartered, and do Dow for the Generity of the Town; keeping Guards at each Poet, and a Main Guard in the Masterplace. The Troops that our put into a Town, either town their Security or Subdiffered, in the Winter-rime, or are there in the Summer for the Defence of the Place, are called the

Garrifor of that Town.

Gate. Made of thong Playeth Icon Bars to apport
Enemy. The Gate of a fa Hold ought to be in the Mi of a Curtin, that it may be defended by both Flanks. T which are in the Flank, we oko. Ti the most necessary Part of Fortification, and when the are in the Face, they are the more prejudicial to the Baftio which ought to be clear, to m Retrenchments upon Occasion. At the Opening of the Gates, a Party of Horse is sent to patrol in the Country round the Place to discover Ambuscades or luci ing Parties of the Enemy, and to fee if the Country be old In some Garrisons the Guand mounts at the Opening of the Gate, so that in case of a Sat prize, both the old and n Guards being under Arms, the are in a Condition of making

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cod Defence. The Word nor Orders ought never to be given off after the Gates are mut, for fear of Spies larking in the Town, that may carry [Intelligence to the Enemy.

Gazene. Seds of Turns about a Poot long, and half a Poot long, and half a Poot linead, cut in Form of a Wedge to face the Farapet. They are made to, that their Solidity forms a Triangle, that being min'd wish the ren of the Earth of the Rampart, they may early incorporate in a Mass. The first fleet of Gazons is fixed with Pogs of Wood; the lecond Bed degin to be laid to bind the former, that is over the Joints of it, and to continued till the Rampares be limited. Betwist these Beds they generally fow all forts of binding Herbs, to frengthen the Rampart. Traveries made to pass a Ditch are often cover d with Gazons, laid on Planks to fave them from Fire.

Gendarmes, or Men at Arms, Horfemen who formerly fought in complear Amour; now a felect Body of Fforfe in France being in all nine Independent Troops, not regimented. Thele Troops are commanded by Captain Lieutenants, the King and Princes of the Blood being their Captains; the King's Troop, belides a Captain Lieutenant, has two Sub Lieutenants, three Enfigns, and three Guidons. The other Troops, which are those of the Scotch Gendarmes, the Queen's, the Dauphin's o the Gendarnies of Anjou, Burgundy, the English of the Bake of O Law and Cathed the Small Games and Law and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Water Theorem and Courter Theorem an

General of an Art commands it in Chief fit for fo great air Em to have excellent C mound be well delivered of attacking flrong Plan know how to chearing for regeontly, that it may be Choice whether he will not. The Functions of a C raf are, to regulate the M the Army, and their End mand Parties for Intell to give out the Orders Word every Night to the L tenant and Major Gene Day of Battle, he chufe the most advantageous Ground, my, posts the Artillery, and let his Orders by his Aid de C where there is Occasion. At a Siege, he causes the Place to be myefied; he views and observe incompletes the making of the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation, and making the Attacks: He witts often the Works, and makes Detachment to fecure his Compoys. There are also Lieutenant Generals Brigadier Generals. Committary Generals, and Quarter makes Generals, of which we shall speak under their particular Lesters.

General of Herle, and General of Foot, are Posts next under the General of the Army. They have an absolute Comand over all the Herle or Foot of an Army, apon all Occasions, above the Lieutenant Generals.

General of the Artillery, or Master General of the Ordusere, is one of the greatest Employs in the Kingdom, being a Charge of extensive Trust. It is generally bestowed on one of the first Peers of the Kingdom: He has the Management of all the Ordnance of the State, and ought to know and consider whatever can be serviceable or inseful in the Artillery, and to distribute the Vacancies to such as are qualified for them. He has for his Assistants in that Employ, a Licutenant General, who commands in the Absence of the General; a Surveyor General Clerk, Store Keeper, and Clerk of Deliveries, who are called the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

Ordnance.

General. The Beat of Drum fo call'd, is the first which gives Notice, commonly in the Morn-

intelled a ne views and cole

Readings to marchago room Comunet Officers Mide Officers

for lifting or railing of great Guns spop, or off their Car-

To give Greend. To patire, to lote the Polt a Body of Men

Glecis. This Word in general figuries a very entre little. Slope, which dilinguishes is from the Talus. How in the Glacis the Height is always less than the Height is always less than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to, or more than the Height is equal to make slope of the Paragust of the Calvert Way, which falls of even with the Level of the Field. This Glacis is also call a Fale-nade; but that Word in this Senie grows out of Date. The Soldiers corruptly call the Top of the Glacis the Countaricarp. When the Approaches are brought to the Foot of the Glacis, they are so near, that they cannot turn any Way, dust they must be enfluded; therefore they are carried frait for wards by Sap, unless it be the solved to attempt the Covert Way by Assault. San approaches

Gorge. The Entrance that leads into the Body of a Work; All Gorges must be be lain, with out any Parapet, left when the Beliegers have possessed thems selves of the Work, that Parapet should

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Similar cover them from the Eine of the Place: But the Gorges are palifaded to prevent Surprize; and during the Siege they generally make little Mines. Coffers, and Fourneaux singles them, to blow up the Eaguies before they can lodge themselves. The several Gorges are diffinguish as follows.

Gorge of a Baltion, is that Space which is taken equally on each Side of the Angle of the Figure on the Sides of the interfor Folgon, which makes the Entry into the Baltion from the I own or Place, one half of which is called the Demi Gorge.

Place, one half of which is called the Demi Gorge.

Gorge of a Met Baftion, is a
right Line. Which terminates the
Diffance between two Flanks.

Garge of a Half Moon, is a
Diffance between the two Flanks.

Garge of a Half Moon, is a Diffance between the two Flanks, taken on the Angle of the Counterfearp.

Garge of a Ravelin, is the Distance between the two Sides or Faces towards the Place.

The Garges of all other Outworks, are the Entry into them from the Place, the Distance between their Sides.

Governor of a Garrison. A confiderable Officer, representing the King's Person, whose Authority extends not only over the Inhabitants and Garrison, but over all Troops that may be there in Winter Quarters, or Quarters of Refreshment. His Charge is to order the Guards, the Rounds, and the Patrouilles; to give every Night the Orders and the Word, after the Gates are shut, to visit the Posts; to

der that both Chices Hills ders do their Duces So frequently Virties about the celligence, and to rate Chi

rmed with his Gre differently in Bacalion, and Each Regiment, has a Company which takes always the Battalion. Th re generally d brickest Fellows, first upon Attack first upon Attacks; wis any Appearance of cach. Grenadier can Hand Grenades. Ho nadiers, called by t Grenadiers volan, Grenadiers, are fuch mounted on Horseback, on Foot; their Exerc same with the other G We have in England two of Horse Grenadier Guar

Shells, concave Globes, or inlow Balls, fome made of iron,
fome of Tin, others of Wood, and
even of Pattboard; but motions
monly of Iron, because the
Splinters of it do most Excetion. This Globe is fill with
fine Powder, and into the Tuesthole of it is stuck a Puter of
Powder, beaten and temper of
with Charcoal Dust, that it may
not flash, but burn gently till
it comes to the Charge. These
are thrown by Hand into Places
where Men stand thick; and par-

ticularly

salarly into Roman a salarly and a salarly into Engage and a salarly and

Gueral The Decreaminate by a Body of Men while Vigilates, to fective all against the
Attempts and Surprises of an
Isony "Tobo apen Guard". To
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relieve the Guard". The
Officer of the Guard" are
Parales respecting the Guard,
ad all intelligible. In Time of
Dingers all Guards are drawn
by Lot, he present they treach
rous Officers having the Opportunity of becausing the Guardon generally mount the Guardor generally mount the Guardorights to refer.

Nights to reft.

Main Guard, is that from whence all the other finall Guards are detached. These who are to mount the Guard, meet at the respective Captain's Quarters, and are catried from thouse to the Parade; where, after the whole Guard is drawn up, the finall Guards are detached for the Parts and Magazines, and the substant Officers show Lots for their Guards, and are subordinate to the Captain of the Main Guard. The Guards are mounted in Gastifons at different House, according as the Governor pleases; but the most usual Time is at the Opening of the Gates at ten a Glock; or at two in the Afternoon.

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of either Horse or Foot that march before a Body, to give

them Notice if any Danger sppears. When the Army's upon
their March, the Grand Guards,
who thindle mount that Day
ferve as an Advance Guard to
the Army. If a licey of Piece
be marching, their Advance
Guard are Poot. In finial Parties, 6 or 3 Horfe are fufficient,
and they are not to go above a
or 500 Vards before the Parry:
An Advanced Guard is likewile
the duall Body of 12 or 18
Horfe, under a Corporal of
Quarter Mafter, who are posted
before the Grand, Guard of the
Camp.

Comp.

Rear Guard, is that Part of the Army which brings up the Rear, which is generally the old Guard Guard of a Party is 6 or 8 Horfe, that march about 4 or 500 Pares behind the farty. The Advanc'd Guard gling out upon Party, make the Rear Guard in their Return.

Grand Guard, are 3 or four Squadrons of Horfe, commanded by a Field Officer, posted before the Camp on the Right and Left Wing towards the Enemy, for the Security of the Camp.

This Guard mounts every Morning about seven or eight a Clock. See Camp.

Picker, or Piquet Guard, A cercain Number of Horfe and Foot, who are to keep themselves in a Readiness, in case of an Alarm: The Horse keep their Horses saddled, and are booted all the Time, in order to mount in a Minute. The Foot draw up at the Head of the Battalion, at the

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beating of the Tatoon hut me turn to their Tenta, where shey hold themselves in a Restliness to murch upon any fudden Alarm. This formers good Body, able to make a Resistance, sill the Army can be in a Reading

Forrage Guard, A Detachment fent out to fecure the Forragers, and are posted at all Flaces, where either the Enemy's Parties may come to diffurb the Forragers, or they may be difperied too near the Enemy, and be taken. This is likewise called the Covering Party, and marches the Night before the Forraging, that they may be posted in the Morning before the Forragers come. They confift both of Horfe and Foot and must stay at their Post, till the Forragers are all come off the Ground, who k brown A sall

Artillery Guard, is a Detachment from the Army, to fecure the Artillery. Their Corps de Garde is in the Front, and their Centries round the Park. This is a 48 Hours Guard, and upon a March they go in the Front and Rear of the Artillery, and must be fureto leave nothing behind. If a Gun or Waggon break down, the Captain is to leave a Part of his Guard to affift the Gunners and Matroffes in raising it again.

corps de Garde, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guard of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

Guards, Gardes du Corps. The Horse Guards ave Gentle-

Men. The Regimenta of for the Guarda and his Relaces First and Seres Guarde, the one de Retterione, and the and the Regiment of beving likewife two being a little Town of Stone Brick o neserve the Co Weather. Some of changettes, They an plac'd on the Points and Angles of the fornetimes in the Curting and are to he over the Wall, that nel may look down to of the Ramparts, an For prevent S of Guideri Captain of is an Offices appointe of which ho ought to ways a inflicient Nu him who know the to fend out as Occasion as Such as are to guide the on a March, for Correye, Parties, Baggage, Artiller, as Detachments & to provid

rited with o whath there ferve to make Mappers beloowing this Men, in Bornthe Paragerin cale thereing I Sundant Cabions or and Early

The bree fore most Men in the Field, when Brealish be drawn ap are talled the Producting Piles and the three hindmon Men the Rear hay Free to many block nicht

herence was not on the second

TOTAL STREET,

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Harris Month of And Ogework confifting of two Pres, which mikes du Angle Swillant white Gorge whereof bends in fike a Bow, or Crefeent, and were formeny used to leaver the Point them From Racellas, whereys plac'd before the Outh of box they have been found defective indufeles, as being ill flank de At present unity Engineers diffin guish between Raveline and Half Moons Br the Soldiers wand other Perfons call them all indifferently Half Moons, the improperty: Outlant; however, prevails; especially because the Difference is father in the Vide Riselisch and ball

To Hally Is to diferent March of Troops, to fund fifth, to flop in order to roll; or on any other Account whatfeever; and fo the Word of Communic

heiviscathe tata infelficial It is now become on in Buglanderol bear voit the Alidelle of a fareway of for-

tight Town, so below full to

had been brouse down, or yefor Men to Rup when therback marching, is thale, municipal Mond of behen Campto oThi Ground before the Camp, where is the Brown, word on which the Army draws out. a mode offugat on Hoad of al Work at Its Bront t the Bhenry prand farthe from the Place, as the Frontige w Morniwork is the Diffe between the flank of Angles to of a double Benzille see liant Angle in the Middle and the two other Sides pa which forth the Resembings Anglons . Staff

Hendecagon. A Figure that had eleven Sides, and as many Angles empable of being stores fied withouthe like Number of Baltiongaoi tooli delewa to man dio Repeated A Rigine that has feven Sides, and as many Angles, each capable of a regular Bafcionande gainei de minagavatente

Herrifon. A Barrier made of wood, full of Iron Spikes It is supported in the Middle, and ruens upon a Pivot or Axis. It is used in stopping a Passage like a Turn-Sule; for it is equally

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hallant'd upon the Photo funding spright in the Middle of the Pallage, upon which in turns round; as there is Occasion to open or that the Pallage, 1980

Pieces of Wood jointed crossways, like a Lattice or Harrow. They used formerly to hang in the Middle of a Gateway of fortify'd Towns, to be let fall to slop the Passage, in case the Gate had been broke down, or petarded. It is either a Stop or a Separation, if any of the knemy have already entred; for before it can be broke open, the Besleged have Time to sally, and repulse them. See Orgues.

Herfe, is likewife an Engine like a Harrow, full of Iron Spikes, and used instead of the Chevaux de Frise, to throw in the Ways where Horse or Foot are to pass, to hinder their March, and upon Breaches to stop the Foot. Common Harrows are sometimes made use of in case of Haste, and are turn'd with their Points upwards.

Herfillon, is for the same Use as the Herse, and is made of one Arong Plank of Wood, about ten or twelve Foot long, Ruck full of Points of Spikes on both Sides.

Hexagon, is a Figure of fix Sides, capable of being fortify'd with fix Baltions

Mortars, about 8 Inches Diameter, fome 7, fome 6. They aliffer nothing from a Mortar, but in their Carriage, which is made after the Fashion of a Gun-

Carrings, ob abuta walls if the first of the carries with the carries was an arrange of the carries was an arrange of the carries of the carr

with Barth they ferve toomak Parapets to sover the Man, in Stead of Gabiom and Bush bags.

Hollow Square. Nice Space Honey Comb in Commun. Phoin the Metal, a Fault in coling, and dangerous in frings to Honicontal Saperings. The

plain Field lying upon the without any airing or falling

Horn work over wrage a Corne. Is an which the French Engi fer before Tenalles Tails, or Prieft Ba it takesinagreat deal and has a better Defen composed of two los Faces parallel, the Dif tween them being of one Curtin of Their measuring from the Angle Shoulder, is the Length of Side of the Polygon, or of Curtin, and one Demi-C The Head or Front of the is fortify'd with two D tions and a Curtin T fometimes Flanks on th Sides, and then they are Horn Works with doubl or Shoulders. They ha nerally a Ravelin in the and a small Ravelin bel Curtinaled to and a ranker

Horle-

More districts for the Body of Mendint ferres on Morfeback, whether Gaunds Troupers, or Designons. So we far, and Body of Morfe y Allbart Barte fought small, of the Morfe barte. It is the form man Cayalty.

Herse de Frise. Vide Chewan de Frise and Tampida.
Horsesser A small round or oval Work, enclosed with a Parapet, mis'd in the Moat of a marshy Place, or in low Grounds, or else to cover a Gate, and keep a Corps de Garde to prevent Surprises.

for the fick and wounded Men, who have there a Number of Phylicians, Surgeons, and Servants to attend them, and cure them.

Hundles See Clayer.

Hussarian Horsemen, of whom we have heard much fince the Beginning of the present Wars in Gormany. Their Habit is a furr'd Bounet, adorn'd with a Cock's Feather, (the Officers either an Eagle's or a Heron's) a Doublet, with a

of or alle from the everyon

Phemy's a state disease of

Legal Continue Rely 2006, Police

Stack to the Green within the binney and Piloton. Basin the binney and Piloton. Basin the begin of Attacks, they by Cambridge of their Hards, where it is barely possible to difference their Piloton their being come within Piloton them being come within Piloton them being come within Piloton them being come within Piloton them being come with achter printer them being come with achter printer them being on every Sidney this unless the Basin to accordant to them, it is very different for Troops to prefer a cheir Goddi. When a skettent is meeting their Horfes have to much Piloton their Horfes have to much Piloton their Horfes have to much Piloton their Horfes have to much Piloton that no other Cavalty can pretend to follow them; they fear over Ditthes, and twin over lend to follow them; they fear over Ditthes, and form of Horges and the King of France have Troops under this Name in their Service, the is properly and originally figuines only Horge critical.

INcamp. To incamp is the pitching of Tents, when the Army after a March is arrived at a Place where it is defign'd to fay a Night, or longer. The Serjeams Tents in the Foot, and Quarter Masters of Horse, are the first of the Company or Troop. The Officers incamp in the Rear; the Subalterns in

one Line next the Company, fronting from it; the Captains in another Line at some Distance, each behind his own Company, fronting the Subalterns; the Field Officers behind them, whe Colonel in the Centre, the Lieutenant Colonel on his Right; the Major on his Left, and the Sutters behind all. Each Company

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dies adding in Ode; lieving an Louissie Differ a Pept for a sit, and Two Pept Diffunder He Dents of two Companies nt one another, leaving a Street of 5 or 6 Yards dotte The Troops of Horle same Ways only the Diffinge between the Pents hout gor & Yards for the Foand the Space between Treope, he suror pa Yands the Stables Active Vards Diffunce from the Doors of their Tents, is a Rope called the Piquet Rope, fretched upon ointed Stakes, to which their Horfes are nied. For the Ground allowed a Becalion or Squadron. See Camps , tagit ot san publi

Indented Line, is a Line running out and in, like the Teeth of a Saw, forming feveral Anglee; fo that one Side defends another. They are used on the Banks of Rivers, where they enter a Town ; likewife the Parapet of the Covert Way is often indented. This is by the French Engineers called Redany. Small Places are fometimes fortified with fuch a Line; but the Fault of fuch Fortifications is, that the Beliegers from one Battery, may ruin both Sides of the Tenaille or Front of at Place, and make an Affault, without fear of being enfladed, fince the Defences We did boil are ruined.

Independent Troop or Company, is what is not incorporated into any Regiment.

Infantes. The whole Body of Foot Soldiers, whether Independent Companies, or Reginement of the Regiment of the state of the

Ingineer, or Engineer, and few well skilled in the are of contriving all Some of Toro, and other Works; judicion in finding our Paults in all Pauliculations, and knowing how to attack and defend all Some of Posts.

To Infair, or To Affair It to attack a Post by open Post, coming on without any bletter to fall to handy Scrokes, which making use of Trenelles, Store, or other Forms of Art to the Ground Foor by Foot. The Counterfoarp is generally infaired or affaulted, to prevent the Enemy's having Time to forms the Fourneaux, or Fougalles, they have prepared. In the Attacks the Grenadies on monty march at the Head of the other Troops and the Counter Troops and the Head of the United States and Troops and the Counter Troops and the Head of the United States and Troops and the Head of the Head of the United States and Troops and the Head of the Head

to be intrenched, when the have raifed Works before the to foreify themfolyes again the

Enemy,

Bricary, that they may been be forced to engage at a Diffutivariuge, an works and the company

Intrenchment. Any Mittack that fortified a Post against the Enemy's Attacks. It is generally taken for a Ditch is County with a Parapet. Introductions are also made of Pastineous Paggots, with Earth thrown over these; of Cabions, Slogf-heads, or Bage fill'd with Rabili, that cover the Men from the Enemy's River See Revision and

buildwis a Men who has

movined by a Psychology with a

KETTLE, is a Term the Dutch give to the Buthry of Morens, because it is full ander Ground. See Bearing.

Licetenant in not of the De

L Aboratory. Significe the Place where the Fireworkers and Bombardiers prepare their Stores.

with a Plate at the End of R, bow d half round, to put in the Charge into the Piece.

Late: To make a Lane. To draw up Mon in two Ranks facing one another, as on the Sides of a Street, or the lake, for any great Rerion to pais through; or fometimes for a Soldier to min the Gauntlet.

Langefade. An Inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corpotal, to affile him in his Duty, the second of the fire of the five of the second of the five of th

Klinkets, are a Sort of famile Gettes made through Palifuloes for Sallies,

be a Was of great Experience;

the their extraction to cause them

to been shels at this clean and his

the barries, and so fee, that the pergeant and go dien.

knowing how to attack or de poly Corvellor of all thous

and supply his Place in his Abfence. In France he he his
fome Allowance extraordinary,
but not in Ingland. He is generally exempt from Duty, except Rounds, and Centinels Ferdut. He teaches the new Soldiers
their Exercise, and has his Place
at the Right of the second Rank.
The true Name is Anipelade,
but the L is added from the
French Article Le.

French Article Le.

Lieutement of Harfe, Foot, or
Dragoons. The second Officer
in the Troop or Company, who
commands in the Absence of the
Captain. When the Company

is at Reas, be saled the Left of the Captain is but the Right if the Engine is the Engine in the Engine is the Captain is prefent, his Post is in the Reast. When the Battalion marches in Line of Battal, the Lieutenants take their Post at the Hear of the Divisions, according to their Schlority. He ought to impert the Astions of of the Sergeants and Corporals, to keep them to their Duty, and take care of every thing that is meetilary to the Company; to fee them exercise, to cause them to keep their Arms clean and fit for Strvice, and to see that the Soldiers be provided of Powder and Relie

Inextraget Colonel of Horfe, Post, of Dragoons. The fecond Officering Regiment, and should be a Man of great Experience; knowing how to attack or defend a Post, lead the Regiment to Buttle, and how to make a good Retreat. He is to fee the Regiment kept to their Exercise, and is to know the Qualifica-tions of all the Officers of the Regiment. In the Ablence of the Colonel he commands the Regiment. His Post is on the Coloners Left Hand, three Paces before the Captain's, when there is but one Battalion of Poot , but if the Regiment be of two, the Colonel commands Colonele and Lieutenant Colo-nels are excused from mounting the Guard when the Regiment is in Garrison. Lieutenant Colonel

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Lieutenant General of the desiliery. The next to the General of the Artillery, who is he Absence has the whole Chirps of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant du Roy. The Deputy Governor of all Roug Towns in Frante, who is Check upon the Governor, and commands in his Absence.

Lieusenung Reform'd, Vide Reform'd, Lieusenung en Socond, Vide Second

de Corps. Vide Gards

Light Horse. This Name is given to distinguish them from the Men at Arms formers who, who were all in Armour, as the now the German Cuitaffiem. In England all are now call a Light Horse, except the Troops of Life Guards. In France they except not only the Gurarite Corps, but the two Troops of

adeh a in e is taken Sever

is taken leveral Ways.

Line. Is the drawing up of an Army for fastle, extending its Front as far as the Ground will permit, that it may not be fianked. The Isrkip Armies often draw up in a crooked Line, or Half Moon, that, being very numerous, they may enclose their Enemies. Christian Armies generally draw up in three Lines, the first call d the Van Lines; the first call d the Van; the second, the Main Body; and the third, the Reserve; with a tonvenient Distance between them, and Intervals, that they may not put one another into Confusion.

Line. In Fortification it bears feveral Significations. In draw-ing a Plan upon Paper, it is only a plain Line drawn from one Point to another. On the Ground it is fometimes taken for a Trench with a Parapet, and fometimes for a Row of Gabions, or Bags full of Earth, to cover Men from the Enemy's Fire. So we fay, When the Trenches were carried on within 30 Pages of the Glacis, we drew two Lines, one on the Right, and the other on the Left, for a Place of Arms. To Line a

Park, is to tra the confirmence made to cover country, a factivity by the second of the country o there the Mulkereer multilens to scour the Face of the Baltion. There are two Sorts of this Line; the Fichant, and the Razant, or Flanking, Line of Defeate fix 1, or fichan

Is a Life drawn from the An of the Curtin, to the Point the opposite Baltion, which not to exceed 800 Feet c or, the French fay, 120 Toiles, be cause that is the Length of th Port of a Mulket; and from the Point of the Currin

Flank, the Face of the opportunity of the page Ballion is to be defended.

Line Razant Scringers

Flanking, or Second Flank.

Line drawn from the Point the Ballion along the Face, it comes to the Curtin while thews how much of the Curt

will clear, or scour the Face.

Line forming the Flant
Line drawn from the Angel
form'd by the two Demi Gorge of the Baffion, to the Angle at the Flank. This is only used by Durch Engineers. Capital Line. A Line drawn from the Point of the Baffion to

the Point where the two Demi Gorges meet.

Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation. See Circumvallation and Contravallation,

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Lines of Communication. Are Trenches that run from one Work to another, to that Men may pais between them, without being exposed to the Enemy: Therefore the whole Introuchment round any Place is fome-times called a Line of Commu-munication, because it leads to ill the Works.

Lines of Approaches See de-

proaches

To line Hedges. To plant Musketeers along them under their Covert; to fire upon an Briemy that comes open, or to defend them from the Horse,

Lintflock. A Gunner's Staff, to which he fastens his Match.

to discharge a Cannon.

Liniere. See Fineland.

Lockspie. The small Cut or Trench, of about a Foot wide, made with the Spade, to mark out the first Lines of a Work that is to be made.

Lodgment. A Work raifed with Earth, Gabions, Fascines, Wool Packs, or Mantelets, to cover the Beliegers from the Enemies Fire. In conducting the Approaches, at certain Diflances, are made Lodgments, of Places of Arms, to flank the Trenches, capable of holding a hundred Men, which ferve as a Guard to the Trenches. But Lodgments made on the Glacis, Covert Way, Breach,

Car adollaries Section and Section of Contract of the Action

where the two Dema

. Bus a delegate the

the Point

Gorges meet.

as possible from

Lunette. Counter Guard. or made in the Ditch 1 Curting It confilts Faces, making an A wards. Lunettes are made in Ditches full to ferve instead of Braye, and dispute th of the Ditch. The above the Surface of and is but twelve Fee with a Parapet three f of the Lunette is five R See Coupter Guard and Es

There is another fort nettes, which are larger. raifed to cover the Face Half Moon: They are list composed of two faces, also and a shorter. To vet we

ware onlyied decaylchin to Paces

Take Clade, we drew two

like one on the Lord and the of the state of King.

MIDNEE RS. Long Plants for Tapporting he carrier in Mining, is carrying by 1823. In making Coffers, Calbonker, 341. Siege. They are likebush used to cover the Brouth of Pseudo after they are louthed, and are fixed with the Pseudo after they are louthed, and are fixed with the Pseudo after they are louthed, and are fixed with the Pseudo of the Gates, or other Pieces design in the be forced often. When the

Planks are not from enturn, they are doubled with Places of Iron.

Main Body of Lie Man, if the Body of Troops that marches between the Advance and the Rear Guard. In a Camp, it is that Part of the Army which is encamped between the Ring and Left Wing.

Left Wing.

Main Livard is a Body of Horle posted before the Camp for the Sarety of the Army. In Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate. See Guard.

Major of a Regiment of Horse or Foot, is the next Officer to the Lieutenant Colonel, and generally made from eldest Captain. He is to take Care that the Regiment be well exercised, that it be drawn up in good Order at a Review, or upon a Parade, or any other Occasion; to see it march in good Order, and to rally it, in case of its being broke. He is the only Officer among the Foot that is allowed

M. and to street the state of Action, thin he may be the real dier to execute the offoner of deriving of the Regiment. He has an Allgumant appointed for his Ambana.

Major Geleral, is the next Contour to the Lieurenant Gene

Conter to the Lieutenant General. When there are two Actacks at a Siege, he command that an the left. His char, hushied is to receive the Order every Wight from the General of the Day, which he is to different of the Day, which he is to different to the Brigade Majors, with whom he is to regulate the Guards. Convoys, G., and appoint the Pate and Hour of their Rendezvous, He is to know the Strength of each Brigade in General, and of each Brigade in General, and of each Regiment in particular, and to have a Lift of all the Field Officers. Phally, he is in the Army, the fame as the Major of a Regiment in the Regiment. He is allowed an Aid de Camp, and has a Serjeant and aftern Men for his Guard.

Major of a Brigade. See Brigade Major,

Town Major, is the third Officer in a Garrison, and next to the Deputy Governor. His Business is to see the Guards mounted, the Rounds and Posts assign'd; he regulates the Centinels, goes every Evening to receive the Word from the Governor.

remor, and gives it nut upon the Place of Arms, to the Adjustants and Serjeants of the Garsifons he goes his Round Major, whits the Corps de Gardes, and fees that all the Soldiers Arms are fixed, and in good Orders he causes necessary Ammunition to be distributed among them orders the Gates to be opened and faut, and gives the Governor an Account of all that passes in the Place.

Mantelets. Blinds of thick Planks, Mulket proof, and often cover d with Tin, or Latten, which the Pioneers generally roll before them, they being fixed upon low Wheels, or Trucks, to cover them from the Enemy's Fire: There are double Mantelets, which make an Angle, and stand square to form two Fronts, and soverthe Front and Flank. These have double Planks, with Earth ramm'd in perween them, . They must be five Feet high, and three in Breadth: They are fometimes the Thickness of two or three Planks, bound together with Iron Plates. They are used in making Approaches and Batteries hear the Place, as the others are in making Lodgments on the Counterscarp.

March, in general, is the Steps made in marching, or the moving of a Body of Men from one Place to another. The Beat of the Drum, when the Soldiers are upon March, or beginning to murch, is likewife called The March. It is likewife a Word of tommand when a Pattalion

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Marghbel at Markel (1984)
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General Seldiers who he on Foard of Ships.

Marked, or Marked to France, is the highest Protomers in the Army or in the Fleet I is the same with Captain Gene ral. When two or more Marked are in one Army, the sale commands.

Felt Marfhalt in General, Holland, and lately Fieldersha in England, is likewise the land with Captain General.

with Captain General.

Mafter, or Mattre, de Cass. No other than a Colonel of Hore, to call'd in France and Spain, where they give the Title of Colonels only to those shat command Regiments of Foot and Dragoons; whereas with us abey are all indifferently called Colonels.

Mafter de Camp General. The fecond General Officer over all the Regiments of Light Hore, and next to the Colonel General. He has a Regiment of Horse belonging to him, which takes the fecond Post of Honour next to the Colonel General's. This

600 is an directed Comment was fuch automatation be and Comment Marker of the Dellace of the Order at the Belley and the

Match. A Sort of Rope made on purpose, which was higher and the End, burner or gradually and regularly remarks as of the left. It was formers and the firing Match Lock Military and now for all foreign great Guer. It is also lain in Match there is in both to blow up at many plous after and the Trains arregulated by the Length of Match there is in burn before the Aire count to the Powder; and by the fame Rule, those that are the to it.

Matriffer. A Sort of Soldier in the Artiflery, next in Delyter ander the Combon, who affer them about the Guns, in traver fing, sponging, firing, loading, Sc. They carry Firelocks, march along with the Store Waggons, as a Guard, and also is Affering, in case a Waggon should break down.

Maximo in Fortification, are certain general Rules established by Engineers, founded on Reason and Experience, which being exactly offerved; a Place fortified according as they direct, will be in a good Posture of Befence. The chief Maxims are:

1. There must not be any Part of a Fortification, but what is discovered and stanked by the Bestieged. For if there be any Part of a Place which is not well flanked, the Enemy being there under Cover, will with the more

International Control of the Control

All Exercises of the Special S

of the Region ought to be swingled of the Batteries, in case they the figure to be at the Batteries, in case they the figured to best it down to looke there?

near to a right Angle, is professable to all other. It is certain, if the flanked Angle be a right Angle, it has all the Strength can be given it, having Solidity enough to withfland the Enemy's Batteries: But an Angle near to a Right, makes the Tennille of the Place more compact, by the Angle of the Shoulder's flortening and bettering the Defence, and by its not exposing the Face

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formuch to the Enemy-So that it follows of Consequence; that an Obuse Angla is very defiumbadz :

before the core they are the che weeker a for the Enemy at tacks them with a great Front However, they multipe at least forty or fifty Fathoms long, to be able to defend the Outworks.

7. The Flank will have fame Part under Cover. Which fignishes, it must be cover'd by an O rillon, otherwise the Defence in prefendly ruined, and the Lodgment no poner made on the Countercarpy but the Place is obliged to capitalate mout sinp of

the Theremust be a Conformity. telywer these Maxime to render the Gorge be large, the Face fuffers. The more the Flank is cover'd, the less it is subject to be rum'd, but then the Desence is more oblique. In making a fecont Plank, the flanked Angle is made too weak. In discovering the Face, the Defence is more realy, but it is more exposed to the Enemy's Batteries. In a word, there are Advantages and Difadvantages over all; and the Secret confifts in judging whether conforming with one Maxim be more advantageous, than dilagreeing with another.

Measure Angle. An Instrument of Brais for measuring Angles, either Saliant or Rentrant, to know exactly the Number of Degrees and Minutes, to lay

Merlon. That Part of the Pa-

Report which is terminated by: Rephreferes, of a Battery, that its Height and Thickne the fame with that of the Par pets, but its Breatth is ordinal sing Root on the Infide, and on the Outlide. It leaves cover those on the Battery in cover those on the lattery from the Ememy: And it is better a figrith; well best and close, the off somes persons those whom the Work thought execution. The revaging and deliroying a Country that returns to pay Contribution of Mine. An Owerture made is a Wall on other Place, which is deligned to be blown up with Powder: It is composed of

Powder: It is composed of Gallery and a Chamber. Th Gallery is the first Passage mod under Ground, being no highe nor no broader than to fuffer a The Chamber is the small Space at the End of the Gallery, like a imali Chamber, where the Barrels of Powder are deposited for blowing up what is propoled to be forung. When the Chamto be fprung. ber is dry, the Sacks initead of Barrels. The ber is dry, the Powder is put in Form of the Chamber is cal; its Height and Depth being about fix Foot. When the Mine is under the Rampart of an empty Bastion, lest by the Thinness of the Earth on the Side next the Place, the Powder should burst forth that way; the Top of the Chamber is cut into two Passages like Chimneys, to oblige the Mine to have its Effect upwards. If the Chamber

be humid or damp, the Pewder is put into Barrels or Callions, and fir d with a Sauchs. If the Places to be blown up are rocky, or if there happen to be any thing elfe in the Way to hinder the Miners, they make four-many, Arraigness, or Kameny, all which are the fame thing, and figuify Branches which terminate in small Mines, and are fired all together by several Sauciffes. The Gallery of a Mine goes turning and winding, the Earth is put in small Ballets, and given out betwier the Miners Legs backwards from one to another, because of the Narto another, because of the Nar-rowness of the Passage. The Earth of the Chamber is to be supported with Planks, and when the Chamber is damp, it must be floor'd with Boards,

Miners, Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a par-ticular Company, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fuzileers, which Regiment is appointed for the Service of the Artillery. When the Miner is at work, he wears a fort of Hood, to keep the Earth that falls out of his Eyes, this Hood throwing it over his Shoulders,

Minion Ordnance. A imali Gun three Inches Diameter in the Bore, feven Feet long, weighing about 800lb, takes a Charge of two Pounds eight Ounces of Powder, and carries 2 Bullet two Inches leven Righths Diameter, and three Pounds four Ounces Weight. Its Shot pointblank 120 Paces.

Minion of the longest Size. Is

three Inches two Rightles in the Bore, eight Feet long, weights rough. Its Charge ! Founds 4 Ounces of Powder, and carries a Bullet ? Inches Diameter, and weighing ; Founds 12 Gunces. Its Shor Point-blank 125 Faces.

Mont, Daily, or Foffe. A Depth, or Trench cut found a Town of Portsels; which lying under the Pire of the Ramparts, must theselore be also well hanted. The Breakts and Depth of it is more or left, according to the Nature of the Earth. In general it ought to be to wide, that no Tree, or Ladder, can be faid over it; that is, from 10 to 22 Pathonis, and about 17 and 16 Feet deep, The Poink of file Mose next the Rampart, is called the Scarp, and that opposite on the other Side, is call'd the Coun-tericarp, which forms a re-entring Angle before the Centre of the Curtin. A dry Moat round a Place that is large, and has a firong Garrison, is preferable to one full of Water, became the Passage may be disputed Inch by Inch, and the Bellegers, when lodg d in the Meat, are conti-mially exposed to the Bombs. Grenades, and other Fireworks. which are thrown incessantly over the Rampart on their Works. In the Middle of dry Moats, isfometimes made another finall. Moat, called the Cuverre, which. is generally dug to deep, till they find Water to fill it. The deepest and broadest Folles are counted the best; but a deep

ist more oblique. In maland a fecond blook, the flark ed Angle is made too weak. In disputering, the Face, the Detence is most casy, how, it is more exposed to the Enemy's Batteries. In a word, there are Advantages and Disadvantages over all; and the Societ confists in judging whether conforming with one Makin he more advantageous, then dispressing with another.

Mesiace dust. An Instrument of Basis for measuring Angles, either Saliant or Rentrant, tooknow exactly the Number of Degrees, and Minutes, to lay then out upon Paper.

Mesiace That Part of the Pa-

The Chamber is the matter and of the Galling at the End of the Galling a final Chamber with the Barrels of Rowder are of for blowing up what is to be incuring. When the ber is dry, the Powder Sacks instead of Barrels Form of the Chamber call, its Hearth and Daniel roim of the hamber cal; its Height and Deur about fix Foot. When the is under the Rampart empty Batton, left by the nets of the Earth on the next the Place, the I should burst footh that was Town. Top of the Chamber is out two Pallages like Chimney oblige the Mine to have its feet upwards. If the Chan

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More Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Ruzilteen, which Regiment is appointed by the Service of the Artillery. When he Mines is at work, he were a fort of Hood, to keep the Larth that falls out of his Eyes, this Riced throwing it over his Shoulders. Minion Oragane, A small Gun three luckes Diameter in the Hore, leven Feet 1001, weighing about Boolb takes a Charge of two Pounds eight Ounces of lowder, and carries a Bullet two inchesseven highins Diameter, and three Pounds four Ounces Weight. Its Shot point-blank 120 Paces.

Minion of the langest size. Is

Fols

Ref. is preferable to a branch one. To drup a Bots or Man full of Water a to dis a Tranch one. The control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of Control of the C

Mained. A precedy the content of the bediene rather upon a resease that bediene rather upon a resease that the bediene rather upon the current which it is sommonly jose a so the starting but forces and attentionally a personal distance of the starting for high as the Works of the Place because they must be exposed to the Pure of the Believes, in case the Enemy should lodge themselves there. Those Parapet, as well as the Parapet of all Outworks, ought to be Cannon-Proof, that is to say, is foot thick.

Man Pagents, or Fol of the Immence choice out of Cannon-Shot of the Place being d, where curious Perious poil themicives to fee an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, out of Danger, Marray-piece. A very thort Piece of Artillery, with an extraordinary large Bose, and a

Morras-piece. A very thort Piece of Artillery, with an extraordinary large Bore, and a close Chamber: This to hold the Charge of Powder; the other to contain the Bomb, Carcais, or or Fire-pot, it is to throw. Mortars are fometimes mounted on low Carriages, like those used for Cannon at Sea, the Wheels Attractions of the control of the co

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Land Morrary are of one Sorts: those used most in land, are to 12. Thickes Diameter: but the imalier Mortars of fix and latches. All but the Mortars are mounted on thick Plank of Cak, on rise two Cheeks or brackethe Sides of the Mortar, the 18 Inch is mounted on Dutch Carriage confidentwo strong Planks of W

and join of the term of the continue of the co

floral Mortars, are likewise of several Sorts. Articates Mortars, which are fax's at the End of a Staff, of about sour Foot and a half long, the other End being shod with Iron to stick in the Ground, while a Soldier with one Hand keeps it in an Elevation, and with the other Hand sires. Firelack Mortars are sa'd in a Stock, with a Lock like a Firelock; they swing between two Arches of Iron, with Holes answering one another, by which the Mortar is elevated. These sanswering one Plank of Wood, and may be carried by one Man from one Place to another. These are more Sorts of Hand Mortars, but Corborne's new Invention exceeds them all, so far as to deserve a particular Description. They are made of hammer'd Iron, of four Inches Diameter in the Bore, ten Inches and a half long, and nine inches in the Chace, fix'd upon a Piece of Oak twenty Inches

between them and for the line of liverage and a liverage and a liverage and control for the Country and the line of liverage and the line of liverage and the Branch of the Transparent two Yards Diffunce from and stocket, having each a Soldier to ferve it, and an Officer to every forty or fifty, who lays the towns at Riemann details, by reality or likely the half for of the line. There or four Hundred of them are sometimes in Service at their in different Parts of the Transparent for the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Place of the Transparent to the Tran

Motion of a Bomb, or Bull, is the Progress it makes in the Air after it is deliver'd, and is of three Sorts. The Violent Motion is the first Expatition, when the Powder has work'd its Effect upon the Ball, or to far as the Bomb or Ball may be supposed to go in a right Line. The Min'd Motion is, when the Weight of the Ball begins to overcome the Force which was given by the Powder; and the Natural Motion is, when the Ball of Bomb is falling.

Motions of an Army The feveral Marches and Countermarches it makes, or the Chang-

ing of in Policy entire for but Glound, of force in Sciency Battle, to word if, or the first spiritalities of a Gair of 1904 All the emission Parts, a South or Rounds, which felve sta Breech Mouldings and Wild zie Mouldings. The Rings of a Gunare likewife call divious cry forty or filty, who signi

To Mount the Guard, W 18 8 good that Dais : To mounta Breach, in to tun up house to mack it? To mound the Fren ches, is to gotupon Guilduin the Trenches. To the Instantib

Muker, or Mufguet. The most commodious and wells Fire-Arm used in the Army, elther in attacking or defending a Post of It is easily managed, and is carried with small Trouble, which makes its Use the more common. Formerly two Thirds of every Company were Mufketeers, and the rest Pikemen'; but the Pikes being laid afide in our Army of late, and Muskets brought in their Stead, fhews, that the Pikes are ufeful, yet Muskets, with the Addition of Payonets, are much more lo, and can do better Service. They carry a Ball of 16 in the Pound. The Length of the Line of De fence is limited in Fortification, by the ordinary Diftance of a Musket Shot, which is about 120 Fathom, (720 Feet, or 240 Yards) and almost all the MHitary Architecture is regulated Strength of an Army.
by this Rule for the Length of General may order either the Defence, as the Effect of Cannon gives a Rule for the

good Tang poled all by cellently welly enther on Fort Instance of their give in the Bac Ban rivers. The King their Captain, and commanding each called Captain-Lietz each of them comma lonel both of Horie a and accordingly take P younger Colonels of They are reckon'd as G and march next to the Cendar mi

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Muskerbon, A Bort Ph with a very large Bore, feveral Musker, or Pile proper to fire among a or to keep a Pais. I fame as a Blunderbufs.

Majia harrow of Troops under Arms, they be compleat, and Condition; that their An Accourrements be in g der; thereby to ke ter or Review, as often pleafes. Mufter Muller Meller & Co. Relichter Committee Commit

tel outwards from

er when they fa

Lie atenante, Coracte, and En-Mine Centre clubfattere be in set

To Nat Canal of B fame call it to drive large Iton Spike by main force into the outrapole of Gun or for the canal Plints of other Stones. This renders the Campon unferviceable, either hopping up the Touch-hole of It the Spike be taken out leaving it to large that it cannot be fir a because it takes too much Vent there. The Remedy is to drill a new

OBlique Defence: That which is under too great an Angle aris generally the Defence of a fecond Flank, which can never be to good as a Defence in front, nor as it approved by Engineers.

Change Delanier given even

all of Incombide dain what the M

Obegon A Figure of eight Sides, or Polygons, forming the lame Number of Angles, and capable of being fortified with eight Baffions.

Officer in the Army. In general a Person having a Command in the Army. Those having Commissions from the King or General, are called Commission d

Marrie of a Con or Mortan The Extremity of the Cylinder where the Powder and Red a number of Mouldings the Co married to Mouldings

and the Cite of the same same

Touch hole. The melt ho nourable Thing the Garrison of a Place belieged can propole to help in a Sall. It is had to he Enemy's Campon because I takes fome I ime to repair.

Nets of a Gust That Parabetist the Muzzle Mouraings and the Cornin Ring.

Very the Captain is the Parabetist the Breach Mouraings and the Captain.

Officers, which includes all from the General to an Entign. Such as have no Committions, but only Warrants from their Colonels, are called Warrant Officers, as Quarter Maiters of Horie, and Sungeons. Those that have neither Committions nor Warrants, are called Scaff Officers, as Sergeants, Corporals, Lanfpelades, Co.

sen Bher, and foregimes with

out the Reach of Cancon Buil :

freelish witchers be no it offered

General Officers, are such as command a Body of Troops of several Regiments, as the Field Marshal, Captain General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Quarter Ma-

fee General, and Adjutant Go-

Field Officers, are those who have a Command over a whole Regiment, as the Colonel, and Major.

Subaltern Officers, are the Lieutenants, Cornets, and En-

To open Trenches, is the first breaking of Ground by the Bebreaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on
their Approaches towards a
Flace. The Difference however
opening and carrying on the
Trenches, is, that the first is
only the Beginning of the Trench,
which is always turned towards
she Besiegers: It is begun by a
small Fols, which the Pioneses
make in the Night-time on their
Knees, generally a Musket Shot
from the Place, or half a Canfrom the Place, or half a Cannon Shot, and fometimes without the Reach of Cannon Ball; especially if there be no Hollows or rifing Grounds to favour them, or if the Garrison be strong, and their Artillery be well ferved. This small Foss is herwards enlarged by the next Pioneers which come behind them, who dig it deeper by Degrees, till it is about four Yards broad, and four or five Feet deep, especially if they be mear the Place; to the End the Earth which is taken out of it may be thrown before them to torm a Parapet, to cover them from the Fire of the Besieged: The Place where the Trenches are opened, is called the End of the Trench

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Night by the General water.
Night by the General water.
Lieutenant General of the Day, who conveys them to the Maior.
General, and he to the Maior.
Major, who gives them with Adjutants, and they to the General, that the Arthy my know when to march, that the Arthy my know when to march, when they are to forage be grave, when they are to maker or review, and many others Things. The Orders are generally given out in the Evening at the Head Quarters, where all the General meet at that Time. Orders in general, fignify all that is commanded by a Superior Officer.

Rope C way of a is fuch, t fage of the G ferable to be Ropp by a W Afan Organia e sor te Pieces others armediate down, and fill up the V or if they or two of the Pieces from fidling, in is no Hindrance to the reft, for being all feparate, they have no Dence on one another date.

Orillar, out Blank of A Male of Earth faced with Scone; built on the Shoulder of a Gaismarted Baffion, to cover the Cannon of Cannon, They are made fomeround to be beft, because they

cut of from lowest But refeht the] taken, afte va 400e es draw the can be equal had anony

called Advanted World, Detached Works, and Exterior Wes Works of feveral Soris cover the Body of the Place wards the Campaign; as Rave line, Half Moons, Tomalles Hom Works, Crown Work Counter Guards, Lunettes Sw the retired Flank, and hinder its lows Talls, and the like. Thefe being difmounted by the Enemy's Terve not only to cover the Place, lows Tails, and the like. Thefe but likewife to keep an Enemy times round, and fornetimes at a Diftance, and to hinder his fquare. Some maintain the getting any Advantage of Hotlows or rising Grounds that may are not for enfity beat down by happen near the Counterfeato the Cannon of the Beliegers | for of the Place. For thefe Cavities the Roundness hinders the Ball and Eminences may serve for

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to cover one e and she tile of a Place, ab that are nearest the Place, in remmand those that are farther ranced out actor the Campaigns at is, must have higher Ram-Werk as it would at the W

percenticularly curous anneales

DALISADES, Long Rieges bof Wood or Stakes planted nerally shafare Posts, which might be taken by surprise, or where the Accels is very cary, to fecure them both from a fuch den and a negular Astnok. They are generally eight Foot long and fix or feven Inches square; the one End is pointed, and the other is let these Feet perpendicularly into the Grounds Sometimes they are planted obliquely. pointing towards the Enemy. that in case the Besiegers should ndeavour to pull them out with Cords, the Cords may flip off. having no Hold. Polifades are planted on the Berm, or Foreland, at the Foot of the Baltions of Places furrounded with a wet Fols, to prevent an Escalade or Surprize. They are likewife planted in the Bottom of dry Moats, especially if there be Traverles made: Sometimes they are let in the Gorges of Half Moons, and other Out Works.

Place, perpen-

but saile in case of

Bat labove all oth the Covert Way and palifeded, either on t or in the Covert W e to dand for s Musele of a Mulcu just get betwint then thod of planting the digging a Trench of Foot ara Foot and shall and three Feet does the Halifades anglet in a to enconcether as before in Torsich is then filled with which is beat and let w about the Palifades with mers. Palifades are ven and a good Defence in of Fartifications, provid he well planted and close are likewise useful in S ent on the Outside of the ices of the Batteries, to pre the Belieged from Jurpriz Batteries in their Sallies their nailing the Cannon. P fades are either pulled up thaking them with Ropes, out

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down by the Grendler) butte down with Canada, to topic down with that Pateiner states

tion of Guilbra's to pheter of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Painfalles of the Ballegers Shot. He orders them to them to the Rod's Length, turn up and down like a Trap when all the Painfallet invaluable. They are a good Defines, because they are not in Sight of the Beliegers, but just when they bring on their Astack, and yet are always ready to do the proper Service of Painfades. They are likewise frugal, because they may be preferred in the Magazines, and need not be left on the Parabet: Belieges, there may be legare Painfades kept ready to supply the Place of Inch as may be broke by the Beliegers Cannon.

Pans. The fame as the Face of the Baltion, which for.

Parade. The Place where Troops meet together to go upon Guard, or any other Service. In a Garrison, where there are two or three, or more Regiments, each has their parading Place appointed, where they are to meet upon all Occasions, especially upon any Alarm. In a Camp, all Parties, Convoys, or Detachments, that are to go Abroad, have a parading Place appointed them at the Head of some Regiment.

Pandours, or Croats. Infantry. Their Habit is first a Bonnet,

parties the an install the first share the

law apper the back like a Code;
a large loofe upper Garment,
and light to their Radio by
Cotrolle; with great Shevery and
Laman Resches, which are their
Annua: Intrend of Cones they
have a Piper of heather, or
perhaps a Felt, tyld about the
Poor with a Bord. They are
lens Martefined? They carry a
Fufil, and four Pitols: They
make Ufe of great Sabres, a
Cuttoe, and another Infrument
of Steel, made like a Rake,
which they carry in their Bonnet, and which ferves them for
feveral Ufes, particularly to defend themfelves when they have
no other Wespon at Hand.
They wear Chains about their
Necks, which they make Ufe
of to fever their Pitoners.

of to fecure their Priloners.

Parallel. Tho this be properly a Term in Geometry, 70 eing often used in Fortificati es to be explained. Par rallel Lines are those which are of an equal Distance from one another in every Part of them and will fo continue, tho eve so far extended; to that they can never meet or draw nearcr. opposite Sides of a Square, are parallel to one another The Ranks of a Battalion are parallel, and fo are the Files among themselves. The Counterfearp is drawn parallel to the Pace of its Baltion; and generally the Line of Approaches is drawn parallel to the Face of Signal and other Signal de Place oeses de la companya de la

Rapper. An fileration of Earth, design of for covering the Soldiers from the Enemy's Common or fmall Shot, subcrefore its Thickness is from eighteen to twenty Feet. It is fix feet high in the limide, and four or five on the Side next the Country, it is raised on the Ramport, and him a Slope above called the Sagreer Takes, and forestimes the Glove of the Parapet, on which the Soldiers by their Masters for to five over: This Paran or Slope makes it easy for the Musicaries to five into the Dirch, or, at least, on the Commonlears. To five maxing the Glacis of the Parapet, is called fring in Barde. The enterior Talus of the Parapet, is the Slope facing the Country. The Height of the Parapet bein fix Four on the Inside, it has a Banquetta or two for the Soldiers who defend it, to mount upon, that they may discover the Country the better, as likewise the Foss and Counterfears, to fire as they find Occasion.

Parapet of the Covert Way, or Coridor, is what covers that Way from the Sight of the Enemy, which renders it the most dangerous Place for the Besiegers,

The Name of Party of the American State of Column State of Col

Arms and Utentils necessary in the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Tombers of the Postsons and Utentils necessary in a Siege; as Bombs, Postsons and Utentils necessary in the Postsons and Utentils neces

Part of Provisions, is the Part where the Sutlers pitch then Tents, and fell Provisions to the Soldiers

Par Weap Lieute bert.

Party: Horfe or Foot, nemy's Co Country to come a button, which is to Sum of Money, to felves from Plunder. Parties

are often fent out by a General
to view the Way and Roads, and
to gain Intelligence; to look for Soldier for his Maintenance in

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or loke according to the Cultors of favoral Construe. In 19 1900 I alofter a High pulsa is seen a sulted with the Money and has the Charge of paying ather Sole diam in each Regiment to There is he Population Construe to There is he Population Construe to There is he Population of Patterns. In Amall Soct of Change, and the part of the pairs of Change of the Population of the Population of the Patterns of the Patterns of the Patterns of the Patterns. Wide Plateon.

Releten. Mide Plateon. M. Pigure of five Sides, and as many Angles, far puble of being forwired with the fame Number of Bestions. More falling from, or raining itself upon snowbest, upright, and making the Angles on both Sides const.

the Angles on both Sides canal: Peterd An Engine of Metela almost in the Shape; of a ugan Loaf, about fever or eight Inches ridenpy and Inches over jat the Mouth, and at the Bottom one and a half. It is charged with fine Powder well beaten and made for breaking ppon WGares, Draw Bridges, Parriendes, and Barriers. The Thickness of Metal at the Neck is half and Inch, and that of the Breech confiderably more Its Charge of Rowder 51b. or thereabouts, and it weighs about 55 or.60. Richttsaremuch larger and frongen i etands, and there are likewife fmaller: The first are employ din breaking open frong shift of of at the rest

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Ground when too hand to the spade; but too common to the faul of the tho's Tool wery necessary.

Picket, or Piquet Guard

ficket. A small pointed stated and pointed stated and the Angles of a four fication, and the principal fact when the Engineer is trained. There are likewise in pointed Stakes, which serve drive through Fascines or Good and the County of the

Death, by Head, fo that ?

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Rice of Orderile, mel tars. Battering Pa large Guns well at Si making the Breaches for 24 Pounder and the Calvedin's the one carrying 24, and the other 1815, Ball! Field Pieces are 12 Pounders, Demi Culve-rins, 6 Pounders, Sakers, Mi-nions, and 3 Pounders, which march with the Army, and en-camp always behind the fecond Line, but in Day of Battle are in the Front. A Soldier's Fire-lock is likewife called his Piece. Pike. A Wespon for a Poor

tunel belaid in a S of ten on seach (Side) which instruction in the first Beds and let half a Poor instructor Ground; to the end, the great Wei e them n not force them to flide out, for then the whole the falls! The fecond Bed will be eighty one, which is nine of a Side unid must be said on the vacant Spate which happens between every lock is likewife called his Piece. four Bombs of the first Bed;

Pike A Wespon for a Pour and the third Bed being eight of coldier, made of a long Staff, a Side, is faxty four, laid the fame mall and round, and arm'd at way, and so to the Top of the

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Piles which with h nate in I w Bomb making a Py resummated of the

Pantori, Such asome com molt murch along with an Army for to ex mending the Wave, for working are on cations, and for making Approchasing proaches but the Soldiers have cially it most generally employed in talk for white The

Provint Airies of Ireprove they had Brass rounded at the Point, that Depth, it may turn cally round in a Delectric Piece, or Socket of Iron or on whateve Brais, hollowed to receive heart fregers from the

Place. The Word commonly there be golfolio figuifies a Fortrels, or Town it is called a R fortified regularly or in egularly, rying on the Dre and is often used, the fresh must be fuch Redo quently we say it is a Brong convenient Diffant Place and gmananowy and add w the Infants

Place of Arms .. Thus ablos - Quard of the B lutely taken, is a thong Chya! will not offer the h chofen for the chief Magazine Place chofen at the H of and Army of an is a minuted Cample for the Army

A large open Spot of Ground, for a Review, for the li either in the Midit of the City; Place of Ann for will where the great Streets meet, or Horse, or Company of Fort Houses, for the Garrison to pany are affembled a such rendezvous in, upon any fudden Phin, Ground Plor, or 16 Alarin, or other Octation. In graphy in Furtheaston, b. I Places regularly fortified, the Representation of the first of Place of Arms ought to be in the fundamental Tract of a Work Centre, and a Figure like that? Indwing the Length of its Line of the Polygon; its Greatness the Quantity of its Angles ought likewise to be proportion. Breadth of the Ditches, This ed to the Polygon wall boshood nels of the Rampart and Pars

or of a Trench. A Fols with Past from another : So the a Parapet, or an Epaulment, to Plan represents a Work, fuc sover a Body of Horse or Foot, as it would appear, if it we

M A Place of Arms in a Carrison, themselves in a Line of

Place of Arms of an Attack, pets, and the Diffunce of o

the Foun which Me Faults vo (c) an Ground, . 1 his Defigns nothin Witho End he may ferious Deliberation. L. Plan very useful for Generals or G vernors; in either attackingforv defending a Place in chusing as Camp, determining Attacks, const ducting the Approaches, jornan examining an the Strength and Weaknessona Place stefaccial ly foch Plan as representual Place: with sthe Country habouts it, shewing the Rivers of Found tains, Marthes, Ditches, Valleys, Woods, Houses, Churches, and other Particulars, which happen about a Place of the property was

Planks, or Madriers. Pietes of Oak very thick and broad. See Madriers to make the second

Plates The Prife Plates, are two Plates of Iron on the Cheeks of a Gun Carriage from the Cape fquare to the Contrast thro which the Prife Bolts govand on which the Hand Spike rels, when it poiler up the Breech of the Piere. Breef Plates are the two Plates on the

each Checks Their Office was concerned to the concerned t

Playing is general, is and Blovation of March in schools Cannon simplesed, fashing which a shall continue to the Miscle of shall continue to the Miscle of shall continue to the Miscle of shall continue to the Miscle of shall continue to the Re-entring Angle when its tree Paces make a sight little and that from of a Bartery is a little sawards that Embrauire, for the Cannot say the Indianate of the Embranice, for the Cannot say the Miscle from tinking into the Ground. The Slope feature of the Piece, and for the more said running her up to her Embrace and for the Miscle from the Reverse of the Piece, and for the more said running her up to her Embrace a Platform for her fail a Platform for her fail a star for the Battery and the Battery said and the Battery said and the Battery said and the Battery and th

Platent, or rather Pelesen. A. A fmall Square of Musquetens, fuch assistated to be drawnlout of a Battalian of Posts, when they form the Hollow Square to firengthen the Angles. The Grenadiers are generally thus posted. Pelesen is the Franch Words only the valgar, Cosmpation has brought it to be promounced Plateon.

Poniard, a Sort of thort Sword

Point blank of a Gam. The Distance she throws a Ball man

er Mine with Ci to the Horn direct Line, at in Ball ca s Range in a rig hey but the lwifter in flies, the arer it approaches to a right ne journe les crooked its nge. The Point blank of any on large Camon is not a bove 180 Paces, and go assemble

Polygon A Pigure of more than four Sides, and is either regular or irregular, exterior or erior. Allo the Figure or Spot of Ground that is to be, or is fortified No. W. of G. Hanking &

Polygon regular A Figure whole Angles and Sides are equal: It has an Angle of the Centre, and an Angle of the Polygon. The Centre of a regular Polygon is the Centre of a Circle, which circumferibes the Polygon, that is, whole Circumference paffes thro': aff the Angles of the Figure.

bregular Polygon. Whose. Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior Polygon. The Lines drawn touching the Points of the Plank Angles, when a Place is fortified inwards; or the Out Lines of all the Works, drawn from one outmost Angle to another quite about.

Interior Polygon. To fortify outwards, which makes the Angles of the Polygon to be the Angles of the Gorge, fo that the whole Baffion is without the Polygon. The main Body of the Work, or Town, excluding the Outworks of the come of the control by a Questiowino

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Chells, or B by Woode e is Occasion fo Boats, they are flip Water, and placed Yards afundered a firong Rope whi ened on each Side of to a Tree, or a S very fast in the Gro Baulks are laid croft !! at fome Distance from o ther, and the Chers up joined close; which i Bridge in a very thore I Horie, Foot, or Artille

Pont Volant. See Bridge Port Fire. A Compo of Meal Powder, Sulphur, Saltpetre, ram'd into a Cafe Paper, but not very hard. It is about 9 or 10 Inches lo and is afed to fire Guns or Me turs instead of a Match ! then it is out into Pieces of I bout an Inch long, and pat Lintstock, or cleft Sciele

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whether forthly those not arrived in capable of lodging Soldiers. So we lake "House to the County of the Polls." The capable of the Polls.

of the Polts.

Polt of theme. The Advance Gnard is a Rott of Homes. The Right obsthe two Lines in the Polt of Honoux, and is always given to the eldelt Regiments: The Left is the next Polt, and is given to the next eldelt, and to on a the Centre of the Lines being the Polt the left honourable, and is given to the youngest Regiments.

Advanced Pag. A Spot of Ground feized by a Party to fecure their Front, and cover the Posts behind them.

Posts behind them.

Postern. A small Door in the Flank of a Station, or other part of a Garrison, to march in and out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Works, or to make fellies.

memy, either to relieve the Works, or to make fellies.

Pourb. A Grenadier's Pouch, is a Square Cate or Bag of Leather, with a Flap over it, hanging in a Strap of about two latches broad, over the left Shoulder, in which he carries his Grenades. The carries his Grenades.

Gudrant On 10 0 mode at Gudrant of Reals of Woods used by Gunners, in pointing Guns to an Object, and by Bombardiers in clevating their Mortars: It is

ale.

Le tortife aper, but not very hard. It

Sulphon, Sales one, and Charcool Dat. The Bullion and Charcool - take fire, and the Sulphon and the Charles

Posseler. A 24 Rounder it a foun carrying a hall of each. In Dimnetter is fix inches, the Length is from ten to twelve Root. And to of the reli. See Cannon and Bullet.

Prieff: Capa Vila Rounte 9

Road for the Ample to reprelent the Heights. Depths, and Thickness of a Work, with the Depth and Breatth of the Vollets. See do it, by Profile or Orthography, which suppose the Work to be cut perpendicularly from Top to Bottom.

Private Market An Officer appointed to feige and fecure Deferters, and all other Criminals, and to fet Bates on Provisions in the Army. He has a Ligurement, and a Clerk, and a Groop of Provoils for Market's Men on Horfeback; as also an Executioner, absent beding a light with some West Bates of Spains

trem one outmost Angie to ano

ther quite about, Interior Polygon

made of two Pieces of Wood, or Brais, join d. at right Angles, one of which is longer than the other, what dis may I enter the Muzzle of the Piece. They are joined by a Quantum Circle.

An ale intolthe ePiece, when the humore is it resenticularly, girl marks the ngle on the Quadrant. When the Com of Montagnis elevated

there by Court of Wood fint The Quantum there by Court of Wood fint The Quantum Breech of a Gun, or aff Hor between the Branket-Belts of a that has Morjar. Lorjar.

to Ho Quadrat word quare affect. of stories whether is duly placed, and well poist, on the clarge and Wheels.

Subster Signifies the sparing of Mens Lives and giving good Treatment to Enemies van-

spoils'd for we fay, The ter, Wa gave no Quarter.

A Quarter Signifies not on-

the Ground a Hody of Men themselves. Therefore we say,

To beat up the Enemy's Quarter is well fortify d'

Quarter of an Assembly. The march in a Body, cased is a Place mer, or Scalow for the of Rendezvous

Quarter of a Mege. The En- 1 hor Countries during the campinent upon one of the prin-Heats.

Appendix Appendix

of Harte, that happ auth Left Win of Foot are often dage with the G

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Quarter entremelial
reformied with a Ditch
per, to secure Body
Wister Quarters
Is taken for the intern

hetween two Campai more generally for th Places where Troops during the White The Army is Winter Quarters Quarters are louden't

Quarters of Before Place, or Places, where that have been much h The are put in to recover themet to during some Time of the paign. This is often de

look

Soldiers The Court of the Soldiers There is a state of the Calculation

Quarter Major of Rose An Officer who takes tare of encamping the Regiment. He attends the Quarter Maiter General upon a March, to know where the Ground is for the Regiment, which he divides among the Companies.

Quarter Mafer General.
confidenable Chiter in an Army, who ought to be a Man of great Judgment and Reperience, and to underland Geography, for fince his Province is to stark the Marches and Locampments of an Army, he should know the Country perfectly well, all the Rivers, Plains Marthes, Woods, Mountains, Passages, Defiles, &c., even to the smallest Brook. The Evening before a March, he receives the Orders and Route from the General, and appoints a Place for the Quarter Master.

the posted from the company of the C

Remark Whiling of a Bale of Maria turning the Front where the Plank was ; which is done to the Right by the Man on the Right Angle keeping his countries of facing about while the resumble

Pacing Trends, or Sancless, Tail. A detach of Chitwork, whose Sides open towards the Head, or Campaign, and draw closer or narrower towards the Gorge. There are imple and double Tanuilles, and Horn, works, call'd by this Name of Quests d' Trends, of Sanalleus Tails, for this fole Resion, because their Sides, initiad of being parallel, open towards the Head, and grow narrow at the Gorge. When these Works are cast up before the Front of a Place, they have this Fault, that they do not sufficiently cover the Flanks of the opposite Rai

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Cursin of a Place, and all 2 April part Arm. . A Ward of Lown and the Bridges. They Welconsword Can Confift of two Paces forming a the Parabet whiches Abant Angle, and are defended ly the Peters of the neighbouring Publisher in The imalieft Bies and its best best and as Belle es in the Bore, from es the Inches long, 300 lb Washing tokenia Charge of fix Outstairiff Powders and carries at Shorome Inchrand: three Eighthat Disnic oper, and outstallinds Shorome letter Theodoutstallinds Shorome letter Ricce in 70 Binesevis) quade 2866. Mo Ringan Siege. . Too overchie Attack of h Places and es quitothe Misrice thrown upon about it: all littere be not Grafe to feelt at Sally framatic Places then the Siege may be saided the the Day on te) by feading laway. first the Sick and Wounded Sthe: my's great Sh Bugginge, John Sutlemantio ken Cannon and Mortarspand Para ren Cannon and Mertara and Parapet to mardsold if spollishing all the Jaffroments which darmi best wied and the thom high and on Siege beithe best with the chom high and on Sieger beilbe Autiliery and Amer in Thickness, mulete munition may follow, and a be taken out of the Di frong Rear denaire must face the can be otherwise believe Besiegers, an inchise they should Rampare of Staff Moor offer to charge the Rear. But better for being low if there be any Fear of an Ener Musican of the Defend

el ela I de sa de la composición dela composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela compo ture of kade ity of the and This el Paris may be rep on Paper, fo as to kno vantages and Dife before the Touchst ARemparie 34 Rampire , Marining distinguid Vonesia in de Ditche beste multimate de printe prot to les sous authorises de printe de les sous de l

Rendermon This Plantisher.
The product to all make a soft to
Renderly on a some base of the
Renders Right of a Chara Than
thich is next before the Fouchs
hole, between it and the France

Ranks The Gulde in height line made by the Soldier who have been positive, drawn up Side by Side of This Collet was obshift to for she Marches and for strongulating the different holies of Truopasate Offices which composition and sample of a latel interest and to see the line of the lates o

Doubling of the Ranks in the last of the three Lines of a putting of the Ranks into one I my driwn up in flattalia a Ration. As Portion of American Charles the Familia the feeting the foundaths

icen Connectività mail part of a Bantalion of Area non-rotate Grand halling in the Rose of Rose Grand halling in the last of the Country of Rose Grand hall The last of the Country of Rose Grand hall The last of the Country of Rose Grand hall The last of the Country of the Countr

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first court by the Roce a Fithe Pire, which, en Piecetois udifestarged of facility tance, the Gas one way to divour drives the Gas Gun back, and the Powder and arbord Ball forwards of Onne whose formation Wents are a little followide in the petionat Chace, usually recoil most, it A on only eight on the Cannon generally recoils sen or mine cations the twelve Feet, to lessen which the and the Dicking Phitfern of the Batteries is conmonly made to incline, or floop of their Sides to family the Phices of fuch as had Reduce as Maccoo Tion have loft their Lives in the Ser- the Governor to furrent vice, or are render a unfervice- the Refigers by Capitul

thie by Age or Wounds Re- Rednie, Caffly and evale Horfes Darel the Horfes Place somore opin

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bought up for complexing the exemph draint from the fi

Proops die areale of Poor of opporing Com which is always Brenadiers Re- - Rendences to be Place of ap-

- - OTM or other Paleda Nun- owhowe b n back, and the !mystored a smotor my, bostine sonRemant) Testimontelle in frequency of them with Liories in the received the rec twelve Feet, abaldalib ve bellishe sambe which may make your Son Men, his Referve, will Che pode Referve. and the Regiment of Picture in A Body of Traces tomputates france configured and Companies, drawn out of the domputated which, as collin a Company in bancamped by 4 theories in mountes coco Men. in England and Line behind this other two our Regiments are generally from Lines; See Camp, Line of Res.

are are most with pointed by the General where monly for Propper has forme of sell the Ecopy, which compose

gle in the Borly of a Place and the Hefregadians obliged to re absorber the Head of the Week, to rions I despin 88 in stituly (1 24 R Therefore, while come are make. Gaing fleed to the Enemy, other San aught to be buly in making the The Retireples which in only a fimale and Barricade visors Retrouthment me shippen up in hate, with a Sorry a Refe bond of Foisi before mailt deputide and a Roft upon the Knowledge of the Rust called a Post gineer to direct, and the Honour Poll as Refrench of the Officers and Soldiers tal general or p work at fuch a Time, fince they o Governed ille do it for the Defence of their new Fortifica Liberty and no Officer oughto Place beliege so think it below him to carry Defendants, when it Falcines, Cabions, Barrels, or become Mafterso o to throw up the Earth to cover ment on the Forti himself. The Retirede ought to they may be in a Co and some Fourneaux or Fon Inch, and of putting gades made under it, to blow, the themy's Progre up the Enemies Lodgments and predation of Reliefon

Retreat, or Tat-to. A Beat, Beneged attack & T of the Drum in the Evening, at the Place which they i the fitting of a Piece, called the weskeft, either bis its Warring Piece, at which the flanked, on being Dram Major, with all the Drume by forme neighbouring Gr of the Battalion, except such then the Beingers a as are upon Daty, beats round Retrenchment according al the Regiment The Drums of Part which they judg the Quarter Guards, of the Ge- Danger. to Theferenge negal's Guardio and all other of fortified with Balions in freath Guardsy/do likewife beat, Baltions, with a good Bols, the Trumpets at the same Time should be higher than the We

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in empty or the best ar d'a son made before-hand requires more Men for its Defence, to if it were not made, because if it were not made, because of Sante, to be viewed by a they never defend is till the General in Chief, or other green principal Work be tolt: The Officer, that he may know a Parapets of fucial Retreasurant Condition of the Troops, and ought to be is or of Feet thick. Reinland Red. A Infeature and five Research. and five Post high, with a large two Pathom; or 12 Peet, meet deep Foli, from whence ought by the Durb Engineers. A founce to run out finall Founder and Robins or Lorenze. A founce

Returns of the Treath. The Glas of old Windows. gard on feveral Bondings and obliques Rhombolde. A four fided Figures of the Presches, drawn gare, whose Angles and opposin some Menture parallel to the five Sides are equal, but all its Sides of the Place attacked, to four Sides are not equal. was Wester than the Wester

weday, and Re Reverse com Baghelwenzl edlanet

Reciber The drawing out all or Parcof the Army in Line

Counterminesuring to bear don't Pigure that has the four Sider Returns of Mine. The equal, but not the Angles. the Gallery! See Gulley and two acute. It is what we val-

prevent being enfladed; or have Ridean. A finall tiling Ground ing the Buenny's Shot fepur or Emmence, commanding along the Length of the Line; Plaid; which is fometimes near Their Returns make a great a parallel to the Works of war Place of levis a great Differentiage to have Robins pear a Robinson, effectively when they have from day and community to the Commencers a for they not only command the Place but likewife facilitate the Button's Approaches. It is properly to called, because Robinson by Nature to hide Men from the Town.

Ridean, is likewise a Trench, covered with Earth, in Fern of a Parapet to cover the Soldiers.

Rell. Master Roll. A Scroll of Parchment, which each Captain gives the Muster Master, on which are writthe Names of the Soldiers of his Company.

To roll in Dury, is when Officers of the fame Rank take their Turns upon Duty, as Captains with Captains, and Subalterns with Subalterns, and command according to the Seniority of their Commissions.

Rollers. Round Pieces of Wood of about 9 Inches Diameter, and four Foot long, which ferve in moving Mortars from one Place to another, when it is near, by railing the fore Part of the Bed fo high, that one of these Rollers may be laid under it; then pushing the Bed forwards, and laying another in its Way, and another before that, and so on? Thus the Mortar is with little Trouble brought to another Place.

Round: A Night Watch commanded by an Officer, who goes round the Rampart of a Garria

ud, who, dr Ils, What come niwered, To vance. The Con the Word with his and pointed at the who gives it. W goes the Rou the O the Guard receive him Mulqueteers, and give Word only once, which he goes his Round Major the Governor go the Officers draw out th without Arms, and fee ten Pages Diffance, an him the Word as of leafes to demand it. Rounds, without Exc Rounds, with the Woodshiged to give the Woodshiged to give the Guard. Corporal of the Guard.

To Row the Gauntles. nishment for conside

fences. When a Soldier is a reacted to Rut the Gametles.

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Assument to the with one can make a Lane, each the time of the can make a make and make a make and make a m

Safe Grand. A Protection which the Prince or the Came in Section the Came of the Came in Section them being saving to the Line or quartered upon. Soldier left in such Places to secure them against their own Man are called Safe Guards.

Saker; the lowest Sort. A Cannon three Inches and four Eighths Diameter in the Bore, eight Feet long, 1405. Weight Its Charge of Powder is three Pound for Ounces, and it carries a Bullet three Inches and two Eighths Diameter; and four Pounds twelve Ounces Weight. The point-blank Shot of its 150 Paces.

Paces.

Saker, ordinary. A Gust three Inches, fix Eighths Diameter in the Bore, nine Feet long, raco Weight; takes 418 for in Charge of Powder, and carries a Buller three Inches and for Eighths Diameter and fix Founds Weight. Its point blank Shot 160 Paces to 160

Saker of the largest Size. Four Inches Dismoser in the More. Annual free and for the second

ter Peter long. Toge Weight, in Charge cit. of Popular: the Districtor of its Shot 4 I pickle and Statistich in the Weight of it force Physics (iv. Charles of point thank, there of the Paces 163 Paces. They are all for

iffing our of the believed from their Works, and falling and the Befregers to cut, she had and defiror their Mokes at they often do a fuccessful Saldies, killing many Mea, defiroring the Trenches and Batteries, and nating the Canpon. We tay: To make a Salty. To repulse a Salty. To cut off a Sally, that is, to get between them that made it and Home. When a Place befreged a weak in Mea, they make few Saldies; but when a the Garrison as through and the Lahabicant authorities, the Governor aught to diffure the Enemy by Sallies which ought to be as frequent as possible. Those who make the Sally are to be arm d with short Arms, and are to have Greenades, Firepots, Gouderoan

eld, when a R siemed by a King or his Gene-ral, the Drums beat a March as he approaches, and the Officen-cian dand and plants tood as they have faithed the are so pull of their Hast with our bowing, but flancing in right. The Enfigue faints of their henging down the Colours near the Ground descrip before them at one Marian, and laving taken them again gently, lift their leaves to be at Review at the Arm every Battalian is to faint with Mitiguets and Bayonets chalge we call any of these Actions Salute.

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and make maned and control of advantageously om the Fire of the control of the co gilding.

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Powder roll'd Cloth, and few d Length, fo that it me the Fourneau, or

he Mine, to the Place where inches Di generally to Mine, that if other may hit.

Sauci for Underwood, Branches of gr they differ f are of finali Wood. T ciffer is bound in the Middle, and at both Ends, and Telves to cover the Men, and make Epuniment and for other Cres. They a about a Foot and That? or to Feet thick, and four Feet long. They are good in stop Passage and being interest visit Barth at Paicines, to make Traveries ov a wet Ditch.

Scalage, or Escalade. A foreigns Attack upon a Wall of Rampart contrary to Form, and with no Precaution to least the Men, carried on with Landers, to infair the Wall by open Force. Force.

Force.

Scale. A fight Line, or Rule divided into equal Pirts, representing Miles, Pathonis, Procedenting Miles, or any other Miles fate; it is used in making Plantupon Paper, in giving each Line is true Length. Gamiers have also a peculiar Scale.

also a peculiar Scale.

Scarp, or Escarpe. The intenor Talus or Stope of the Dinen,
hext the Place, at the Foot of the
Rampart or Liziere.

Scenograph, which is likewife called Profess or Jaw. is

the natural

are also Second Ca and Lieutemouts of the first wreation, that is, who were never to in the other Companies ? but arly Second Li are much nied among the Foot in Resuces and in some English Regunents.

7. Sevierity. The Order of Time claps dispose the first railing of two Regiments, or of the Off. on sreceiving their Commillions. In the Line of Battle, the Squidrops of Horicare posted on the Right or Left of the Line, accooling to the Sembrity of the Officers, that is, of their Commiliones for the Golonels of Horse command by the Seniority of their Commissions; But this Method is not observed among the Foots for their Colonels geans early He man have Precedence and Command, according to the Smiority of their Regiments. The Captains of Lift of the Soldiers in the same Regiment of Horse or Foot roll, and have Place often V They are to among themselves, according to Company the Exercise the Sentency of their Commit- Arms, and how they are fiones and their Proops or Com- ferve their Ranks and F papies have no Preference one Their Post on a March a o before the other, but by the Date a Llanks, to cause the Co of their Captains Commissions. to march in good Order. The fall deptain failing, his geant of each Company is to Company of the first becomes won the Parade at Night, in rehe fall in the Battalion, and the ceive the Orders and the Word formed becomes the first. As for from the Adjutant, which he is

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iznd wat rity of the fa Body of Troops prevent any Sur Enemy.

in Sentinel pe pofted near very danger loft. in to another

Sergeant: AniO Commission, on a of Foot, or Tre goons. Sometimes (mail Detachments other Things, it is h Duty to fee the Men due Distances ... Genera write, and his Weapon berd. They are obli

and after to the next, and fo on comes to the youngest, who give it to the Adjutant. They ac quaint the Officers who are to go next upon Duty. They vifit the Men's Africe, and differibute Amministible to them.

Shot. All Sorts of Bulles for whatfoever Bird Arms, from the Cannon to the Piftol. Those Succours fro for Cannon are of Iron; those The Method of for Mulkets, Carabines, and Pi- Siege differs from the fols, of Lead. At Sea they use March: For in a Street Chain and Bar Shot, which are durrounds the Place, that two whole, or half Bullets join'd may enter, and lies with by an Iron Ban or Chain, which mon Shot of the Found gives them Length to cut all Place be hemed on to Riv they meet with They are very Part of the Art Rigging Vide Bullet.

Shovelide Usid in all Works, above and below the Te too well known to need a De-with Redoubts guarded

Shoulder of Baftion. Wherethe encompassed with Mount Sides of Horn Works, Crown Iwanice they can paul Works, Tensilles, and fuch like my to At a Siego the Army Out Works/by the French call'd camps with their Backs to parts and Parapets that enclose intertined. The Enginee These Sides, when they are not hand Angles, at proper Diftan

and Stepper of the En sention to take it. When a neral deligns to believe a be insit first order it to be wested by a body of Morie; der the Command of a Lie er the Command of a Li feription, of Las sympton Body of Poor of Pone Place b Ailles, or Wings, are the Ram- Place; Battalions and Squadrons them on the Right and Left, the Lines of Circumvallation and from the Gorge to the Head. Contravallation, with Redoubts longer than Muffeet Shot, are and every Regiment works at

the Place appointed them. The of Lircumvallation is with out the Camp, to prevent Suc cours. The Line of Contraval cours. The Line of Contraval lation is that between the Army and the Place, and it covers the Believes from the Sallies of the Garrion. When the General has diffored his Camps, places his Guards, and eliablish of the Leutenant Generals, to com-Garrion. When the General has dispoted his Camps, placed his Guards, and eliablish of the Lieutenant Generals to command in the particular Quarters, with Orders for their Conduct, he goes with the Engineers to view the Place, and orders the Atlack in the Quarter he judges the weakest. But because it is distinct to find two Places fits, and after the lame manner, to keep after the lame manner, to keep after the lame way. For there are some Towns, where without opening Tranches, the Bestegers advance summediately, and lodge themselves on the Counterscarp, by the Faculitation of hollow Ways, Burns, Caylies, or weak summediately, and lodge themselves on the Counterscarp, by the Faculitation of hollow Ways, Burns, Caylies, or weak summediately, and lodge themselves on the Ground as hetter managed, where, within Cannon short of the Out Works, there is nothing which can faculitate the Enemy's Approaches. To such let of Places, which are the best, shere must be Trenches and Approaches to gain the Ground Logs by koos, which renders such acres of gain the Ground Logs by koos, which renders such acres of gain the Ground Logs by koos, which renders such acres of gain the Ground Logs by koos, which renders such acres of many Accidents which happen daily in the Attacks, Salties, Mines, and dents which happen daily in the Attacks. Salves, Mines, and other Accidents of War, there must be an Army sufficient

to furnish five or fix Reliefs for

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To raile A Siege abandon the Delign Approach of a fig.

Approach of a layer of a contract of the meeting with infurme able Difficulties. See Contract of a Difficulties when it is soo wide.

Work has no particular to but, as it runs forms little ftions, Half Moons, and Record than the Rampart of the Pout higher than the Covery but higher than the Covert

but higher than the Cover Way This Name of Sillon is going or of Use, and they now cill Envelope. Vide Envelope, Island is regular and Lanette.

Single Tenaille. Vide County of County of Rattle for its Bartalions: which supporting them to be all in Line, is formed thus: The Recond and affir Bartalions advance and constitute the Van, the in and fixth fall back into the Reason Corps de Referete, and the third and fourth remain on the same Ground for the main Rattle. Every Rattalion ought tle. Every Bartalion ought

eve a Squadron Right, and an Any Number of duced by the la fix, may be dr Order: for well make two Sizau make three, an

make three, and 10 marker Cinquate.

Skirmilly. A funden Encounter of two small Bodies of Men, when they light in Confusion without observing Order.

A Soldier. He that is hilled, and receives Pay, to serve his Prince or State in the Wars either on Foot or on Florieback.

To lound the Transport

To found the Transition of

cither on Foot of on Florichael.

To found the Transpe.

Transpet.

Spanes for throwing up Works, do not need any thing particular to be had of them.

To for Hay, is to will it up in Ropes very hard, for an Expedition in the Winter Time; each Trooper carrying as much as he can begind him.

Spanes of a can. A fong Staff put into a Roll of Wood, which is cover d over with a Sheep's Skin, the Wood outwards, to found and clean the Gun. As food as the Gun has fird, a Matrois is ready with the Spanes, while another claim his Finges on the Vent to Rop the Air, and hime what Fire may remain in the hamber. The Spanes, Remmer, and Ladle after the Gun is loaded, are lift under her between the Wheels.

Spans, Ale Walls that croft a Part of the Rampart and John to the Town Wall.

Squadros. A Body of Horfe,

Squadron. A Body of Horte,

Rank When to allow'd 30 F Constitution of one Squadron and another a March, the Squadron thing Column deglic to convenient. Distance.

Square A Figure went to be composed or four square and square s

Sites, and tour Right And State of the State

Tong, and the other two
Spears has falling of falls,
which is composed of a
Number of Mean the Num
Men in each The is equal
Number of Men in each

Squart Battallon of when the Ground of the Flan is of the lame Extent, as I Ground of the Front and Re-

South Battalion of 18 Po as 50, mice the nearest Land Square Aoot, which a sport the Number of Men in and File: To make a Battalion of Giorne, the ng likewile 60, that Number much be much inply'd by 3, which is the Num ber of Feet that every Ma takes in Front, and the Produc 180 divided by 7, which is the Number of freet that each Man number of Boet that each Man taketh up in Deepnets, or the Diffance of the Ranks: The Quotient is 25; the Square Root of to which is 5, which is the Number of Men in each File; and if the by this Radix 5, you divide to, the later of Menantal State of the Number of Menantal State of the Number of Menantal State of the Number of the State of the Number

the Quotient is 100 for the Number of Men in each Rank.

Hollow Square. A Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Denms, and Baggage, facing, and cover's by the Bayonets every Way, to oppose the Horier sl o

Summing A Piece of Silk on Damask, absume Foot and a half Squares son which is embroidered the Arms, Device, or Cypher of the Prince, or of the Colonet Lt is fixed on a Launce about 8 or o Feet long, and carried in the Center of the dirft Rank of the Squadron. In rainy or had Weather, it has a fidic of Leather over it.

Star Redoubte, are now out of Use the Square being found more convenient. They were made with saillant and Re-en-tring Angles, and had from 5 to

there are no Enfi Commission as your hant, and Pay only as but takes Place of all except the Guards.

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Weskly Monthly, or or to Soldiers, for them to an till the general Pay when they receive what due to them; for the Sub is always less than the Pa cause their Cloaths, Ac ments, Tents, Bread, & ments, Tents, Bread, Control be paid. It is likewish Money paid the Officers Account, ull their Account made up, which is geneouse a Year, and then the paid their Arreats.

Sub Divisions, The letter reis into which a Regime divided in marching, being the greater Divisions.

Su con To fuccour a ? the Enemy from before it.

Superficial Fournisms

Workmen at 11 of Sallies . And this Guard is

Talur. The Slepe allow'd to every Rampess Work raifed of Rarth, that is may fland the fai-Rarth, that it may fland the fai-ter, and is more or left, accord-ing as the Earth is looier or more binding. As for Inflance, the Rampart is not built upright, because it is of Earth; but it goes floping, being thicker at the Bottom or Foot, than at the Top, and this Slope is called the Tales, and this Slope is called the Enterior, or Outmard Tales. The Slope given to a Work on

fupported in the Infide my Counter forts, or a Sort of Suttrelies.

Interior, or insuard Tales.

The Slope of the Work next the Town, which is much larger than that of the Cartiele.

than that of the Ontide ; and has at the Angles of the Gorge, and fometimes in the Middle of the Curtin. Ramps, or doping Roads, to mount upon the ferre-plein of the Rampart. The or Tales of the Parage to se very finall, martile may with more Base fire See Profile.

Superior or Upper Talus of the Parapet. The Slope on the Top of the Parapet. This Slope allows the Soldiers to defend the Covert Way with small Shot, which they could not do were it level.

Tal-too. Sometimes call other Refress

Retreat or heat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers in Garri-fon to repair to their Quarters, and so their Tents in the Field. After which in Promier Towns, and where the Impabitions are impected, they are not permitted to für abroad, or, ar leaf, not without a Light. See Re-

To Dom. A holy Flynn fung in Thanksgiving for any Victory obtained, which is of-ten abus d, being sung by those that are beaten to conceal their Shame.

Temoing A Presch Term for

the Pieces of Earth left flanding as Marks or Witnesses, in the Postes of Places they are emptying, to the end they may kno exactly how many cubical Pa-thoms of Feet of Earth have been the Workmen.

Tenaille of a Place, or Fortress.

The Face of it. Vide Face.

Tenaille. An Outwork fonger than broad, whole long Sides are parallel; and is either lingle or double. There are likewise Tenailles in the Poss.

Single Tenaille.

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Double Te whole Front forms two Re-three Saliant Angles : likewife pas Sides are likewile p opposite to the Am Shoulder. Both Touble Tennilles that they are no ferdied as the Rei because the Rei pet images the difference of Thierestore 7 cm. hade when the enough to The Ramparty Tara rafflers are the thi Outworks or troit or and

Work third below the in the middle of the Tol is of three different Sorts. two Flanks, and two The Rampart of the Co cluding the Parapet and in but five Pathon th the Rampart of the Flan Faces is leven. The fee composed only of two made on the Lines of De whose Rampart and Pac parallel. The third differ the last, only in having to A Work part parallel to the Ca

fendants 50 likewill asko o

Toile A Mealure used the french Engineers in all a Fortifications, and is a Fath

Joile is a 16 cubical Feet.

Tompies: A Stopple of Wood or Cork, which is used in loading a Mortar; it is exactly according a Mortar; for the Month of the Chamber, and is drove hard in after the Powder, and the Bomb is placed above it is it forves, by con-fining the Powder, to make it burft out with the more Violence.

Tompies is likewife a Stopple of Wood for the Mouth of the Mortal or Gun, to keep out

Rain sit add to recome and Tauch bole The Hole of any Piere to give Fire to it. Town Major . Vide Major.

Transm. A Piego of Wood which goes agrob betwist the

a good Defence in a in making the Parap denext the opposite Plane made by throwing into the made by throwing into the Mineral was to be put to the lease where over against the Place where the Mineria to be put to the Foot of the Wall, abundance of Saucidons, Layes, and other Pieces of Wood, with Fascines, Stones, Earth, and all other things which can help to fill up the Fois, and be capable of carrying a Gallery for such as use it.

of Earth or Stone cross a Wall which is commanded, to cover To Single Towallis it was do

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Treaches, Approaches, or Lines of Assail: Works carried on by the Bellegers, being usually but into the Ground; with Parapets next the Place, for their Men to gain Ground, and draw near the Fortifications of the Place under Covert. They are carried on differently, according to the Nature of the Ground For if all round the Town the Ground be rocky, the Treaches are railed above it with Faleines, or Paggets, Bags of Barth, Gabions, Woolpacks, Epaulments of Earth brought from far, and any thing that may cover the Men without flying, as Stones, and the like. But if the Earth is fit to dig, the Trenches are no other than a Ditch, or Way fank down into the Earth, and edg'd with a Parapet next the Befieged: Its Depth is about fix or Foot thick, and have Banque feven Feet, and its Breadth fe- for the Soldiers to mount of ven or eight. Howfoever the Trenches be made, they must ale Elbows and Turnings, which ways be fo contriv'd, that the form the Lines of Approach, Belieged may never enfilade and are made as near as can them, that is, fcour the Length of them with their Shot. For Place, to prevent their being en this Reason they are carried on by Coudes, Elbows, or Traveries, which are Lines returning back from the End of them, and running almost parallel with the Rlace. As the Trenches are never

the A O Treath, th of the Ga to fultain th Lodgment fronting the P joining the Trace of the Platforms for the are made behind t the first at a good D be wied only again the Garrison. proaches advance, the are brought nearer, to r Defences of the Place, mount the Artillery of fieged. The Batteries Breaches are made, w Trenches are advanced Covert Way. If there ! Attacks, there must be Li Communication, or Boyans, be tween the two, with Places of Arms, at convenient Diffs The Parapet ought to be five

Returns of a Trench. parallel to the Defences of the filaded. a part an apport to done?

To open the Tranches (ice O) To carry on the Trenches 100 vance them towards the Place of To mount the Trenches, and mount Guard in the Treebels date out I want but men

the Grou

have their Paripet the Beenry's Approaches, and are enfiled d from proaches, and are enhanced from
feveral Paras of the Place, on by which every House Soldie
purpose to render them useless call d. The Proach call the to the Enemy, if they chance to Maitre, or Capa be Masters of them ; but they ought not to be enfiladed or commanded by any Height in the Enemy's Trenches.

Triangle, or Trigan. A Figure confifting of three Sides, and as

many Angles.

Triangle Resangular. Which has one right Angle.

Triangle Ambligene. Which

has an obtufe Angle.

Triangle Oxigen. Which has a sharp or acute Angle. and the

Triangle Equilateral. Which has all three Sides of an equal Length.

Triangle Ifofcele. Which has only two Sides equal. ... The bine

Triangle Scalene . Which bas all three Lines unequal.

Troop of Horse or Dragoons . A fmall Body of about 50 or 60, fonetimes more, fometimes lets; commanded by a Captain. Each Troop has, besides a Captain, a Lieutenant, Cornet, Quarter Mafter, and three Corporals,

Is the fee D rehit the Ge first, to give Notice of the March, and the Broop the next for the Men to repair to the Colours.

Trooper: The vulgar Name

Maitres, or Gavaliers.
Trumpet. Significe eith
Martial Infirument upde the Horie, to give None they are to do, or the that founds it. We fay, found to Horfe, a March, a Charge, a Retreat, a Level Every Troop of Horfe has two Trumpets. The Sound of the Trumper before a March, is to Troopers get themselves read to mount. This is founded whe the Drum beat the Gen ral When the Affembly is ber the Trumpet founds To He and they all mount; the third is To March, They found

Charge in Day of Battle, and the Retreat at Night.

Trunions of a Gam. The two Pieces of Metal flicking out of Pieces he which the Sides of a Piece, by w it swings in its Carriage. are generally the Diameter of the Bill of the Piece in Length.

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and chicke Diameter in the fame eith the Diameter of the Palli the Adds with the Transcott is built with the lowermost Side Sand Charte of the Gun Thenion Polity is that Comp ent of Jutting-out a little b

Farepites A Piece of Wood e Spar, 10, 12, or to Peer for Diameter, out in a Ser-ingular Borns, every Side of it for a full of Holes about ha luch Dameter, and 5 or 6 Inches from on the Sides to one another , on the Sides to one another , on the strike and another , on the strike and the strike one

Whe Crupper a Horle that can

not finite is immediately suich

AN Salemond. The first Line of an Army drawn up a Bartolia, which gives the first harge upon the Enemy the lecond Line is the Main Body. od the Third the Rear Guard, or Body of Referve. The Fac the Front or foremost Part of any Body, or Bodies of

Vidette. A Centry on Horieick, or a Trooper upon a entry Post. His Horse's Head b towards the Place from whence my Danger is feared, and his arabine is advanced with the Butt End against his Right Thigh; when the Army lies encamped, there are Vedettes posted at all Avenues, and on all rising Grounds, to watch for its Security.

To View a Place in order to beliege it, which the French call

Entrance of Gap. They are to Defence against a Army: Toropia call o Chevenir de F made of Wool, pa lach

that the Rain can never They faste it about

dust a daw Reconnected, is when th ral, accompanied by the neer, rides round the observing the Situation with the Nature of the about it; thereby to it the mast convenient Pla opening the Trenches, an rying on the Approach camping the Army, for Lines of Circumvallation Contravallation, and for Park of Artillery.

To View, or Recember Enemy. To get as near to camp as possible to fee Nature of the Ground, and the Avenues to it; to find out the Strength and Weakness of their Encampment, where they may be belt attacked, or whether it be proper to hazard bringing them to Action. Parties of Hone Horfe are generally fine out to now the Enemy's March, to now whither at tends; thereby a guels at their Peligns, and to relate the Marthon of the fatar accordingly.

for things of the control of the con

ger, at Morne are are a cold floth and Cap please Man Sheep's Skins. Elsey was Mantle made of Wood, as Ince thick, fo that the Rich else here their Mecks with a Leacher Theory of They had been died for the Rich with a Leacher than a white the fit, of the Rich with the man at which they were a Social and the They were a Social and the They were a Social and the They were a Social and they were to from their Dieds white the Rich with the They were to from the Rich white the Rich with the R

Muchania with him digut.

Men more wound. Sound

historia collections in this week. nothing the A Second and the

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We then a Room, nonder to

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on the state of the state of the Right moves help, will the Agh

On a Day of A ach Column

which fires every Night about who substitute to give Notice to the the Drume and Trumpets of the of st Army to best and found the w Retreat or Fat too, which is bround an Likewise called Satting the Watch. ed into one Ran Waradius. See Sclavonians. their Flank was b

Warrant Officer. See Officer. duce them into Re Way of the Rounds. See Left Hand Men ten Chemin der Roudet, DE Faufe Hoels, while the B

de the L

Men move round.

Withit, A Im which a Man on Foot which a Man Charles open in, and which is formetimes open in ed when the Gase is order be kept thut. The Height of wheel to the it is about three Peets and a Halford Win

The bearing the Bore, and the Ball For mice the Balls are rough, if they were not fome-sit

is fastened to some Weigh it raifes up. They Gins, and about De to help to eleve

Wing of an Ara Battle, or Wing of The Horse on the Plan the End of each Line Right and beft. of at grante

Wing of a Battelion, or S. the Musqueteers on the Wings, Major, who gives it to the Ad-which Wings are also call'd Great jutants, and they to the Sergeants. Divisions, or whole Division of Words of Gommand, ware the the Battalion. In Wheelings, Torms ufed by Officers in exer-Men move round.

what less than the Bore, they General, and in Garrison by the might jamm in the Piece t So Governor, or other Officer commanding in Chief, to prevent Culverin is a Quarter of an Inch. Suspting and hinder an Enemy, Windlace. A Roller of Wood or any treachering Person, to square at each End, thro which pass backwards and forwards. se either cross Holes for Hand When the Governor, Deputy Spikes, or Staves across to turn Governor, or Tourn Major, goes it round: By this means it the Rounds in a Garrison, the draws a Cord, one End of which Officer commanding in every is fastened to some Weight action. When the Govern re to give Word to non Army, the Wand to the peralenor Major al of the Day, who gives the Majors of Brigades, to the Adjutants, who give first to the Rield Officers, and dron. The Right and Left Hand afterward to a Sergeant of each Files, that make up each Sides Company, who carry it to the or Flank. Formerly when a Subalterns. In Garrison it is Battalion was drawn up, the given by the Governor, after the Pikes were in the Center, and Gates are fluit, to the Town

The Day is Published . & W eifing Battalian or or when they are un the content of the Mariney or listsbrocking bead to rest The Head A . Ywheel to the L. Latternam ball a Younger Regiment, or Officer. he be ne That Regiment is younge, which was last trailed, and the Officer youngest whose Commit from is of the latest Date, tho the country to a 19 de 19 and or have shill the result to be resulting I have in the continues with the Caren che linke of a mountle, sauthed whe Man to prevent de selle de la company de la c Action Deputy Cide operational description A CHARLES AND MARKET Deputy Deputy of the Control of the the means is the Reduces in received in every He Challe of her engine and · and and after the later or some congon into lorengul mer, the eds for bear 2018 different or Major tee might be a great Monseile And unity this melt be stherfully orna-Settens propers was give neuted evitor is each oreco bos infin but ylidagiga to the intricipal an indudes and Left Hand मान संबंध किल्ला सुर्व स्मान मिल WIND MERRY OF ROADS the Morel . der the r. Directions for V. an ad ter Wearing कार्य कार्यी फिल्म र कार 150010 2 01 5100 intable for en ducthal a Dan You will be well as brangement of Municipa with on which there is included, carry TO THE RES

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YOunger Regime

Vol. I. Containing for is of the land A Faithful Translation of that most Noble and Useful Work of His Grace. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, late Duke of Neurafile, intitled, The Manner of Feeding, Dressing, and training of Herjes for the Great Saddle, and Fitting them for the Service of the Field in Time of War, or for the Essection and Improvement of Gentlemen in the Academy at Head A Science becausers, necessary throughout all Europe, and which has butherte been so much neglected, or differenced in England, that them Gentlemen because of the couraged in England, that them Gentlemen because of the couraged in England, that them Gentlemen because of the couraged in England, that them Gentlemen because of the couraged in England, that the Gentlemen because of the couraged in England, that the courage of the co couraged in England, that T obliged to have Recours Part of their Educ per-Plates, who Masters, under Inspection, and which Lessons. And that wanting, this most No mented with Head-piece ly adapted to the subsequent with an Index.

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the Uses they are designed for.

Instructions for the Choice as well as Management of Hunters.

Under which Head is included,

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whatfoever in the English Tognue.

4. The Offeelegy and Myelegy of a Horle: or, An Anatomical Defeription of all the Bones and Muscles that compose that most Noble and Uteful Admin. pointing out their various Ules and Affe counting for many other Particulars in t of a Horie, that are not generally known. Indicate with near 30 Copper-plates, in which the Selfs of all Difeases are not only exactly described, but se versi new instruments requisite in the Cure of the most accurately delineated. Also, in order to give more perfect idea of the different Subjects. In Anatomical Prints, representing the Murcles Bo Gr. are wrought off in their proper Colours to re it the most complete of its Killd hitherto publish a Collection of choice Recipes communicately Persons of Experience and Distinction.

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